

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

"*Vires acquirit eundo.*"

"*It is not without pleasure, and perchance it may not be without use, that we rescue some quaint old document from the dust of ages; and that we arrest the floating memories of men and things, as they pass down the stream of time toward the ocean of oblivion.*"

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PREFACE.

Three years having elapsed since the completion of Vol. I., a second volume is now brought to a close; and a very cursory examination of its pages will suffice to let the reader see that it contains a large amount of useful and interesting details relative to the civil and ecclesiastical history of Gloucestershire. In fact, if he only glances at the table of contents, he may at once find what a mass of information has been gathered for him from almost innumerable sources.

As in the former volume, the mottoes which appeared on the covers of the several quarterly parts have been reprinted for more convenient reference.

A carefully compiled index is appended, which will be no small assistance to the reader. The compilation of it, from the contents of the work, has proved somewhat onerous, and it cannot be pronounced immaculate; but, while (with very few exceptions) a book without an index is "an inexcusable imposition," the readers of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* will, it is hoped, be satisfied with what has been done to help them.

Sundry improvements, which, when effected, will speak for themselves, are contemplated in the third volume.

The number of subscribers is large, and the publication circulates very widely, both at home and abroad; but let it not be forgotten, that from death and other causes changes must take place from time to time, and that additions to the list are therefore highly desirable, if not absolutely necessary, for the success of the undertaking. The additions during the last three years have been numerous and satisfactory.

To all the many kind friends who have furnished notes or queries, hearty thanks are tendered; and a hope is entertained that they will continue to send valuable contributions, and that others may

be induced to follow the good example. Variety of matter, it is almost needless to say, is much to be desired; and the words of Ovid are certainly worth remembering—

"Multorum manibus grande levatur onus."

BEAVER H. BLACKER.

26, Meridian Place,
Clifton, Bristol,
October 1st, 1884.

CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.

P. 7, line 31, strike out *Baron Mowbray, Segrave, and Braose.* See p. 95.
,, 13, ,, 14 from bottom, for "Survey" read *Survey of the Cathedral-Church of Worcester (1736), p. 162.*
,, 15, ,, 7 from bottom, for *Somes year* read *Some years.*
,, 51, ,, 16 from bottom, for correct version of the anecdote of "Bishop Frampton and Lord Wharton," see p. 68.
,, 103, ,, 6, for *Larkstoke* read *Larkestoke.*
,, 121, ,, 12 from bottom, for *Georgius* read *Georgivs III.*
,, 123, ,, 21, "Brādon" is on the stone, but it should be *Bindon.*
,, 124, ,, 12, for *house* read *time.*
,, 131, ,, 20, for *inscription* read *imprint.*
,, 167, ,, 18, for *died* read *was buried.*
,, 229, ,, 30, for *1682* read *1662*; and to the list of baronetcies in same page add *Howe, of Compton, 1660-1814.*
,, 230, ,, 4, for *1680* read *1688.*
,, 271, ,, 22, for *Eh* read *Eli*; and the same in the next two lines.
,, 339, ,, 18, strike out *Elrington.*
,, 469, ,, 11 from bottom, strike out *The Hon.* See p. 555.
,, 583, ,, 7 from bottom, for *1003* read *1083.*
,, 600, ,, 10, strike out the inverted commas.
,, 630, ,, 4, for *seivger* read *seivyer*; and the same in the next two lines. The following extract from Fuller's *Worthies of England* (1662), p. 297, would form a good foot-note:—"William Siveyer was born at Shinkley in this bishoprick [Durham], where his father was a *siveyer* or *sive-maker*; and I commend his humility in retaining his father's trade for his surname, to mind him of his mean extraction."
,, 634, ,, 28, add *Facie Tenus* to the inscription.

MOTTOES.

"*It has always been more or less the case that living generations thrust aside for their own convenience, or to commemorate their more immediate relatives and friends and their own personal importance, the mouldering relics of their predecessors. They are thus continually assisting the encroachments of time and decay; whilst historians, on the other hand,—the Weevers, the Dingleys, the Le Neves, the Biglands, and their followers—are doing their utmost to rescue, at least in part, by representation or description, the perishing memorials of our ancestors, and to prove that paper records may be more permanent than those of brass or stone.*"

ANON.

"*The past and present here unite*
Beneath time's flowing tide,
Like foot prints, hidden by a brook,
But seen on either side.

"*This memory brightens o'er the past,*
As when the sun, concealed
Behind some cloud that near us hangs,
Shines on a distant field."

LONGFELLOW.

"Condemn not this our diligence for needless curiosity, but know that every meer-stone, that standeth for a land-mark, though in substance but a hard flint, or plain pibble, is a precious-stone in virtue, and is cordiall against dangerous controversies between party and party."

FULLER.

"*One single matter of fact, faithfully and honestly delivered, is worth a thousand comments, conjectures, and flourishes.*"

BP. GIBSON.

"*A hope has cross'd me in the course*
Of this self-pleasing exercise, that ye
My zeal to his would liken, who, possess'd
Of some rare gems, or pictures finely wrought,
Unlocks his cabinets, and draws them forth,
One after one, soliciting regards
To this and this."

WORDSWORTH.

"*Now, generous reader, let me intreate thy furtherance thus farre, that, in thy neighbouring churches, if thou shalte finde any ancient funeral inscriptions, or antique obliterated monuments, thou wouldst be pleased to copie out the one, and to take so much relation of the*

other as tradition can deliver; as also to take the inscriptions and epitaphs upon tombes and gravestones, which are of those [*or later*] *times: and withall to take order that such thy collections, notes, and observations, may come safely to my hands: and I shall rest ever obliged to acknowledge thy paines and curtesie.*" WEEVER.

"Take thee all kinds of grain, wheat, and barley, and beans, and lentiles, and fitches, and make bread of this meslin."
BP. HALL.

"How far-forth do you like their articles?
I like them all, and do allow them well."
SHAKESPEARE.

"*My thoughts are with the dead; with them*
I live in long past years;
Their virtues love; their faults condemn;
Partake their hopes and fears;
And from their lessons seek and find
Instruction with a humble mind." SOUTHEY.

"*An obsolete custom, or some forgotten circumstance, opportunely adverted to, will sometimes restore its true perspicuity and credit to a very intricate passage.*" BP. LOWTH.

"*I have not the least doubt that the finest poem in the English language, Milton's 'Il Penseroso,' was composed in the long-resounding aisle of a mouldering cloister, or ivy'd abbey. Yet, after all, do you know that I would rather sleep in the southern corner of a little country churchyard than in the Tomb of the Capulets. I should like, however, that my dust should mingle with kindred dust. The good old expression, 'family burying ground,' has something pleasing in it, at least to me.*" EDMUND BURKE.

"*Movemur enim nescio quo pacto locis ipsis, in quibus eorum, quos diligimus, aut admiramur, adsunt vestigia.*" CICERO.

"*Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit.*" VIRGILIUS.

"*Let it be remembered that this work is intended to be, not a mere temporary vehicle of amusement, but a permanent storehouse of authentic information, to which reference may hereafter be confidently made.*"
ANON.

"Who so shall telle a tale after a man,
He moste reherse, as neighe as ever he can,
Everich word, if it be in his charge,
All speke he never so rudely and so large;
Or elles he moste tellen his tale untrewe,
Or feinen thinges, or finden wordes newe."
CHAUCER.

"*Nor rude nor barren are the winding ways*
Of hoar antiquity, but strewn with flowers."

WARTON.

"*Histories of Counties, if properly written, become works of entertainment, importance, and universality. They may be made the vehicles of much general intelligence, and of such as is interesting to every reader of a liberal curiosity. What is local is often national. . . . Care will sometimes betray to the appearance of negligence; since he who is searching for rare and remote things, is likely to neglect those which are obvious and familiar; while what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always present.*"

ANON.

"*Reliquiæ Troja ex ardente receptæ.*" VIRGILIUS.

"*Hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem delectant; secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium præbent; delectant domi, non impediunt foris; pernoctant nobiscum; peregrinantur, rusticantur.*"

CICERO.

"*If it add nothing to your well-instructed knowledge, it may bring somewhat to your well-disposed remembrance.*" QUARLES.

"*Indocti discant, et ament meminisse periti.*"* HÉNAULT.

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* This Latin hexameter, which is commonly ascribed to Horace, appeared for the first time as an epigraph to President Hénault's *Abrégé Chronologique*; and in the preface to the third edition of his work, Hénault acknowledges that he had given it as a translation of this couplet by Pope—

"Content, if hence th' unlearn'd their wants may view,
The learn'd reflect on what before they knew."

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.

CCCCLVIII.—Six alleged Centenarians.—I wish to submit the following six cases of alleged centenarianism, with the view of having each one of them, if it be practicable, satisfactorily tested :—

(1) "There is a remarkable instance of longevity in the person of Thomas Bright, who was a native of this parish [Longhope, near Gloucester], and died here in the year 1708, one hundred and twenty-four years old, as appears by the inscription for him, on his grave-stone." (Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 533.) This is a copy of the inscription referred to :—"Here resteth the Body of Thomas Bright, who departed this Life October 28th, Anº 1708, Aetatis suæ 124.

"His Patience was by long Affliction try'd ;
In stedfast Faith and Hope he liv'd and dy'd."

(2) "At Bristol, aged 104, Mrs. M. Williams, relict of Mr. Joseph Williams."—*Gloucester Journal*, Nov. 18, 1832.

(3) "Among the aged persons interred here [in the Stroud Cemetery], is Susan Dancey Face, widow of William Face. She was born at Stroud, Nov. 5th, 1763. Her maiden name was Morgan. She was a poor, but respected, member of the society of Wesleyans in Acre-street. She died Decr. 22nd, 1863, aged 100 years and 47 days, and was buried Decr. 26th, 1863."—Fisher's *Stroud*, p. 334.

(4) "Remarkable Case of Longevity.—The town of Warminster [in Wiltshire] has long had the credit of being one of the most healthy places in England, and it has during the present week furnished another remarkable case of longevity, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitmarsh, a widow, expiring on Monday, in the 102nd year of her age. The deceased was a native of Stroud, in Gloucestershire, and prior to the introduction of the railway used to act as letter-carrier for the Post Office authorities. For the last seven and twenty years she resided in Warminster, and during the whole of her life enjoyed good health."—*Stroud News*, Nov. 14, 1879.

(5) "Nov. 6, at 7, Freemantle Place, Kingsdown, Mrs. Sarah Way, aged 104 years and 10 months."—*Bristol Times and Mirror*, Nov. 8, 1880.

(6) "A correspondent states that on the 10th inst. an old man, named Thomas Young, died in the village of Tibberton [near Gloucester], at the age of 104 years. The deceased was born at

Birley, in this county, but had for many years lived at Tibberton, where he kept a small shop. He was thoroughly intelligent to the time of his death."—*Gloucester Journal*, Jan. 29, 1881.

As a caution to those who may be credulous with regard to some alleged cases of very remarkable longevity, let me quote a passage from Warner's *Tour through the Northern Counties of England* (1802), vol. i., p. 11 :—"On passing through Brislington, two miles from Bristol, we could not help smiling at an instance of modern credulity which an inscription on an ancient stone in the churchyard hands down to posterity. About thirty years ago, the active churchwardens of Brislington, in clearing the churchyard and its accompaniments, discovered on an old tomb the notification of a remarkable instance of longevity :—'1542. Thomas Newman, aged 153.' With due regard to the preservation of so curious a fact, they had the tomb repaired and brushed up, and the following inscription added to the original one :—'This stone was new faced in the year 1771, to perpetuate the great age of the deceased.' It was not till their official authority to repair and beautify, pull down and remove, had ceased, that they understood the figure 1 had been prefixed by a wicked wit; and themselves duped by this false addition, which gave an antediluvian age to an honest man who died before he had reached his grand climacteric!" I have myself, within the last few years, seen a similar prefix to the age of a deceased member of a respectable and well-known family, on a tombstone in the churchyard of St. Peter's, Drogheda.

ANTIQUARIUS.

CCCCLIX.—THE PRICE OF BREAD EIGHTY YEARS AGO IN BRISTOL.—A friend has kindly shown us (*Bristol Times and Mirror*, March 22, 1881) the following relic and evidence of the old days of dear bread and civic superintendence of bakers, from which it will be seen the "staff of life" was then sold at nearly three times the price now paid for it :—

The PRICE of BREAD,
Set the 7th of FEBRUARY, 1801,
FOR THE
CITY OF BRISTOL,

To take Place on MONDAY, the 9th of February, and to be in Force for the said CITY of BRISTOL, for the Space of seven Days.

	lb.	*oz.*	*dr.*		*s.*	*d.*
The Peck Loaf	17	6	0	is	6	4
Half Peck Loaf...	8	11	0	——	3	2
Quartern Loaf	4	5	8	——	1	7
Half Quartern Loaf	2	2	12	——	0	9½
Two-penny Loaf	0	7	5			
Penny Loaf	0	3	11			

WM. GIBBONS, *Mayor.*

N.B.—If Bread of inferior Kind to the Standard now fixed be offered for Sale, or Bread composed of other Mixture than that of the Flour of Wheat, the Letter H must be marked upon the inferior, and the Letter M on the Mixed, and the Same must be sold at inferior Prices.

Printed by A. Bryan, Corn-street, Bristol.

CCCCLX.—The Derivation of "Severn."—Three communications upon this subject appeared in *Notes and Queries* (3rd S. x. 248, 325, 383); and relating to a matter of much local interest, they are inserted here :—

(1) With respect to a query about Saverne and Savernake (3rd S. x. 90), it occurs to me to ask, what is the etymology of the word *Severn*, the name of one of our largest rivers? It happens to be altogether unmentioned in Taylor's *Words and Places*. The Saxon name, *Sæfern*, is, as I guess, only another form of the old Celtic name, whatever that may have been; as is also the Latin *Sabrina*. Probably *Saverne* might prove to be due to the same Celtic root, and the *-ake* is merely a Saxon suffix, meaning *oak*, in allusion to the oak-trees which are, I am told, still found in that neighbourhood.—Walter W. Skeat.

(2) May not this be derived from the ancient British (and modern Welsh) name of the river Hafren (Havren in English orthography)? —James Bladon.

(3) Your two correspondents, Messrs. Skeat and Bladon, are undoubtedly right in their conjectures about the derivation of this name; it is a corruption of the Welsh Hafren (Havren), the first part of which, Haf, = summer. The river, for a distance of ten miles, between Llanidloes and its source, is still called Hafren, and the vale through which it flows is called Glyn-hafren (Glen of the Severn), and seats situated on its banks are known as Glan-hafren (banks of the Severn). The erroneous notion that the river was called after the legendary *Sabra*, or *Sabrina*, "virgin daughter of Locrine," may, to a great extent, be laid to Milton's charge, in the line—

"Severn swift, guilty of a maiden's death,"

coupled with the exquisite verse in which he has clothed the old legend of Geoffrey of Monmouth in his masque of *Comus*. Another singular mistake respecting this river, often to be met with in modern geographies, is, according to their assertion, that it rises in a small lake, whereas its source is a spring.—H.

CCCCLXI.—Robert Frampton, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester. —(See No. XCV.) In *Notes and Queries* (3rd S. xi. 278) these inquiries were made :—"A. Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, states that Frampton on his return from the East became domestic chaplain to Robert, Earl of Ailesbury, and soon after marrying with a grave woman of that family, went a second time to Aleppo. Can anyone inform me who Mrs. Frampton was, when she died, and whether there was any issue of this marriage? It is said in the

Life of Ken, by a Layman, p. 483, that Ken, writing to Bishop Lloyd, describes a visit he paid to Frampton at *Avening* in 1703. Is not this a mistake? Surely Bull was rector of Avening at that period, and Frampton was residing in the vicarage of *Standish*, whither he retired on being forced to quit the palace at Gloucester, and where he died and was buried a few years afterwards."

The editor of *Notes and Queries* replied:—"In the year 1667 Dr. Frampton married Mrs. Mary Caning, who lies buried in the Lady chapel of Gloucester Cathedral. The following inscription is on her tomb:—'M.S. Fœminæ inter optimas numerandæ dominæ Mariæ Frampton, quæ vitam sanctè actam suavissima in X^to^ morte consummavit Oct. 11, 1680.' (Fosbrooke's *Gloucester*, 1819, pp. 95, 134.) It appears that Bishop Frampton had a daughter, of whose affectionate duties in adversity Ken speaks in one of his letters; 'and who,' says Bowles, 'that reads it will not remember Scott's most affecting and beautiful picture?—

'Oh, if there be a human tear
From passion's dross refined and clear,
A tear so limpid and so meek
It would not stain an angel's cheek,
'Tis that which pious fathers shed
Upon a duteous daughter's head.'

Bowles's *Life of Bishop Ken*, ii. 193.

The letter, from which an extract only is given in the first edition of the *Life of Ken*, by a Layman, p. 483, is printed *in extenso* in the second edition of that work, p. 732. From this letter it appears that Ken on his way to Standish paid Dr. Bull a friendly visit at Avening. He says, 'Dr. Bull being in my way I called upon him, which he took the more kindly, because he thought that we had as much abandoned him, as he seems to have abandoned us, and the respect I paid him I perceived surprised him, and the rather because he never has taken any notice of our deprived brethren: but he has reason to value his old friends, for his new have little regarded him.' This letter is also printed in Bishop Ken's *Prose Works*, edited by J. T. Round, 1838, p. 60."

To the foregoing a short extract from *The Life of Robert Frampton, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester*, pp. 109, 110, is appended:—"But to account, as before said, for his marriage, it was at this time that he marryed Mrs. Mary Caning,* who had for twelve years retain'd her love to him as he had done for her, as some tender letters that passed between them, which I have seen, do witness. This gentlewoman from her education was as well accomplish'd as most of the best quality, and from the frequent sollicitation she was

* Of this lady the author of the *Life* had written thus, p. 22:—"But here it must be observed that in that family [the Earl of Elgin's] as an honorary attendant upon the Countess of Oxford lived one Mrs. Mary Canning, descended of an ancient and gentile but at that time reduced family, and this gentlewomans misfortunes were the straiter from the aversion she and her mother upon sound principle show'd to the Church of Rome, of which communion the more fortunate part of her family were. Between this person and Mr. Frampton there was a mutual affection," etc.

troubled with to embrace the Church of Rome, knew so well the strength of their arguments that the subtillest Jesuit could not cheat her with a fallacy, and to defend herself she was constrain'd to read and advise how to defend her own perswasion, and by that means she understood the grounds of religion as thro'ly as most. And as few could talk better of it than she, so yet fewer there are that so conscientiously reduced their knowledge to practice, and was thereby a yokefellow worthy such a husband, that to save his conscience void of offence suffer'd a deprivation of all his preferments. This worthy woman left this life for a better in the year 1680, and lies buried in the chapel dedicated to our blessed Lady in the cathedral church of Gloster, under a black marble upon which her husband as a token of his affection caused an epitaph to be inscrib'd, as shall be found at the end of these papers."

With reference to Standish, which has been mentioned in No. XCV., the following extract from pp. 129, 130, of the same volume is likewise worthy of note :—"His livings [in Dorsetshire] he held 'till the year 1683, and then at the desire of that good man Archbishop Sandcroft, to whom he was much endeared, he quited them both, having laid out much mony in the repair of his houses, and came to reside in his own diocess wholly. And that he might have some place of retirement, the rectory of Avening being void by the death of Mr. Hall [November 9, 1683], and in the presentation of his old friend, Philip Shepherd, of Hampton, Esqr., at his request he charg'd his comendam with that, as in exchange for those in Dorsetshire, and came and resided there. And finding there a ruineous house, when he left that to the proper patron, as he the next year did, taking the vicarage of Standish, tho' of much less value p. an., which became void by the death of Mr. Edwin Pit, and is in the patronage of the bishops of Gloster, he left Avening and what he had received there to build a new house, which was done by his successor Dr. Bull, who was not so kind to his patron as Dr. Frampton was; for when raised to the see of Saint Davids, he left it to the disposal of the crown. That which recomended Standish with its three chapels to the good bishop was that it lay but five miles from Gloster. There he found a ruine to worke upon, both in the house and parish, for he that dilapidated all his ecclesiastical buildings, which were many, had suffer'd the parish to decay and all decency to be banish'd the church, which Mr. Pit in the seven years he enjoy'd it at much expence and great labour among the people could not perfect. The good bishop pursued his good design, and at about four hundred pounds' expence left there a good house and pretty garden, which was his retirement in the time of his administration, and his residence when the church was deprived of him rather then he of his church; and had the satisfaction in a great measure to reclaim an head strong people into a most regular congregation."

Who was the author of the *Life* from which these passages have

been taken? It was written, as appears from internal evidence, during the reign of George I., and not by the bishop's curate or domestic chaplain. It is "not less clear that it was written with a design of immediate publication, for not once only or twice, but many times, the writer suppresses the mention of names or facts which may prejudice persons then living. But circumstances must have occurred to interfere with this design, for he has failed to give in his appendix a large number of documents which in his text he promises to give at the end of the memoir." Are these documents to be found elsewhere? EDITOR.

CCCCLXII.—MARRIAGES IN HAMPNETT, 1737-54.—The extraordinary number of marriages which took place in Hampnett from the year 1737 to 1754, inclusive (the Marriage Act, commonly called Lord Hardwicke's Act, 26 Geo. II., c. 33, having been passed in 1753), is worthy of notice. Hampnett is, and always has been, a very small place; and yet, during the eighteen years referred to, no less than three hundred and forty-six marriages of persons from all parts of Gloucestershire and the neighbouring counties were celebrated there, and are recorded in the parish register. I shall be glad to have an explanation. The Rev. Simon Hughes [as stated in No. CCLXI.] was rector of the parish, 1733-71; he was also surrogate; but this does not, I think, sufficiently account for what I mention. Hampnett is not very retired, the church being visible from Northleach, and only a mile distant. The persons married were from all parts of the country; and it is possible that by the publication of the names a missing link might in some cases be supplied. It should likewise be remarked, that from 1755 to 1812 not more than fifty-three marriages took place, the only one of any note being the following:—"John Morris, of Prinknash Park, Gloster, and Ruth Winter, of Hampnett."

Hampnett Rectory, Northleach. WILLIAM WIGGIN, M.A.

CCCCLXIII. — STRANGE EPITAPH IN MORETON-IN-MARSH CHURCHYARD.—Can it be the case that, as I have lately read in *Curiosities of Bristol and its Neighbourhood* (1854), p. 52, the following epitaph is, or ever was, in the above-named churchyard?

"Here lie the bones of Richard Lawton,
Whose death, alas, was strangely brought on:
Trying one day his corns to mow off,
The razor slipped and cut his toe off;
His toe, or rather what it grew to,
An inflammation quickly flew to,
Which took, alas, to mortifying,
And was the cause of Richard's dying."

If the foregoing be not "a story," what, I shall be glad to know, was the date of poor Richard's death? J. G.

CCCCLXIV.—MR. SAMUEL CURTIS, SURGEON.—I send you a rather strange inscription on a stone in the churchyard of Stow-on-

the-Wold, in memory of Mr. Samuel Curtis, surgeon, "vir sine fuco laudabilis," who died in 1700 :—

"By heaven dissected, when the unseen wound,
Search'd by my Maker's probe, was mortal found;
Death's menstruum the melted element,
Within this urn lies my experiment,
After a ferment in the grave to rise
An Elixir vitæ into Paradise:
Or else, as metals when transmuted prove,
May be sublimed into a lamp above."

It may interest some of your readers to know that (as the Rev. John Hippisley, who was rector of Stow, has recorded in a note on his copy of this inscription) "Mr. Raikes, the original printer of the *Gloucester Journal*, married his (Mr. Curtis') daughter." The memorial stone is in good condition.

R. W. Hippisley, M.A.,
Rector of Stow-on-the-Wold.

Of the mother of Robert Raikes, "journalist and philanthropist," little more is known than that (as stated on the monument erected in St. Mary de Crypt Church, Gloucester, to the memory of her husband and herself) she was the daughter of the Rev. Richard Drew, was twenty-five years younger than her husband, and having been "his most excellent wife," survived him for more than twenty years. Epitaphs are not always in accordance with the truth; but the exemplary after-life of her children tends to prove that what is here said of her is a right description of her character. Mr. Curtis's daughter must have been the elder Robert Raikes's wife by a previous marriage. Editor.

CCCCLXV.—George, first Earl of Berkeley.—George, fourteenth Baron Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle, succeeded his father August 10, 1658, and was created, September 11, 1679, Baron Mowbray, Segrave, and Braose, Viscount Dursley, and Earl of Berkeley. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Massingberd, Esq., treasurer of the East India Company, and died October 14, 1698, aged seventy-one years, when he was succeeded by his elder son. He was buried at Cranford, Middlesex, where a monument, of which Collins (in his *Peerage*, vol. iii., p. 465) has given the inscription, was erected to his memory.

Lord Berkeley, as mentioned in Horace Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors* (edited, with additions, by Park, London, 1806), vol. iii., p. 355, distinquished his piety by bestowing on Sion College, London, for the use of the city clergy, a valuable library collected by Sir Robert Coke, and by a religious work, entitled *Historical Applications and Occasional Meditations upon Several Subjects: Written by a Person of Honour*, London, 1666, 18mo. "This uncommon little book [? referring to the second edition, 1670] came out of the library of John Vaughan, Earl of Carberry,

who had written in the title-page the name of the author. It was purchased by Mr. Whiston, to whom I am obliged for it, and who was assured by one of the family, that it was certainly Lord Berkeley's; of which the piece itself contains some slight collateral proofs. The dedication, signed Constans, is addressed to the Lady Harmonia [probably Mary, Countess of Warwick, daughter of Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork], in whose name the author writes an epistle to himself, which concludes the book, and in which she is made to call him, 'My Lord.'* A copy of verses by Waller (printed, I think, in none of his works) is prefixed, calls the author's a *noble* pen, and says, 'he drew his well-known pedigree from kings.' Robert Fitzharding, the direct ancestor of the Earl of Berkeley, was of the royal house of Denmark."

Mr. Park has added to the foregoing particulars, that Lord Berkeley also published *A Speech to the Levant Company, at their Annual Election, 9 Feb., 1680*, in one sheet, 4to.; and that Lord Orford (Walpole) was mistaken, as Dr. Lort and Mr. Reed both observed, in supposing that "Waller's copy of verses was printed in none of his works." It occurs in the edition by Fenton, who gives this information:—"The book to which this poem is prefixed was written by George, Lord Berkeley, created Earl of Berkeley by King Charles the Second. He was a person of strict virtue and piety; and of such an undistinguishing affability to men of all ranks and parties, that I have been told Mr. Wycherley strained [his] character into that of 'Lord Plausible' in the *Plain Dealer* [1678]. The founder of this noble family is said to have been a younger son to one of the Danish kings who attended the Duke of Normandy, and settled in England after the Conquest."

The first edition of the *Historical Applications*, etc., as Mr. George W. Napier, of Alderley Edge, has lately remarked in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. ii. 359), "is of extreme rarity, and is a small 18mo., and came out in 1666. The second edition, in small 8vo., came out in 1670, the third ['with additions'] in 1680, and the fourth in 1698. The book was privately reprinted in 1838, by the late Rev. W. Dansey, Rector of Donhead St. Andrew [Wilts], well known as the author of *Horæ Decanicæ Rurales*." In a communication to the writer, Mr. Napier has since referred to this entry in the sale-catalogue of the library of the late Rev. Dr. Bliss:—"Accompanying this first edition [of Lord Berkeley's work, 1666]

* To this publication Richard Flecknoe (*Epigrams and Enigmatical Characters*, 1670) appears to allude in lines addressed "To the Lord George Berkeley":—

"Since, as by clear experience we see,
Vertue is onely true nobility;
There's none gives greater proof of it than you,
(My Lord) that your nobility is true:
And that't may so continue, you provide,
By adding to't, true piety beside.
For piety is but vertue dyed in grain,
Can ne'er change colour, nor take spot or stain.
Such courtiers Heav'n desires, and such kings shou'd
Desire too, if they'd have them great and good:
Happy the whilst (my Lord) are such as you,
Fit both for th' heavenly court, and earthly too."

is one in the French language, printed in London in 1667. It is uniformly bound in red morocco, and like the former, was a presentation copy. Respecting it Dr. Bliss has written a long note dated 1836, at the time when he purchased it"; and he (Mr. Napier) has added, that the former was purchased, and most probably the latter, for the British Museum. This "charming little book, valuable for its merit as well as its rarity," serves to confirm the account of his lordship's amiable character which has been given by Mr. Fenton; and, though much enriched by selected passages from other writers, has many valuable sentiments intermingled by the noble moralist. The following instances may be adduced:—

"A title to honour and honourable actions is to be preferred before a title of honour unaccompanied with just and noble deeds. For though it be a happiness and a blessing to be descended of a vertuous and ancient family, yet if they who are thus descended, shall degenerate from the worth of their ancestors, their faults are aggravated by not following so good and great examples; and they are generally more despised then the vulgar and ignoble vitious persons. [For (as Boetius says) if there be any good in nobility, I judge it to be only, or chiefly this, that it seems there is a necessity imposed upon those that are nobly born, not to degenerate from the vertue of their ancestors.] Lords and nobles, who stand on the higher ground for doing good, should endeavour to excel others more in generous and just actions, then they do in high and honourable dignities. The examples of such men will have great influence upon the places and countries where they live. It was well and truly said by the late lord chancellor [Clarendon] in his speech to the lords, in the presence of the king, lords, and commons; 'I hope you (my lords) will for the king's sake, as well as your own, shew great and good examples to your country-men. Your examples will be very prevalent with them, and by your actions they will judge of the actions of his Majesty, whom they suppose you imitate, having so near an access to his person.'"

"Neither the ambitious nor covetous man can ever be satisfied; for their thirsty desires after honour and wealth increase by their obtaining what at present they so greedily covet; like one in a burning fever, the giving him drink does but increase in him a desire still to have more, and his thirst is but little quenched. He that will not religiously frame his mind to content himself in whatever station God has placed him, will scarcely be satisfied and easie in any condition: for if we cannot proportion our fortunes to our minds, we should our minds to our fortunes; rendring thanks to God Almighty, who has done such great things for us; and then we are happy as to this world. To make our felicity here the more conspicuous, we ought to compare our temporal state to those beneath us, our inferiors, and not to our superiors."

For notices of Lord Berkeley, see Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, by Bliss,

vol. iv., p. 626; Pearson's *Minor Theological Works*, by Churton, vol. ii., p. 112; Secretan's *Life of Nelson*, p. 183; and Bailey's *Life of Fuller*, p. 615. Waller's lines addressed to "A Friend of the Author, a Person of Honour, who lately writ a religious book, entitled *Historical Applications*," etc., are as follows:—

"Bold is the man that dares ingage
For piety in such an age.
Who can presume to find a guard
From scorn, when Heav'n's so little spar'd?
Divines are pardon'd, they defend
Altars on which their lives depend:
But the prophane impatient are,
When nobler pens make this their care.
For why should these let in a beam
Of divine light to trouble them,
And call in doubt their pleasing thought,
That none believes what we are taught?
High birth and fortune warrant give,
That such men write what they believe:
And feeling first what they indite,
New credit give to ancient light.
Amongst these few, our Author brings
His well-known pedigree from kings.
This book, the image of his mind,
Will make his name not hard to find.
I wish the throng of Great and Good
Made it less eas'ly understood." EDITOR.

CCCCLXVI.—THE TUMULUS AT ULEY.—(See No. CCCXXVI.) In *Our Ancient Monuments and the Land around them*, by Mr. Charles Philip Kains-Jackson, (London, 1880), p. 20, there are these particulars of the tumulus of Uley:—The believers in Professor Fergusson's theory concerning the late erection of many of the so-called Druidical monuments, are at least strangely favoured by the coincidence which places the scene of King Arthur's chief struggles with the Saxons precisely in those counties and in that part of Britain where a specially large proportion of dolmens and tumuli are to be found. From the White Horse Hill, in Western Berkshire, to Arthur's Quoit, Glamorgan, in direction east to west, and southwards from Langbourn to Stonehenge, may be drawn on the map two sides of a square that will take in no less than thirteen of the twenty-eight monuments scheduled for the whole of England and Wales. The situation of Uley may roughly be described as midway between Arthur's Quoit and Wayland Smith's Forge. It forms, in fact, the point of geographical, if not of historical, connection between the monuments of Southern Wales and the monuments of South-Western England.

The tumulus or chambered grave of Uley, in the Berkeley

hundred, in Gloucestershire, contains, as regards the interior, four chambers. Its internal shape may be described as an elongated heart or an oblong indented at one of the long ends. The tumulus was first opened by a Mr. Baker in 1821, and it was subsequently examined with great care by Dr. Thurman. The latter explorer found numerous bodies in the chambers. They were not in the position of men laid to rest with due sepulchral care, but the bodies were lying in much disorder. They had probably been disturbed by earlier, perhaps larcenous, investigators. In the chambers with the bodies were found a vessel resembling a Roman lachrymatory, some broken pieces of pottery, and some fragments of flint implements, perhaps arrow-heads. Outside the burial chambers were found two axes, one of flint, the other of slaty stone. Near the summit of the mound, exactly over the easternmost chamber, there had been another interment, and beside the skeleton were found three brass coins of the sons of Constantine the Great.

Dr. Thurman regards the flint arrow-heads and the stone axes as witnessing to a long pre-historic past; and having made up his mind to that fact, he decides that the Roman coins and lachrymatory were introduced on a secondary interment. Professor Fergusson challenges this theory, and asks what evidence there is to show when flints ceased to be used in the West of England? The query seems to us an important one. The implements and weapons of two different periods may exist for a long time side by side, and the lower classes carry primitive weapons for centuries after their leaders have provided themselves with more elaborate instruments of warfare. Down to 1814 a section of the Russian forces carried targets, another section bows and arrows, another section wore chain-mail. Our own Life Guards wear breast-plates and steel helmets. On none of these accounts would a future age be justified in assuming that the nineteenth century was a period of armoured warriors and close fighting, either in England or in Russia. Besides this, secondary interment seems opposed to reasonable expectations. The more civilised race generally endeavours to *dissociate* itself from the original and ruder people. ANTIQUARIUS.

CCCCLXVII.—PETITIONS OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE CLERGY, 1660. —In the appendix to the *Seventh Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts* (1879), pp. 104-8, mention is made of a large number of petitions which were presented in pursuance of two orders of the House of Lords, one of the 22nd of June, for securing the tithes and other profits of sequestered livings in the hands of the churchwardens, or overseers of the poor, of the several parishes until the titles of the sequestered clergy and of the present possessors should be determined; the other of the 23rd of June, giving the clerk of the parliaments power to insert in the foregoing general order the names of those who should bring in petitions to have the benefit thereof. Certificates of the truth of

the petitioners' statements are in many cases annexed to the petitions, or written upon them. The following are those which have reference to Gloucestershire :—

Name of Petitioner.	Name of Parish.
Bowen, Jenkin, D.D.,	Welford.
Dabson, Bartholomew,	Hasillton [Hazleton].
Estcourt, George,	Badgeworth.
Grace, Benedict,	Holy Rood Ampney, *al.* Ampney Crucis.
Harvey, John,	Iron Acton.
Hughes, William,	Newland.
Ingram, James, D.D.,	Cowley.
Maydwell, Peter,	Weston-sub-Edge.
Powell, Walter,	Standish.
Sandys, George,	Willersey.
Temple, Thomas, D.L.,	Bourton-on-the-Water.
Warmsley, Thomas, D.D.,	Hampton Kade [?] and Rodborough.

CLERICUS.

CCCCLXVIII.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE KNIGHTS OF THE ROYAL OAK, 1660.—The following gentlemen of this county were chosen by King Charles II. to be Knights of the Royal Oak :—

	Value of their Estates per ann.
John Delabere, Esq^{r}	£1000
Benedict Hall, Esq^{r}, of High Meadow	4000
William Jones, Esq^{r}	800
Sir Humphrey Hooke, Bar^{t}	1500
Duncombe Colchester, Esq^{r}	800
Richard Stevens, Esq^{r}	800
John Smythe, Esq^{r}	1000
Thomas Morgan, Esq^{r}	800
William Cooke, Esq^{r}	1000
Sir Humphrey Hanmon, Kn^{t}	1000
Thomas Masters, Esq^{r}	1000
John Browneinge, Esq^{r}	1000
Thomas Lloyd, Esq^{r}	800

This order of knighthood was projected by Charles II. in the year 1660, as a means of rewarding the loyalty of his followers; but it was afterwards abandoned from the apprehension that it might perpetuate dissentions that were better consigned to oblivion. Knights were selected from all the counties of England and Wales, the number from each being in proportion to the population. The above list is from a MS. of Peter Le Neve, Norroy Herald, printed in the *Commoners of England* by Burke.

London. FRANK PROTHEROE.

CCCCLXIX.—CONSECRATIONS OF CHURCHES IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.—There appears to have been great irregularity in

the early times regarding the consecration of churches. At the council held in St. Paul's, A.D. 1237, under Otto, "legate a latere," in order to "strengthen and reform the state of the Church in England," this seems to have occupied a prominent place; and the decree states that so many churches, and even cathedrals, built of old, not having then "been consecrated with the oil of sanctification," it is enjoined, to put a stop to this negligence, that all cathedral, conventual, and parochial churches, which have been built and completed, shall, within the space of two years, be consecrated—otherwise they shall be interdicted from the performance of mass, unless a reasonable excuse can be alleged. And accordingly, another decree enjoins the bishops to travel through their dioseses at seasonable times, reforming and correcting abuses, consecrating churches, and sowing the word of life in the field of the Lord; and the better to fulfil these duties, they are to cause the profession which they made at their consecration, to be read to them twice a year, and through the greater part of Lent. A partial obedience appears to have been rendered to these injunctions, but great neglect continued in various parts of the kingdom.

Eighty years or so after this council we may place the great era of church consecrations in this county and Worcestershire. The brief episcopate of Walter de Maydenstone [1313-17] was thus distinguished: he was a canon of St. Paul's, sent to Rome by the king to prevent the confirmation of the election of Thomas Cobham as archbishop of Canterbury; and in this he succeeded, the king's nominee, William Reynolds (or Reynaud), bishop of Worcester, chancellor and treasurer, being appointed archbishop.

The see of Worcester being thus vacated by the translation of Reynolds, Walter de Maydenstone was nominated his successor by the Pope, and was consecrated by him in October, 1313: the bull bearing date 1st Oct. On the 12th Feb. in the following year he arrived at Dover, bringing with him the archbishop's pall. On the 5th Kal: March, we find him at his own palace in the Strand, about to set out for a brief visit to his diocese, returning in May.

During the summer of 1315, as Thomas's Survey states, he visited all the religious houses throughout his diocese, and consecrated many churches and abundance of altars. In June: the churches of Woolwardington and Wroxhall, and the great altars of Kydermynstre, Hadesore, Kynewarton, Bidford, Preston, and Elizithstone. In July: the church of Beggeworth and great altar, chapel of Waddon and great altar, church of Harescombe,* church of Elsmore, great altar of Herdwick, church of Frethorne, and church and great altar of Frampton. Also the churches of Arreley, Dudminster, and Tettebury; chapels of Siston and Badminton; and great altars of Heyhampstede (Hempsted), St. Leonard's, Bristol, Frampton Cotel, and Abbotstone. In September and October: the churches of Merston Sicca, Tredington, Shipton, Musarden, and

* "Item. Tertio Non: Julii anno supradicto [1315] dedicavit ecclesiam de Harescombe."

Chirinton; and the great altars of Clyde Pryor, Weston Sub-edge, Hynyngton, Beckford, Overbury, Saperton, Bisley, and Minchinhampton. He conferred holy orders at Cirencester, probably on the Feast of Trinity, 1314, on 463 persons, viz., 150 acolytes, 140 sub-deacons, 133 deacons, and 85 priests. Also at Worcester, on St. Thomas's Day, on 310 persons. He was summoned to York by the king after the battle of Bannockburn. He published the sentence of excommunication against the archbishop of York at Lanthony Priory, Gloucester, for "bearing his cross in the province of Canterbury," at the command of the archbishop. It is said that he died abroad on the 28th March, 1317.

The circumstances connected with his brief episcopate suggest an energetic and active life, and great diligence in the performance of duties, sacred and secular; whilst the dedication of so many neighbouring churches is a special reason for our interest in his career.

Harescombe Rectory, Stroud. J. Melland Hall, M.A.

CCCCLXX.—Rudder's "Gloucestershire."—(Replies to No. CCCXXX.) An advertisement in the *Gloucester Journal*, March 11, 1782, furnishes at least a part of the information desired:—

"Rudder's New History of Gloucestershire. With fourteen whole-sheet, and three half-sheet elegant Engravings.

"The Subscribers to this work are respectfully informed, that the eight additional whole-sheet views, not finished at the first publication of it, will be delivered by the Editor, at Cirencester, to those who have not yet received them; also some additional pages of letter-press, containing late discoveries, which compleat the work. The copies sent to London are disposed of, but there remain a few for sale in the hands of the Editor. For a character of the work, see all the Reviews. In the *Monthly Review* for July, 1780, is the following passage:—'We shall finish our account by observing, that the Editor of this volume appears to us to have been very industrious in preparing it for the public eye, and we esteem it a work in its kind which justly merits notice and approbation.'

"N.B. All the Plates separate for framing, Price One Guinea."

From what I have given, your correspondent may, I think, feel satisfied that his copy of this trust-worthy publication is complete.

C.T.D.

A complete list of the engravings in this county history is given by Upcott (*English Topography*, vol. i., pp. 251-3), who mentions one that "Antiquarius" does not, viz., "View of Fairford Church." As your correspondent's copy of Rudder is "an unusally good one," doubtless it contains the Fairford engraving, which is inserted in the letterpress of p. 444.

With the remarks of "Antiquarius" in his first paragraph I heartily concur. The authors of the stately tomes we see in some great county houses are worthy of far more honour than they are

likely to receive from an exacting posterity. These men have been the pioneers of our local history; their works the mines from which many succeeding reviewers, lecturers, and writers of "papers" have taken their solid blocks of evidence and fact. To disparage the literary labours of these county worthies, who have stored up for us so much precious local information that would otherwise have been lost, is very like "base ingratitude." WM. GEORGE.

A list of the plates in Rudder's work is given in Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual* (1834), taken apparently from Upcott (1818). Rudder, at p. 649, writes thus of Sherborne House :— "This seat will very shortly undergo considerable alterations. The late Mr. Dutton new built the coach-houses and stables, which form a noble square, but he was prevented by death from doing anything further. The present proprietor has obliged the editor and the public with a beautiful plate of this seat, as it will appear when the design is compleated." This announcement has led some persons to doubt the completeness of the number of plates in their copies of this valuable History; but in the postscript to his preface, p. xii., he has inserted this information :—"Nor is it unworthy of notice, that, including the map of the county, there are 14 whole-sheet prints, and three on half-sheets, such as few county Histories can boast, to embellish the work. [He does not include (as Upcott and Lowndes have done) the print of Fairford Church, which is inserted in the letterpress, p. 444.] The plate of Sherbourn House, indeed, as mentioned p. 649, is not engraven, nor to be expected. The proprietor of that seat was pleased to order a drawing of it, but disliking the draught, relinquished his original design of giving a plate." H.

A transcript of the collation of the volume, as furnished by Lowndes, will be useful :—Title and dedication, 2 leaves; preface, with addenda and corrigenda [dated Dec. 1, 1778], 6 pages; postscript to preface, dated April 3, 1783 [issued three or four years after the publication of the work, and consequently not in every copy], 2 pages; preliminary matters, 18 pages; historical part, 855 pages [less by the preceding 18]; appendix, 52 pages. The volume contains 18 plates, including a map, viz., at pp. 19 [the map], 262, 265, 270, 284, 342, 355, 356, 385, 414, 425, 444 [Fairford Church], 524, 574, 621, 638, 716, and 797.

EDITOR.

CCCCLXXI.—THE LAWRENCE FAMILY, OF BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER.—Somes year ago I saw an advertisement in one of the London newspapers respecting the above; and having collected notes, etc., of Lawrences of the county of Gloucester, I supplied the advertiser with all the information I possessed, and received from him the following reply :—"'X.Y.Z.' thanks the Vicar of Tong much for his friendly letter. The father of Edward Lawrence, born 1667, was Samuel Lawrence, bap. 1639, at Bourton; and his father was

Thomas Lawrence. The baptismal register of Edward Lawrence is at Bourton-on-the-Water; *but the leaves have been cut out and mutilated from 1663 to 1683, inclusive.* The last of the Lawrences left there is transcribed thus :—'Richard Lawrence child was born 9 Feb., 1662.' 'X.Y.Z.' is advertising in the hope that *those who cut out the missing leaves* (supposed about ten years ago) may, either for conscience-sake, or for the sake of a reward, or from perceiving that they gain nothing themselves thro' having deprived the rightful family of their inheritance, come forward, and give up the parchment leaves. Vale." After receiving this communication I asked an able expert (and contributor to your pages) to examine the Bourton registers; and his reply was :—"The registers at Bourton have been *sadly tampered with as well as mutilated:* such as remain have suffered from *erasures* and *alterations.*" Having since heard that one of this family died in America, and left an estate, and that his heir is trying to prove his claim; and hoping that this may catch the eye of "X.Y.Z." or some of his friends, and that he or they may yet defeat the above-mentioned very dishonest and sinister act, I supply a few additional particulars which I have gathered respecting the family.

Fines, Record Office, 1657-1726.

Burghton (1669), East. 20 Car. II., Glouc. Inter Edr. Aishym and Andr. Lawrence in Bourton.

Bourton (1694), East^{r} 6 Will^{m} and Mary, Glouc. Inter Jas. Tombs et al. and Andrew Lawrence et al. in Bourton.

Wills at Gloucester Probate Court.

Lawrences of Bourton super aquam, viz. :—

Gulielmus Lawrence	1671
George Laurence	1682
Thomas Lawrence	1718

Marriages.

1730. Samuel Lawrence, of Bourton on the Water, and Mary, dau. of —— Clerk, of Ebrington, co. Glost., were married at Ebrington, May 1, 1730.

(Lower Swell Register.)

1734. Oct. 31. Giles Lawrence, of Lower Slaughter, and Eliz. Brown, of Upper Slaughter, were married.

1762. George Lawrence, of Bourton sup. aq^{m}, married at Bretforton, co. Worcester, Sarah Sheppard, of Bretforton.

Monumental Inscriptions.

(Bourton Churchyard.)

"In memory of Giles Lawrence, who departed this life Feb. 25, 1769, aged 59. In memory of Mary, the wife of Giles Lawrence, who died 29 Augst, 1749, aged 41."

"In memory of Samuel Lawrence and Mary, his wife: he died 20 Sept^{r}, 1819, aged 50; she died 1 June, 1796." [Some poetry follows.]

"Sacred to the memory of William Lawrence, son of Sam[l] and Mary Lawrence, who died May 17[th], 1835, aged 34 y[rs]. Samuel Lawrence, who died 1 Aug[st], 1832, in York Town, Upper Cannada, aged 42 years."

List of Inhabitants.

April 21, 1755. In a "List of the Inhabytance [*sic*] of Lower Slaughter" Giles Larrance appears.

Extract from Deed.

Thomas Lawrence, of Bourton-on-Water, eldest son of Sam[l] Lawrence, of same place, (lately deceased,) and Mary, his wife, by deed, in 1800, with Sarah, his wife, granted to W. Cook, of Aylworth, the messuage wherein Mary Lawrence, widow, and Samuel Lawrence, father of Thomas, formerly lived.

Richard Gwynne Lawrence.

Middleton Hall, Llanarthney.

CCCCLXXII.—The Slaughter Family.—I have read with great interest some of the *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, and have ordered to be sent to you some of my Parish Histories, in one of which is a tentative genealogy of the Slaughters of Virginia. The parish in which I live is called Slaughter Parish (for me). There are two parishes in Gloucestershire, as you are aware, called Upper and Lower Slaughter; they are small; but like everything else in good old England, they have a history; and I am very desirous of procuring some account of them for our parish here. In one of them lived the Slaughters of Slaughter Hall, amongst whom the name Chamberlayne [Chambers] was found; and I wish very much to have a genealogy of the family. If you will kindly aid me in this inquiry, or, if that be too much to ask, will point me to some sources of intelligence to which I might have access, you will confer a favour, which I shall be happy to reciprocate in any way in my power. I should like to learn whether anything is known of the date of the migration of members of the family to America. One of them, John Slaughter, was here as early as 1622, and lost his life in the famous massacre by the Indians of that date. Francis Slaughter, of another branch, is known to have been in Virginia in 1652; and in his will he left to a friend a copy of Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity*, to which, as well as to his rapier, he attached great value.

Philip Slaughter, D.D.,
Historiographer of the Diocese of Virginia, U.S.A.

CCCCLXXIII.—Longevity in Cirencester.—The *Morning Herald* of Monday, Dec. 18, 1780, says:—"We have been favoured with the following remarkable instance of longevity in a family by a correspondent on whose veracity we can firmly rely. The ages of three brothers and three sisters now living at Cirencester, in Gloucestershire:—

M. C.	was born in	1695,	aged	85
W. C.	„	1698,	„	82
J. C.	„	1701,	„	79
A. C.	„	1704,	„	76
S. C.	„	1707,	„	73
J. C.	„	1713,	„	67
				462

A parallel case of three brothers and three sisters appeared some time ago in a newspaper, whose ages then made in all 398. The balance in favour of the present aged family is 64."

Cirencester. C. H. Savory.

CCCCLXXIV. — "The Gloucester Idiot." — This inquiry appeared in *Notes and Queries* (3rd S. i. 389):—In the celebrated *Third Letter to Archdeacon Singleton*, the witty ecclesiastic [Sydney Smith] says,—"To read, however, his lordship [the then bishop of Gloucester] a lesson of good manners, I had prepared for him a chastisement which would have echoed from the *Seagrave* who banqueteth in the Castle, to the idiot who spitteth over the bridge at Gloucester, but the following appeal struck my eye, and stopped my pen," &c. It has often been asked what circumstance this paragraph could point at; and now both parties are gone where all controversies cease, it would be interesting to collect any information that would elucidate this popular writer. When at Gloucester I enquired as to the "idiot," but could learn nothing on the subject. Can any of your correspondents afford us information as to this curious passage?

From p. 437 of the same volume the following reply is copied:—"The idiot who spitteth over the bridge at Gloucester," I take to have been precisely as much the creature of the witty Canon's imagination as the extract from the Dutch Chronicle in Letter One.

Editor.

CCCCLXXV.—Clement Kelke: his Monumental Inscription. —I lately copied the enclosed for your *Notes and Queries*, from Bray Church, Berks, on the banks of the Thames, thinking it might be worth placing on record. It is copied *verbatim et literatim*, the lines ending as on the paper.

John P. Earwaker.

(On the south wall of south aisle of church.)

Here vnder this marbell Stone lyeth
buryed the body of Clement Kelke, Gent:
who had to wyfe Elyzabeth daughter to
Alderman Becher, he was borne at
Brystow and was a Cytycen of London
a marchant ventver & fre of the Haber-
dashers, he being of the age of LXX yeares
deceased the xxiiij of Septembe A° Dni 1593.

CCCCLXXVI.—The Hooper Family.—Is there any extant pedigree of John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester and Worcester, whose martyrdom was in 1554, or of George Hooper, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who died in 1727? And are any of their descendants living? I shall be glad to receive information.

Genealogist.

CCCCLXXVII.—Notes of the Wills of two Wotton-under-Edge Worthies.

1508. Jan. 3. Robert Elyce "of Wottun sub egge." To be buried in the church of the blessed Mary of Bassett. To the Cathedral church of Worcester ij*s*. To the parish church of Wottun aforesaid vj*s*. viij*d*. To each light in that church iiij*d*. To the image of the blessed Mary of Bassett "meam corona' deaurat' par p'cular' cum gaudijs argent' et meu' optimu' an'ullum aureu'." To Sir William Dalawar, testator's confessor, his best sword, &c. To Thomas Bower certain goods. The residue to testator's wife Alice, who is to be executrix. Walter Harpsam to be overseer. Witnessed by William Coldwell, notary public, Robert Plommer, Richard Squall, John Harper, and many others. Proved at Lambeth, 22 May, 1509, and registered "Bennett."

1508. Sept. 5. Sir Robert Looge, parson of the parish church of "Wotton vnder egge." My body to be buried "in the Chauncell at the North ende of the high ault' of the church of Wotton aforesaid." To every light in that church xij*d*. To the "moder church" of Worcester xl*d*. To Richard Madyson five marks sterling. To Robert Hopkyns "my godson", a cow. To Robert Bilay a cow. To John Palser an ox. Residue of goods to William Coldwell and John Harper, the executors. Thomas Harmer to be overseer of the will. Witnessed by Robert Plomer, "Mayre of Wotton aforsaid", Wat' Taylor, Richard Mylward, Richard Squall, Richard Browne, with "many other." Proved 7 Nov., 1508, and registered "Bennett."

"Squall," which appears in both wills, may have been an *alias* of "Squele."

According to the registers of the bishops of Worcester, Robert *Logge*, chaplain, was admitted to the rectory of Wotton-under-Edge 8 July, 1473, on the presentation of Sir William Berkeley, Knt., John Harneham, the previous rector, having resigned on a yearly pension, the assignment of which involved the appointment of an inquisition, the following parties lending their assistance:—Nicholas Bay, rector of Horton, Thomas Styward, rector of Rokhampton, John Broke, rector of Dursley, Thomas Heddeley, vicar of Almysbury, Richard Sherman, rector of Alderley, John Walkynton, rector of Boxwell, John Whittey, rector of Sobbury parva, David Hunt, rector of Nymesfeld, Walter Stratton, parish chaplain of Wotton, Richard West, chaplain, and master of the scholars of Wotton, James Wolworth and William Bowton, of the same place, Walter Skey, of Nybley, Richard Thorp, of Berkeley, Robert Bassett, of

Uley, John Davys and Robert Rycardes, of Dursley, John Lepyatt, of Lasshebergh, John Hunt, of Nybley, and Thomas Forster, of Hawkisbury.

In 1508, Nov. 28, William Kente, chaplain, was admitted to the perpetual *vicarage* of Wotton sub Egge, vacant by the death of Robert *Loege*, last rector; patrons—the abbot and convent of Tewkesbury. William Kent died soon afterwards, and was succeeded in the vicarage by William Fryth, master of arts, 11 May, 1509.

The registers make mention of the school at Wotton; stating that in 1423, Aug. 21, an exchange took place between William Hogyn, chaplain of the perpetual chantry of the house of scholars at Wotton sub egge, and Thomas Joye, rector of Bromham, in the diocese of Sarum; and that John Paradys was instituted to the said perpetual chantry, otherwise called the house of scholars, 2 June, 1427, vacant by the resignation of Thomas Joye, last chaplain there; Sir John Berkley, Knt., being true patron of the same.

The following occur in a subsidy roll dated 1513, and preserved in the Worcester registry:—William Smyth, Robert Coldewall, Robert Horle, and Thomas Elston, all chaplains at Wotton, and each of them taxed vj*s.* viij*d.*

THOMAS P. WADLEY, M.A.

Naunton Rectory, Pershore.

CCCCLXXVIII.—THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROYAL OAK, 1660.—(See No. CCCCLXVIII.) References to a few sources of information respecting this proposed order of knighthood may prove acceptable to your readers, and with this in view I send them. Pepys (vol. ii., p. 104), under the year 1667, mentions "Sir Robert Carr, M.P., Knight and Baronet of Sleaford, and one of the proposed knights of the Royal Oak." The list of the 687 who were selected for the honour—the stout soldiers of Edge Hill, Newbury, and Marston Moor—was printed in *The English Baronetage*, ed. 1741, vol. v., p. 363, from a MS. of Peter Le Neve, Norroy, then in the collection of Joseph Ames. It has been reprinted, with Dugdale's *Ancient Usage of Arms*, and other heraldic tracts, by T. C. Banks, Esq., 1812; and in Burke's *Patrician*, vol. iii., p. 448. Sir Harris Nicholas's *History of Knighthood*, introd., vol. i., p. xlix., may also be consulted. G. A. W.

CCCCLXXIX.—BAPTIST REGISTERS IN SOMERSET HOUSE.—There is an article in *Good Words*, November, 1866, entitled "Curious Old Registers in Somerset House," by Edward Whitaker; and the writer of it leads us to infer he had himself learned every incident he mentions directly from the books, using such phrases as "an entry we have found", and "on looking through the calendar of volumes . . . . . we find." A list of Baptist Churches founded during the seventeenth century, with the place where each congregation assembled,

and the date of its foundation, is given, p. 770; and under the head of Gloucestershire, those of Bourton-on-the-Water† (1650) and Cirencester (1651) appear. "The list," as the writer has observed, "is necessarily incomplete; for we are able to include in it those churches only whose existence is evidenced by the volumes before us; while a few of those again are absent from our catalogue, for the reason that there is some doubt as to the date of their foundation." He goes on to say that the list is a proof of the inefficacy of the Uniformity and Conventicle Acts.

It is stated, p. 774, that one of the oldest registers containing matter of interest or suggestiveness is from the chapel in Coxwell-street, Cirencester. The congregation first assembled there in 1651, and was subsisting when its registers were transferred to London in 1837. The record dates from the year of foundation; but until the beginning of the present century it was very imperfectly kept. On the first page of the volume there are the names of five persons, "whom," as stated at the foot of the list, "the church hath agreed to cast out." Then come the names of five others, followed by this intimation:—"These persons the church hath agreed to admonish further in order for their recovery." As the writer remarks, it would have been interesting to learn what amount of inconsistency of conduct was deemed incompatible with a continuance in church-membership by the Baptists of those days; but we are not told what the delinquencies of the ten persons had been. If, however, we may form an opinion on the subject from notices in the same volume which relate to nearly a century later, many of those delinquencies were probably open and unmistakeable breaches of social morality. The members "cut off" from the church at this later period were persons who had been guilty of the gravest vices, which vices are carefully specified; and the delinquents in these cases were manifestly dealt with in a commendable spirit of patience before their final excommunication. The writer then discusses the regulations of Baptist churches in general.

As mentioned in p. 775, there are ten volumes from the Pithay and Broadmead churches, Bristol. The former of these churches was built about the year 1653, and has been absorbed into Fry's Chocolate and Cocoa Works, Union-street; and the story of the latter has been published by the Hansard Knollys Society under the title of *Broadmead Records*—a book to which the writer of the article here quoted, acknowledges himself indebted for facts given in his historical introduction.

3, All Saints' Road, Clifton. THOMAS ROACH, M.A.

CCCCLXXX.—"GLOUCESTER": ITS CORRECT SPELLING?—(See No. CCLXXVIII.) Counsel, in his *History of Gloucester*, p. 3, quotes Rudge as follows:—There are almost as many opinions

† For a full account of it, see Brooks' *Pictures of the Past: the History of the Baptist Church, Bourton-on-the-Water*, London, 1861.

about the orthography as the etymology of this city. The fashion of writing "*Glocester*" has prevailed but a few years, but whether this or "*Gloucester*" be most agreeable to ancient usage, will appear from the following observations. In the Saxon Chronicle it is variously written, *Glewan-cester*, *Gleaw-ceastre*, *Glew-ceastre*, and *Glowe-ceastre*. On the seal of the Constable Milo, *Gloecestria*. Walter de Frowcester, in the 14th century, uniformly writes *Gloucestria* and *Gloucestriensis* in the records of the Abbey. In Dorney's *Diurnal Account* and Corbett's *History of the Seige*, both published during the usurpation, the same appellation is always used. In Domesday-book, all the charters, and public instruments to the present time, it is the same. The weekly journal, which began to be published in 1722, was styled *The Gloucester Journal*, and it was not till several years after that the editor altered the mode of spelling. An almost infinite number of testimonies might be adduced to the same purpose, if it were necessary; but as the subject is interesting perhaps only in the estimation of an antiquary, it may be deemed tedious to lengthen the investigation.

B. C.

On many of the old mile-stones throughout the county "*Glocester*" may still be read. C. T. D.

It may be well to note that the *Exposition of the Catechism of the Church of England* (London, 1663, 4to.) was published as the work of William, Lord Bishop of "Gloucester," and that the prelate so signed the preface, while in an edition which appeared in 1671, "Glocester" has been substituted. In the latter part of the year 1880, the *Times* gave up its favourite spelling of the name (referred to in the former Note), and now conforms to the general usage. EDITOR.

CCCCLXXXI.—STRANGE DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.—"Thos Hooke was the owner of the ground about Ffurnace; he sould most of his meanes after this maner. He had by his wife, Elinor, nineteen children: at their christnings ther was great providance, which to maintain, a peece of land was sold. So att the 19 christnings nineteen peices of land was gon. He lived at the Kings-Head Tavern; and, it is said, lived better affter his land was gon, than he did when he had it." *(Nourse MSS.)* The foregoing is, I think, worthy of note, and not very easily matched.

ANTIQUARIUS.

CCCCLXXXII.—EXTRACTS FROM THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CHURCHWARDENS OF TETBURY PARISH.—These accounts date from the year 1589; and I submit a few extracts under three headings, with some explanatory observations. A. H. P.

(Pews.)

In 1615, 1616, and 1628 leave was given to certain persons to erect seats in specified parts of the church. And in 1628 and 1637

several were allowed to occupy particular seats. Down to 1637 there are no other entries respecting seats. This seems to have been the commencement of the pew system.

1659. "for makeing the Clerkes seate—0 . 16 . 0."

What follows is interesting as showing how, in the good old times, the poor people in the "little decayed old seats" had to make way for the "convenience" of "persons of considerable estates":—

"Whereas Two little decayed old Seats (wherein poor people have formerly sate) adjoyning Northerly to or near to the ffont Pillar in the Parish Church of Tetbury were lately repaired and reduced into one large seat at the only Costs and charges of John Thomas Junr. and Robert Clarke, persons of considerable Estates in this parish, We therefore the Churchwardens of Tetbury aforesaid whose names are here Subscribed do for our parts consent and also desire that the said John Thomas and Robert Clarke may from henceforth have hold and enjoy the said seat for their more convenient attendance upon the Solemnities of our Church therein.

"Jo: Bliss, Vicar.
"E. Teakle
"James Walkley } Churchwardens.

"This is admitted in order to a Confirmation under y^e^ seale of office by Midsomer next,

"Rich: Parsons,
"Chan^r^ Glocest.

"Tetbury, 10^th^ May, 1697."

(Church goods.)

The following lists, etc., are either not quoted, or are misquoted, in Lee's *History of Tetbury*:—

1591. "In prims a sylu [silver] Cup, being [ ] cup with a cov[er] one Table [cloth] iij napkynes on Suplys [ ] one Brasse pott and sixe [ ]."

1592. "Imprimis on serples on silver cupp with a cover
"It one table cloathe w^th^ iij napkyns
"It one Brasse pott twooe broches
"It vj Bookes w^th^ certeyne leade."

Lee copies this list of 1592; but instead of "twooe broches" he writes "and wood bucket." "Brochia," according to Bailey's *Dictionary*, is a large can or pitcher.

1593. "Itm deliverid more [besides some money] a syliver coop and cover a Brasse poott a serplesse a table cloathe iij napkins a byble twooe communion bookes a parapfras arassmus a regester booke an homelie a broache and certeyne Leadd."

The word "broache" is quite plain in this case.

The brass pot is mentioned only for three or four years; and in 1617 a pewter flagon is added. In 1606 the napkins were "geven away." In 1656 "one Bason for Baptizing Infants" was included

in the list; in the year following it is called "one pewter bason." In 1622 and afterwards "towne Crookes with chaynes fastened upon poules" appear.

(Miscellaneous items.)

These have not been mentioned by Mr. Lee :—

1607. A bond entered into for satisfying the sum of 49s. 3d. "chaulenged to be due unto the Kinge."

1651. "John Denning for wages (£2) and castle money to glor. [Gloucester], £1 12s. 4d."

1655. "to the High Constable for 9 Sessions and towards the reparacons of Chepstowe bridge, £14 16s. 8d."

1672. "ffor a journey for certificates for the chimneys, 00 . 02 . 00."

It seems that prior to 1685 there were four celebrations of the Holy Communion in the year; one at Christmas, and three at Easter. In 1685 there appears to have been seven; in 1696, eight; and in 1698, nine.

There are several entries of small sums paid to travellers. In 1698, 11s. 5d. was paid "to Souldiers & other travellers," and 3s. to Margaret Underhill "for enteraining 6 seamen." "Given to a Captaine of the Kings November y^{e} 2nd, 1662, 00 . 01 . 00."

In 1625, 1629, 1640, 1655, and 1704, and in a few other years, there are lists of persons fined for tippling, drunkenness, swearing, etc.; and also of those amongst whom the fines (or "mulct money") were distributed. Half of the fine was frequently given to one of the same name as the person fined, probably the culprit's wife or father.

1703. Amongst the entries of expenses incurred for repairing the church and spire after the Great Wind is the following :— "Paid John Graham for Beer to mix with and strengthen the Tarrass [cement], 1 . 4 . 6." An extract from Gwilt's *Encyclopædia* (1871), p. 536, may help to explain this :—"A tract on old Charing Cross mentions that it was 'so cemented with mortar made of purest lime, callis sand, white of eggs, and the *strongest wort*, that it defied all hammers and hatchets whatsoever."

There seems to have been great difficulty as far back as the seventeenth century in collecting the church rates in Tetbury. See memorandum under 1701, which recites that "many of the present and former inhabitants and paymasters . . . . have oftentimes neglected and refused to pay" their rates. One example will suffice :—"1694. Spent in making 3 journeys to the Earl of Berks before he would pay me, 0 . 5 . 0."

CCCCLXXXIII.—Robert Huntington, D.D., Bishop of Raphoe.—(See No. VIII.) It has been stated in Chalmers's *General Biographical Dictionary*, vol. xviii., page 337, that "Robert Huntington, a learned English divine, was born at Deorhyrst [Deerhurst], in Gloucestershire, where his father was minister, in

1636." Can you tell me on what authority this statement with regard to the place of his birth is made? Others have followed Chalmers in making it; but the bishop's name does not appear in the parish register of baptisms, and Rudder and Bigland do not refer to his birth. I shall be glad to receive a reply.

Deerhurst Vicarage, Tewkesbury. G. B.

CCCCLXXXIV.—The old Font of Deerhurst Church.—As mentioned in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association* (1846), vol. i., p. 65, Mr. Wright read a note from Mr. W. H. Gomonde, of Cheltenham, with a drawing of the old font of Deerhurst Church, which, according to Mr. Gomonde, "was kept in a farm-yard for many years: perhaps in the time of the Reformation or in that of Cromwell it was ejected from the church. I am afraid it will be seen no more, as I hear it has been sold for the sum of £6, and carried away I know not where."

With reference to this communication, Mr. J. O. Westwood wrote as follows, p. 250:—At p. 65, the old font of Deerhurst Church is figured, with the observation that "the ornamentation is uncommon, and apparently of an early character." It appears to me that this font is pre-eminently entitled to the attention of the Archæological Association, and it is greatly to be desired that the influence of that body may be exerted to rescue it from the oblivion or destruction which appears to await it, as this font, from the style of its ornamental carving, appears to me to be far more ancient than any other font hitherto represented. The peculiar ornament of the body of the font,—that of spiral lines running off and conjoining with other similar lines, forming an endless pattern,—is especially *Irish*, and is found in the finest of the most ancient illuminated Irish copies of the Gospels, and in those which were executed in England, under the influence of the Irish missionaries. Thus it is found in all the illuminated pages of the Gospels of St. Chad and Mac Regol, and in the Gospels of Lindisfarne, or Durham book, *(Bibl. Cotton. Nero, D.* iv.); but I do not recollect having seen it in manuscripts known to be more recent than the ninth century. It also occurs on the ancient Irish stone carved crosses. As therefore, in Anglo-Saxon manuscripts more recent than the ninth century, we find no traces of this style of ornament, I think we are justified in regarding this font as the one existing at Deerhurst in the time of the Venerable Bede himself. The ornaments round the base and rim of the font are, however, of a totally different style, and I should conceive them to be after-work of the eleventh century. Such flowing arabesques as they are represented to be, are never found drawn in manuscripts which have the spiral pattern.

In the same volume of the *Journal*, pp. 9-19, there is a paper on Deerhurst Church by Daniel H. Haigh, Esq.

J. G.

CCCCLXXXV. — The old Font in Frampton-on-Severn Church.—As mentioned in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association* (1847), vol. ii., p. 184, Mr. J. W. Hugall, of Cheltenham, forwarded drawings of a curious leaden font of the twelfth century in the church of Frampton-on-Severn. "This lead font" [of which an engraving was given], Mr. Hugall observes, "stands against the north-west pillar in the church, and is in tolerable preservation, but covered with coats of blue and yellow paint. The bowl is half an inch in thickness, and two feet three inches in diameter, by one foot three inches in depth. There have been staples to fasten the cover, which have been removed, and consequently the sides are a little broken. It has a water-drain. The ornaments consist of a band of foliage at the top and bottom, and the arcade which surrounds the bowl contains alternately a figure and a scroll. There are two figures and two scrolls only employed, which are repeated alternately. The whole work is in low relief. It may be noticed that in neither of the figures is there any appearance of a right arm." Mr. Hugall, having stated that there was a wish to have this curious font cleaned of its covering of paint, requested the opinion of the council as to the best method of doing so without injury to the lead. Mr. C. Roach Smith recommended for the purpose a pound of quick lime and half a pound of caustic potash, mixed together in a gallon of boiling water; to let them stand two hours, and then decant the liquor, and apply it to the painted object as circumstances might suggest.

J. G.

CCCCLXXXVI. — Extracts from the Accounts of the Churchwardens of Broad Blunsden Parish.—The following extracts from the accounts of the churchwardens of Broad Blunsden, Wilts (but in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol), refer to Gloucestershire.

Under the head of Collections this appears—

"To Blaisdon, May 3 day, 1702—0. 2. 8."

This collection was rather above the average. In one made for Chester Cathedral, January 20, 1701-2, the amount was only 1s. 9d.

In another volume, under the head of Briefs ordered to be registered, is this entry—

"Collected towards y^e^ repairing of St. Mary Redcliffe Church in Bristol, 2s. 6d."

There is no date; but the entries on the preceding page are dated 1706, and the handwriting appears to be identical with that in which the baptisms for 1707-1710 have been recorded in the same book. On the same page mention is made of collections for these objects:—"y^e^ relief of Edinburgh in Scotland," "y^e^ relief of y^e^ sufferers by fire in y^e^ Strand, London," "towards y^e^ Relief of ye distressed Palatines," and "y^e^ Protestant Church at Mottau in Courland."

Thomas Roach, M.A.

3, All Saints' Road, Clifton.

CCCCLXXXVII.—The Hodges Family.—(See No. CCCCXLVII). Thomas Hodges, A.M. 1641-1672, was vicar of Kensington, and was promoted in 1661 to the deanery of Hereford. Faulkner asserts in his *History and Antiquities of Kensington*, that, "he was distantly related to the Earl of Holland (Rich), or to his countess." Kensington Church was chosen by many of Cromwell's adherents for their marriages, and I find from the register that his (Hodges') second wife was a niece of Blagrave the regicide. Was he brother to "Mr Hodges," whose "very loveinge friend" was the Protector? Gloucestershire is, I think, in this way connected with St. Mary Abbots Kensington, and also with the parish of Sonning, Berks. Can you, by answering my query, assist me in throwing light on the history of this (Kensington) parish? "Old Mr Rich, a verie old man, now blind, 1572," was steward of the manor of Sonning. Henry Rich, first Earl of Holland, (? nephew or grand-nephew of the "verie old man") married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir Walter Cope, of Kensington. Sir Thomas Rich, Bart., born at Gloucester, founded the blue-coat hospital in that city, bought the manor of Sonning, founded a school there, and at Reading, died at Sonning, October 15, 1667, aged 66, and was buried in the parish church.

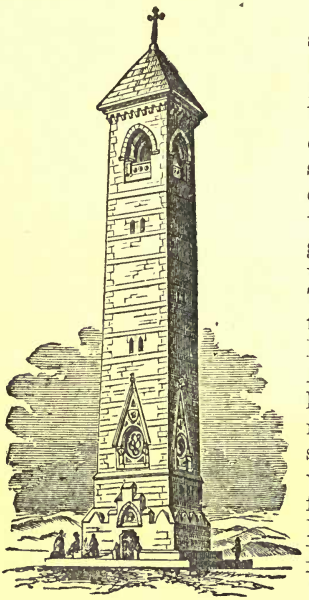
M. J.

London, W.

CCCCLXXXVIII.—The Tyndale Memorial.—William Tyndale (see No. CCCCII.) was born about 1484, as is believed, in the village of North Nibley, in this county; his family having removed from Northumberland during the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster. After passing some time at Oxford, he went to Cambridge, probably with the view of profiting by the Greek lectures of Erasmus, as there was no regular Greek lectureship in the former university before 1517. About 1522, he was living as tutor in the family of Sir John Walsh, at Little Sodbury: he was compelled to leave that neighbourhood by the persecutions that arose against him; and on his departure he told one of his most violent opponents, that if God spared his life, ere many years he would cause a boy that drove the plough to know more of the Scriptures than he did. Finding that he had no hope of printing and publishing his translation in England, he went to Hamburgh, bidding a final welfare to his native land. From Hamburgh he proceeded to Cologne, where in secret he pursued his work. Being discovered by his foes, he fled from thence, and ascending the Rhine, carried the result of his labours to Worms. The date and place of publication of the first edition of his version of the New Testament is doubtful; but it is certain that in 1526 the book was circulated and read in this country, to the enlightenment of many, and the alarm and indignation of others. After residing for some time at Antwerp, attempts were made to persuade him to return to England. Vaughan, the English ambassador, failed to lure him into the lion's den; but he was betrayed into the hands of the

government of the Netherlands; and through the intrigues of two abandoned Englishmen having been convicted on a charge of heresy, he was strangled and burned at Vilvorden, near Brussels, October 6, 1536.

A memorial to Tyndale* was first suggested about the year 1850, somewhat more than three centuries after his martyrdom, by Mr. Anderson, the author of *Annals of the English Bible;* and the project was revived in 1861, by a few gentlemen living near Nibley, who considered that no more suitable place for such a monument could be found than the knoll which overlooks the village in which he was born. The ground belongs jointly to the freeholders of North Nibley and Lord Fitzhardinge, and by mutual assent a portion of it was made over to the trustees of the memorial fund. The foundation-stone was laid on the 29th of May, 1863, by the Hon. Colonel Berkeley; and the work having been earnestly carried on from that time, through many vicissitudes, to completion, the memorial was formally inaugurated by the Earl of Ducie, on Tuesday, November 6, 1866.



The memorial is a cenotaph, consisting of a square tower, 26 feet 6 inches square at the base, rising to 22 feet, and above that diminishing by two feet. Its height is 111 feet, exclusive of the terminal, which is a small but elegant gilded cross. The entrance is on the east side, and within is a staircase ascending to a gallery. The cardinals are (?) adorned with sculptures, the first representing Tyndale's leaving Little Sodbury; the second, his conference with John Frith; the third, his betrayal at Antwerp by Phillips; and the fourth, his martyrdom. The tower is terminated with a machiolated cornice, sustaining a pyramidal roof, vaulted within. It is constructed of stone from Hampton quarry, near Stroud. Mr. S. S. Teulon, of Craig's-court, London, was the architect, and Mr. Whitfield, the builder. The total cost amounted to £1,550.

One of the speakers who addressed the large assemblage, was the Rev. J. P. Hewlett, deputed by the British and Foreign Bible Society; and in the course of his remarks he said—"We cannot fail to be struck with the remarkable way in which God has been

* See an 8vo pamphlet, which is here quoted, entitled *William Tyndale, the Bible Martyr and his Memorial*, Gloucester: John Bellows, 1866, pp. 22.

pleased to distinguish this county of Gloucester, no less than four eminent translators of His Holy Book having been more or less closely connected with it. Within the walls of yonder castle, John Trevisa, a native of Cornwall, chaplain to the fourth Earl of Berkeley, made the first translation in what may be called modern times. Part of it may still be seen, painted by order of his patron on the walls of the old chapel. Twenty years after the death of Trevisa, was born John Wycliff, the Morning Star of the Reformation, who, although a native of Yorkshire, was also connected with this county as having held for some years the prebend of Aust, [in the neighbouring collegiate church of Westbury-on-Trym.] His work, though later, was nobler than Trevisa's, for his translation was made that it might be published. And published it was—but how? Every copy had to be laboriously written by hand, for, four hundred years ago, there was no printing-press in existence, (this, again, we cannot realise without the greatest difficulty,) and each New Testament cost a sum equal to £50 of our money; and now, thank God for translators, for the art of printing, and for the British and Foreign Bible Society, it may be bought for two-pence. Then rose up that great and good man, to whose name and memory you have reared (better late than never!) this monument. To him, a Gloucestershire man, belongs the high honour of having given to the people of England the first printed portion of the Holy Scriptures in their own language. Let us add that Myles Smith, one of the most learned of King James' translators, and the author of the dedication at the beginning of our Bibles, was for some years [1612-24] bishop of this diocese. Thus has God been pleased to distinguish this our county in regard to His own Word. May we prove ourselves not insensible to the greatness of the honour, not ungrateful for it!"

Another speaker, the Rev. Canon Eden, said—"We have wished to impress immortality upon the soil whereon his [Tyndale's] feet once trod; and this is the reason why a material and visible tribute such as that now before our eyes was determined on. The question has been asked, 'Why set up a pillar to his memory, or anything of that kind? Why not endow a scholarship at the university, or appoint an annual gift of Bibles for the plough-boys of the county, to be called the Tyndale-Grant? or, something which should be a living benefit, of real and lasting utility?' This is plausible; but what was wanted was an object which should be seen by the eyes of all who should ever hereafter dwell in his native village beneath us, and in the surrounding vale—of all who shall traverse the railway-line which this hill commands in their journey from the highest north to the Land's End; a memorial for the million, who, as they look up, shall ask, 'What is that I see there on the height?' and shall be told, 'It is the pillar that Gloucestershire set up, to do everlasting honour to the memory of the man who lived to give us the Bible in English, and died in that service. Just below that

hill he was born ; and after a little more than three centuries they said they were resolved he should live again, and his name, God permitting, never die from the midst of them.' The suggestion of this undertaking we unite in ascribing to Him 'from whom all good counsels do proceed ;' as, most certainly, we owe its accomplishment to the spirit, the energy, and zeal, of those who have composed the committee, and filled the office of its honorary secretaries, one of whom, you know, [the Rev. A. G. Cornwall, M.A.,] has from the outset bestowed time, and thought, and pains, to an incalculable amount, on the work, of which we, and all who have laboured for it, have the happiness today of witnessing the consummation".

One verse, in conclusion, from the lines composed for the day, by the rector of the neighbouring parish of Charfield, and appended to the pamphlet which has been freely quoted—

"May yonder cross that leans against the sky,
And glitters 'neath the sun's departing rays,
Revive our glorious martyr's memory,
And, though too late, sound forth his country's praise !
Let 'Glo'ster plough-boys' wake the grateful song,
And Glo'ster's Dukes and Earls the joyous strains prolong !"

EDITOR.

CCCCLXXXIX.—BEQUESTS OF DR. FILKIN AND THOMAS MILLARD, ESQ., 1871-2.

Dr. Filkin, formerly of Tetbury, but late of Richmond, who was ninety-four years of age, has bequeathed his MSS. of "Richmond and the Neighbourhood" to the British Museum, to be handed over to that institution by Sir David Dundas, M.P., in whose possession, he states, they are ; and to Sir David he leaves the letters received by him from Dr. Edward Jenner.—*The Antiquary* (Nov. 18, 1871), vol. i., p. 182.

The late Thomas Millard, Esq., of Ivy Bower, Gloucester, has left £8,000 to the President and Fellows of Trinity College, Oxford, and to the South Kensington Museum all his old coins and medals.—*Ib.* (Feb. 24, 1872), vol. ii., p. 46. J. G.

CCCCXC.—EXTRACT FROM THE MSS. OF DR. ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL : CIRENCESTER.—The following is taken from the *Gentleman's Magazine* (September, 1815), vol. lxxxv., part ii., p. 203 :—

March 19, 1749. Saw Cirencester Church : the tower has 12 bells (and chimes), and is 44 yards in height. In the church are the five following chapels, *viz.*, St. Mary's, St. Catherine's, Trinity, Jesus, and St. John's. The chapels of St. Mary and St. John have each a stone roof, finely ornamented, and several modern monuments. In Trinity chapel are several very ancient monuments. The windows, once finely painted, are broke in too many places. The altar, without rails, is paved with black and white marble ; near it are several pews, where the Sacrament is (by custom) administered. Here is a stone pulpit and two fonts ; an old one of stone, standing

upon a pillar, and a new one of marble, erected by the contribution of several gentlewomen of that town, which is constantly used. The present parson [Mr. Harrison, father to Mr. Thomas Harrison, afterwards (1760) knight, and chamberlain of the city of London], aged 94, baptizes and marries, but does not perform any other part of divine service. Here is one charity-school for 20 boys, who are clothed in yellow, and are taught to make stockings; and another for 20 boys and 20 girls, who are put out apprentices. A legacy of 80*l.* was here left by an old taylor, to be lent to four young tradesmen for two years without interest, to set them up, upon giving good and sufficient security to repay the same. The town has a good market, and is supported by the woollen manufacture.

C. T. D.

The tailor referred to was Philip Marner, whose brass is in Cirencester Church, and of whom mention has been made in No. CLX., p. 143.

G. A. W.

CCCCXCI.—Henbury Parish Church.—On Monday, April 22, 1878, this church was re-opened after complete restoration, at a cost of £5,500. The structure is one of especial interest to archæologists, the long rows of Norman columns in the nave, surmounted by Early English arches, presenting a fine appearance. Under the supervision of Mr. Street, R.A., the work was carefully carried out. The south and part of the east walls of the chancel have been rebuilt, all the old work being faithfully reproduced, and the Early English windows replaced. The east window, which takes the place of a small seventeenth-century one, and is new, is filled with stained glass by Mr. D. Bell, of London. The east window of the south chapel of the chancel is of Munich glass, and the two south windows are by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The pulpit and reredos have been produced from Mr. Street's designs by Mr. Earpe, of Lambeth, and the church re-seated with open oak benches of modern form. The contractors were Messrs. Wall and Hook, of Brimscombe, Stroud.

A. H.

CCCCXCII.—A Muffled Peal on Innocents' Day.—A correspondent wrote in *Notes and Queries* (1st S. xi. 8):—"On Innocents' Day, hearing the bells of Maisemore Church, in this neighbourhood [Gloucester], ringing a muffled peal, I inquired the reason, and was told by a parishioner that they always ring a muffled peal here on Innocents' Day. Is this peculiar to Maisemore?" I may reply in the negative; for it is the custom at Churchdown, Gloucestershire, and Pattingham, Staffordshire, to ring a muffled peal on that day; and the same custom existed at Norton, near Evesham, Worcestershire. ("N. & Q.", 1st S. xii. 342; 2nd S. vii. 306.) At Minety St. Leonard's, Wilts, the church bells ring a half-muffled peal on the evening of the day; and it was the custom a few years ago to do the same at Wick-Rissington, Gloucestershire.

Half the clapper of each bell was muffled, so that every other chime had the effect of an echo. (2nd S. vii. 245, 407.) J. G.

At Woodchester a muffled peal is rung on this day (*Kalendar of the English Church*, 1866, p. 194). M. C. B.

CCCCXCIII.—John Bullingham, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.—The following letter, taken from the *State Papers (Dom., Eliz.*, vol. cxxv., No. 74; *Cal.* p. 600), and relating to two of the historic worthies of the County Palatine of Lancaster, has been published for the first time in the *Palatine Note-book* (Nov., 1881), vol. i., p. 197, in an article headed "Dean Nowell and Dr. Wm. Whitaker"; and as it relates likewise to Bishop Bullingham, it is (with the sanction of Mr. John E. Bailey, and along with some of his accompanying remarks) transferred to these pages. Only the signature is in autograph. The writer was the well-known dean of St. Paul's; and he and William Whitaker, in whose interest the letter was written, stood in the relation of uncle and nephew. It is as follows :—

"My dutie to yo^r^ goode Lordshipp humbly remembred, whereas it is reported that Doctor Bullingham p'son of wythingdon in the countie of Glocester, is to be preferred to the Byshopprike of Chestre, might it please yo^r^ L. to be a goode meane that M^r^ William Whytaker, of Trinitie College in Cambridge, might have the said benefice graunted vnto hym, both for that he is well learned in the toungues, havinge translated the Englishe service, and three Catichismes into the greeke tonge, and my L. Byshoppe of Sarr. his booke againste D. hardinge into lattine, and specially for that he is a verie goode preacher: in w^ch^ respecte my L. Byshoppe of Worcester [Dr. Whitgift] ordinarie patrõ of the said benefice would moste gladly bestowe it vppon hym—were it not her ma^ties^ prerogative, the incumbent beinge preferred to a Bishoppricke: yo^r^ honorable lordeshippe shall by this benefite bynde the said M^r^ Whitaker, and all his frends, and me especially amongeste the reste verie much vnto you: and as I truste, in p'vidinge the p'ishoners ther of a goode pastor and ther neighbours adioyninge of a goode preacher, shall doe a deede acceptable to all mightie Godde whoe haue yo^r^ goode L. allwaies in his moste blessed kepinge. / the xxviij^th^ of Septemb^r^ 1578: / beynge somwhat evell at ease, I was cõpelled to vse my frends hande

"Yo^r^ good Lordshyppe at com'andment

"Alexander Nowell.

"[Addressed] Too the right honorable and my verie goode Lorde, the L. highe Thresauror of England [Burghley].

"[Superscribed] 28 Sep. 1578. The Deane of Poules to my l. M^r^ Whitaker."

The application was of none effect, for Bullingham, who never acquired any reputation as a man of learning or ability, was not at

once removed. He was, however, a great pluralist and filled many dignities, being a prebendary of London in 1565, of Lincoln in 1568, of Worcester in 1570, and of Hereford in 1582; and at the time when he received the two bishoprics of Bristol and Gloucester in 1581, he was archdeacon of Huntingdon, to which he had been appointed in 1567.

As an appendix to the foregoing remarks of Mr. Bailey, it may be noted that Dr. Bullingham (wrongly styled "Bullingbrook" by Sir Robert Atkyns, and "Bullington" by Pryce) was rector of Boxwell, and of Withington (1571-81), both in the diocese of Gloucester; and that he was elected to his bishopric on the 15th of August, confirmed on the 1st of September, and consecrated on the 3rd, in the year 1581, by the archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishops of London and Rochester, in the chapel of Croydon. He was instituted to the vicarage of Painswick, in the same diocese, April 21, 1585, and held it *in commendam* with his bishopric until 1593; as he held the bishopric of Bristol from the time of his consecration until 1589, when Richard Fletcher, D.D., was consecrated thereto (Jan. 3); and that bishopric being taken from him, the rectory of Kilmington, *alias* Culmington, in the deanery of Cary, and diocese of Wells, was conferred on him, in July, 1596. He died at Kensington, May 20, 1598, and was buried in his cathedral, without any memorial. EDITOR.

CCCCXCIV.—THE DESTRUCTION OF MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—(See Nos. CXXVII. and CLXIX.) The following suggestion, which was made some years ago in *Notes and Queries* (3rd S. xi. 515), is too good not to be repeated even at the eleventh hour:—This is a subject that has frequently been referred to in "N. & Q.", and is one that daily troubles the peace of mind of antiquaries and genealogists. I revert to it now to make a suggestion. In this age of church restoration it is impossible, and perhaps undesirable, to stop the removal of unsightly monuments and mural tablets, or the covering of chancel gravestones with encaustic tiles. To write against this is as useless as throwing a hat against the wind; but it ought to be possible to mitigate, if not to remedy the abuse. Why should not a short Act of Parliament be passed requiring incumbents and churchwardens of churches about to undergo repair, to have a plan made by a competent architect, showing the position of each gravestone, tablet, and monument within the church, and a careful copy of the inscriptions written in a book and deposited with the parish registers, to be inspected at any time? The expense would be small, and the benefit very great. In Sheffield parish a portion of the graveyard was recently given up to widen a narrow and busy street. The inscriptions on the displaced gravestones were copied and placed in the parish records, where they will probably be found long after inscriptions on the other stones in the yard have perished.

ANTIQUARIUS.

CCCCXCV.—Richard Gibbs, a Forest of Dean Geologist.—In the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, May 9, 1878, the following paragraph was quoted from the *Athenæum*:—Within the last few weeks there died, in his own cottage in the Forest of Dean, Richard Gibbs, so long the well-known fossil collector of the Geological Survey. In the early days of the Survey, when the great geological horizons had to be discovered—not merely to be subdivided as at present—Gibbs was the daily companion of De La Beche, Edward Forbes, Jukes, Salter, Murchison, Ramsay, and Aveline, of whom the last two alone survive. Many were the reminiscences of those old days with which Gibbs enlivened weary fossil-laden tramps in his later days; tales of Forbes's fun, of "grand finds," of Sir Roderick's military style of letter-writing, and what not. Many also are the stories still told of the untiring industry, unerring eye for specimens, and geological instinct of the old Welsh miner, who, in his rough way, was for years *facile princeps* among the fossil collectors of Britain. Gibbs had some time back retired from the public service on a well-earned pension, and had rather fallen out of the ken of men, but a few words are due to his memory.

J. G.

CCCCXCVI.—Henry Sampson, 1465.—Any particulars of the parentage of Henry Sampson, who was dean of the college of Westbury-upon-Trym in the year 1465, and the date of his death, and the place of his burial, will much oblige.

Genealogist.

CCCCXCVII.—The Lyne Family, of Little Compton.—The following particulars have been taken from the parish registers of Little Compton, and from transcripts of them and other registers in the Diocesan Registry, Gloucester:—

Henri Line de Todenham and Kate Lea were married (? where) 1709 (Marriage Licence Files, Diocesan Registry), and had issue,

i. Ana, filia Henrici Line, *bap.* Dec. 1, 1709, *m.* —— Cowley.
ii. Catherine, *bap.* 1711, *m.* —— Beasley; and 2ndly, Smith.
iii. John, *b.* 1712, *d.* April 24, 1747, aged 35 years.
iv. Mary, *bap.* at Little Compton Feb. 12, 1715, *m.* —— Hyeat.
v. William, *bap.* Oct. 19, 1718, *m.* Sarah Hayward, 1744.
vi. Elizabeth, *bap.* March 12, 1720.
vii. Henry, *bap.* April 7, 1723.
viii. Thomas, *bap.* June 19, 1725, *m.* Jeane Mansell, 1749.
ix. Sarah, *bap.* March 10, 1727, *bur.* June 23, 1728.
x. Robert, *bap.* Nov. 29, 1730, *m.* Ann Davis, 1768.
xi. Hannah, *bap.* Feb. 21, 1732, *m.* Robert Durham, 1768.

Henry Lyne, yeoman, *bur.* Sept. 26, 1743, aged 65; and Catherine, his wife, March 4, 1759, aged 71.

William Lyne and Elizabeth Edgington, both of Little Compton, were married March 23, 1772, and had issue,

i. Robert, *bap.* May 2, 1773.

ii. Sarah, *bap.* July 1, 1774.
iii. Mary, *bap.* Dec. 24, 1775.
iv. Ann, *bap.* Jan. 11, 1778.
v. Thomas, *bap.* Feb. 21, 1779.
vi. Elizabeth, *bap.* Feb. 5, 1782.
vii. Jane, *bap.* Jan. 25, 1784.

Robert Durham, of Lyneham, Oxon, and Hannah Lyne were married by licence, at Little Compton, Nov. 3, 1768, and had a son,

Robert Line, *bap.* there Nov. 5, 1769, *m.* Ann Slatter at Barton-on-the-Heath, 1792.

Hannah Durham *bur.* at Little Compton April 12, 1806; and Robert Durham, of Lyneham, Jan. 11, 1812.

John Lyne and Elizabeth North (cote ?), both of Little Compton, were married Nov. 8, 1772, and had issue,

i. Mary, *bap.* Oct. 17, 1773.
ii. Charlotte, *bap.* Feb. 25, 1776.
iii. William, *bap.* May 24, 1778.
iv. John, *bap.* July 23, 1780.
v. Sarah, *bap.* June 30, 1782.
vi. Elizabeth, *bap.* Nov. 14, 1784.
vii. Jane, *bap.* Nov. 25, 1787.
viii. Ann, *bap.* May 23, 1790.
ix. Hannah, *bap.* Dec. 30, 1792.

John Lyne, *bur.* at Bourton-on-the-Hill.

William Lyne and Sarah Hayward were married Dec. 26, 1744, and had issue,

i. Mary, *bap.* July 21, 1745.
ii. William, *bap.* April 19, 1747.
iii. Thomas, *bap.* May 4, 1759.
iv. John, *bap.* Jan. 14, 1749.

Mary, wife of Solomon Lyne, yeoman, *bur.* April 13, 1762 (? 1761).

John Lyne, an infant, *bur.* July 12, 1782.
William Lyne, middle aged, *bur.* April 6, 1787.
Thomas Lyne, middle aged, *bur.* Sept. 16, 1788.
Elizabeth Lyne, an old woman, *bur.* May 1, 1789.
William Lyne, an old man, *bur.* Jan. 9, 1791.
Sarah Lyne, *bur.* March 23, 1798.
Elizabeth Lyne, *bur.* July 1, 1809.
Mary Lyne, aged 46 years, *bur.* April 28, 1831.
Robert Lyne, aged 62 years, *bur.* Nov. 15, 1833.
Mary Lyne, aged 84 years, *bur.* Sept. 26, 1856.

Solomon Lyne and Mary —— had issue,

i. Ann, *bap.* Oct. 11, *bur.* Oct. 19, 1754.
ii. Elizabeth, *bap.* Jan. 16, 1756.
iii. Solomon, *bap.* July 4, 1758.
iv. John, *bap.* Feb. 9, 1761.

Thomas Lyne and Ann Brown were married after banns, at Little Compton, Nov. 24, 1783, and had issue,

i. Mary, *bap.* Aug. 8, 1784.
ii. Sarah, *bap.* May 28, 1786.

Robert Lyne (probably son of William Lyne, who *m.* Elizabeth Edginton in 1772) and Mary Rogers were married after banns, at Little Compton, July 28, 1802, and had issue,

i. Hannah, *bap.* Aug. 4, 1805.
ii. William, *bap.* Jan. 31, 1808.
iii. Elizabeth, *bap.* Aug. 2, 1812.
iv. Thomas, *bap.* Jan. 14, 1816.

John Lyne, of Little Compton (2nd son of Thomas Lyne, senr., of Syde), and Betty Curtis, of Colesbourn, were married by licence, at Little Compton, July 1, 1775, and had issue,

i. Ann, *b.* April 14, *bap.* May 12, 1776.
ii. Thomas, *bap.* Nov. 16, 1777.
iii. Mary Curtis, *bap.* June 12, 1779.
iv. John, *bap.* Nov. 21, 1780.
v. William,* *bap.* March 29, 1782.
vi. Sarah, *bap.* Jan. 1, 1784.
vii. Robert, *bap.* Jan. 11, 1786.
viii. Henry, *bap.* July 15, 1787.
ix. Joseph, *bap.* May 17, 1789.
x. Jane, *bap.* July 24, 1791.

(The following were baptized at Elkstone, John Lyne having removed from Little Compton to Combend Farm, in the parish of Elkstone).

xi. Elizabeth, *bap.* June 25, 1793.
xii. John Giles, *bap.* Oct. 26, 1794.
xiii. Kesiah, *bap.* Aug. 10, 1796.
xiv. Susanah, *b.* and *bap.* May 23, 1798.

Henry Lyne (7th child and 3rd son of Henry Lyne, of Little Compton, who *d.* in 1743) and Ann —— had issue,

* This William Lyne, *b.* at Little Compton, March 15, 1782, *m.* Sarah Bishop (*b.* 1785) and with his family settled in Van Dieman's Land (now Tasmania) in 1826. "From the Sydney papers we learn that Mr. W. J. Lyne and Mr. L. Levin were elected members of the Assembly for the Hume district, by substantial majorities. Mr. Lyne is a native of this colony, being son of Mr. John Lyne, of Cranbrook, the newly-elected representative of Glamorgan in the Tasmanian Assembly. The member for the Hunter is a gentleman who is looked upon as likely to make his mark in the New South Wales Legislature." (*Hobart Town Mercury*, Dec. 11, 1880.) The abovenamed Mr. John Lyne, representative of Glamorgan, is grandson of John Lyne, of Little Compton, and subsequently of Combend, Elkstone, and son of the founder of the family in Tasmania. Mr. Wm. John Lyne married Martha Coates, daughter of Edward Carr Shaw, Esq., of Dublin, and cousin of the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Shaw, Bart., Recorder of that city.

i. John, *bap.* Oct. 25, 1753.
ii. Thomas, *bap.* April 6, 1755.
iii. Molly, *bap.* Nov. 4, 1757.

(These three children were baptized at Little Compton; but Henry Lyne having removed to Farmcote, Lower Guiting, near Winchcombe, the following baptisms and burials are from the register of Farmcote.)

iv. Jenny, *bap.* July 19, 1761.
v. Henry, *bap.* Feb. 10, 1765.

Thomas Lyne, *bur.* at Farmcote Chapel, March 14, 1797.
Henry Lyne, *bur.* June 15, 1799.
Ann Lyne, *bur.* Oct. 20, 1812.

(From transcript of the registers of Winchcombe.)

John Lyne and Ann Weyman were married after banns, July 26, 1784.
William Lyne, *bur.* March 16, 1785.

(From the register of Hailes.)

John Lyne, of Farmcote, and Frances Russell were married 1781.
John Lyne, of Broadway, *bur.* 1794.

Thomas Lyne and Jeane Mansell were married at Little Compton, Nov. 12, 1749.
Robert Lyne and Ann Davis, by licence, April 20, 1768.
William Mace and Mary Lyne, May 6, 1765.
John Brian, bachelor, and Ann Lyne, widow, after banns, Dec. 2, 1790.
John Tombs and Ann Lyne, by licence, Oct. 4, 1798.
Samuel Robertson and Jane Lyne, July 23, 1811.

ROBT. EDWIN LYNE, M.R.I.A.

Royal Dublin Society.

CCCCXCVIII.—SUFFERINGS OF QUAKERS IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 1660.—In *A Declaration of some of the Sufferings of the People of God called Quakers* (folio, 1660), p. 7, we have these particulars:—

"On the 8th day of the third month, 1660, Friends being peaceably met together (in *Mase-moor*) to wait upon the Lord, there came one John Coney of that place, with a sword in his hand, and violently thrust open the door, and came into the room, and said 'be gone,' and struck one Nicholas Wasfield several blows with his sword in his scabbard, after which he drew his sword, and thrust violently at the said Nicholas Wasfield, and gave him many sore blows on the shoulders with his naked sword, and being asked by whose orders he did this, he said, 'by the Mayor's orders.'

"On the 16th day of the 3rd month at *Nailsworth*, there came a wicked man (that is a great professor, with others with him, with

their swords drawn and their pistols cocked, and lighted matches in their hands) into the meeting, and laid hands on one Friend, and had him before the Mayor of Glocester, who said to the Marshall he should take him away, and set a strong guard of muskateers to look to him, and this he did upon suspition that he was a Jesuit."

WM. GEORGE.

CCCCXCIX.—THE KIMBER FAMILY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Is anything known of a Gloucestershire family of this name? Burke, in his *General Armory*, gives for Kimber as follows:—Arms—*Ar. three Cornish choughs sa. beaks and legs gu.; on a chief of the second as many mullets of the first.* Crest—*A bull's head affrontée.* Motto—*Frangas, non flectes.* Are these the armorial bearings of the Kimbers of Gloucestershire? if not, to what branch of the family do they belong? GENEALOGIST.

D.—TWO NOBLE-MINDED WOMEN.—Side by side in Bristol Cathedral two monuments have been erected, bearing respectively these inscriptions:—

(1) "Sacred to the memory of Mary Carpenter, foremost among the founders of Reformatory and Industrial Schools in this city and realm. Neither the claims of private duty nor the tastes of a cultured mind could withdraw her compassionate eye from the uncared-for children of the streets. Loving them while yet unlovely, she so formed them to the fair and good as to inspire others with her faith and hope, and thus led the way to a national system of moral rescue and preventive discipline. Taking also to heart the grievous lot of Oriental women, in the last decade of her life she four times went to India, and awakened an active interest in their education and training for serious duties. No human ill escaped her pity, or cast down her trust: with true self-sacrifice she followed in the train of Christ, to seek and to save that which was lost, and to bring it home to the Father in heaven. Desiring to extend her work of piety and love, many who honoured her have instituted in her name some homes for the houseless young, and now complete their tribute of affection by erecting this memorial. Born at Exeter April 3, 1807. Died at Bristol June 15, 1877."

[An interesting volume, entitled *Voices of the Spirit and Spirit Pictures*, with a memoir of Miss Carpenter, has been printed "for private circulation only," Bristol, 1877.]

(2) "In memory of Catherine Winkworth, who, in her *Lyra Germanica*, rendering into English verse the treasures of German sacred poetry, opened a new source of light, consolation, and strength in many thousand homes. Her works reveal a clear and harmonious intellect, a gift of true poetic insight and expression, and the firm Christian faith, which was the mainspring of a life rich in tender and affectionate ministration, and fruitful in various fields of active service. Her loss is mourned by all who shared her labours, and by the many friends whom death has bereft of her

rare sympathy, her wise counsel, her bright companionship, and her unfailing help in every time of need. To commemorate her worth, and to perpetuate her efforts for the better education of women, a scholarship bearing her name has been founded in University College, Bristol, by friends who now dedicate this tablet to her memory. Born in London September 13th, 1827. Died at Monnetier in Savoy, July 1st, 1878.

'The child hath now its father seen,
And feels what kindling love may be,
And knoweth what those words may mean,
Himself the Father loveth thee.'

Lyra Germanica."

EDITOR.

DI.—THE PARISH OF ULEY, 1571.—The Lay Subsidy Roll 13 Elizabeth, in the Public Record Office ($\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{8}\frac{5}{7}$), gives the following persons taxed in the parish of Uley in 1571:—

Will^{m} Bassett in landes	x^{li}	xiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Thomas Dorney in landes	vj^{li}	viij^{s}	
Gylles Cleyfield in landes	l^{s}	iij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Gylles Dauncey in landes	l^{s}	iij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Henry Tyndall in landes	xx^{s}		xvj^{d}
Thom's payne in landes	xx^{s}		xvj^{d}
Thom's pegler in landes	xxx^{s}		ij^{d}
Will^{m} mynor in landes	xxx^{s}		ij^{d}
Will^{m} harper in goodes	iiij^{li}	iiij^{s}	
John purslowe in landes	xxx^{s}	ij^{s}	

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, B.C.L.

DII.—THE OLD ORGAN OF ULEY CHURCH.—(Reply to No. CCCCV.) This old organ was once described to me by an old inhabitant of Uley as being small, "with things all along the top like soldiers' bagganets" for ornament. In the churchwardens' book for the years 1811-13 occurs an entry of £6 18s., paid to Mr. Madeley for tuning and repairing the organ. In 1826 a resolution was come to by the vestry, that the organist should be paid by voluntary subscriptions, and was signed by "M. W. Wilkinson, Rector," who has appended the following note to his signature:—"Although Mr. Wilkinson signs the above order as chairman, he decidedly disapproves of the measure." These items may relate to the ancient organ alluded to by Fosbroke.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, B.C.L.

DIII.—"PENNY-YARD PENNY."—I enclose a curious extract, which seems worth enquiry, if the questions asked have not been already answered. I have a special interest in Penyard, owing to the connection of that place for many years with Flaxley Abbey; and I am not aware that any connected account of Penyard Castle has yet been published. It would seem from the extract that there

must have been at one time a mint there; and it will be interesting to ascertain how the device came to be adopted in heraldry, and why it was appropriated by the Spence family.

"*Penny-yard penny*, so termed from the place where it was first coined, which was in the castle of Penny-yard, near the market-town of Ross, situated upon the river Wye, in the county of Hereford."

This extract is taken from p. 175 of Clark's *Introduction to Heraldry*, twelfth edition. At plate 12, No. 16, of the work an impression is given of the coin known as Penny-yard penny; and the arms of the family of Spence are quoted as follows:—*Azure, three penny-yard-pence proper.* Can any of your correspondents explain the curious allusions in the passage above quoted? Penny-yard is, I suppose, synonymous with Penyard or Penyard Regis, well known to have been the site of a royal castle near Ross. What is the coin alluded to as "Penny-yard penny"? When was it struck, and under what circumstances? How came the device of a "Penny-yard penny" to be adopted as a device of heraldry? Why has this device been specially appropriated by the Spence family?

Ahmedabad, Bombay. A.W.C.B.

DIV.—The Rev. John Lovel, Rector of Portishead.—In the parish church of Portishead, Somerset, there is a mural slab with this inscription:—

"Johannes Lovel, hujus parochiæ rector quadraginta octo annorum, obijt decimo nono die Martij, anno salutis 1748, ætatis suæ 79. Maria Lovel, uxor Johannis Lovel, hujus parochiæ rectoris, ex antiqua et honesta familia Brentorum in agro Somersetensi oriunda, filia reverendi viri Humphredi Brent, olim de Bedminster cum ecclesiis annexis dignissimi vicarii, et Franciscæ uxoris, ex familia Hawkinsiorum, in urbe Bristolliensi diu et bene nota, haud minorem stirpi retulit quam suscepit gratiam. Deo, marito, parentibus, et amicis debita dum vixit officia persolvens, coronam virtutis accepit 1mo die Januarij, anno salutis 1720, ætatis 47. In gratam piamque memoriam parentum et dilectissimæ conjugis, mœstissimus maritus hunc lapidem locari voluit."

As mention is made of the Hawkins family, which was long and well known in Bristol, the insertion of this epitaph in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* may lead to a better acquaintance with the circumstance of the connection with the Lovells, who were well known in Gloucestershire, the late highly esteemed clerk of the peace having been one of the number. C.

DV.—The Codrington Family.—The following extract from the parish register of Westdown [or West Hill], North Devon, may perhaps prove useful:—

"1653. Robert Isaac, the son of Francis Isaac, Gent., and Ann Codrington, the dau. of John Codrington, of Didmarton, in the



Town Hall Cirencester



Interior of Cirencester Church

County of Gloucester, Esq^re, had their banns published, Oct. 8 and two following Lords days, and were marryed 27 day of the same month."

P. D. VIGORS, Colonel.

Burgage, Leighlinbridge.

As mentioned by Sir Bernard Burke, who, however, makes no allusion to this marriage, Simon Codrington *m.* Agnes, dau. and heiress of Richard Seacole, of Didmarton, and was succeeded by his son, Robert Codrington, of Didmarton, who *m.* Anne Stubbs, and had two sons, the elder of whom was the above-named John, high-sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1638, who *m.* Frances, dau. of Sir William Guise, Knt., of Elmore, and was ancestor of the Codringtons of Wroughton, Wilts.

In the *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1640*, p. 5, there is mention of a letter, dated April 2, from John Codrington, of Didmarton, late sheriff of Gloucester, to Edward Nicholas.* "By a letter of the Lords, of the 21^st February, I was commanded to pay in the arrears of ship-money for my year of office by the end of the first week of this next term. Hugh Williams, one of the high constables of Slaughter Hundred, who had received 42*l.*, was sent for by order of the Board, and as yet I know not his performance. I am altogether unacquainted with the performance of the city of Gloucester, the borough of Tewkesbury, and Chipping Campden, although I often pressed them to the due performance of this service. I have, with my best endeavours, laboured to get the money in, but cannot prevail, so must desire your special favour in acquainting the Lords with my endeavours." [*Endorsed:* "Received 21^st April". *Seal with crest and arms.*]

EDITOR.

DVI.—DESTRUCTION OF BARROWS.—"We [*The Antiquary*, Sept., 1881, vol. iv., p. 129] are informed that two round barrows in the parish of Duntsborne Abbas, which are marked on the Ordnance map, and are described as two of the finest in the county, are now in process of demolition for road repairs. Mr. Witts, at a meeting of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club, suggested that measures should be taken to protect them, and stated that they are on land the property of Earl Bathurst. Surely Sir William Guise, the President of the Club, will use his influence for the preservation of these barrows?" It is desirable to draw attention as much as possible to the matter.

ANTIQUARIUS.

DVII.—THE TORTWORTH CHESTNUT.—(See No. CCXXXII.) The following extract from the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1766), vol. xxxvi., p. 321 (being a letter from Mr. P. Collinson), describes this celebrated tree as it was almost one hundred and twenty years ago:—The extraordinary size and antiquity of the chesnut-tree at Tortsworth, in Gloucestershire, now the seat of the Lord Ducie,

* Clerk of the Council and Secretary to the Admiralty.

mentioned in your faithful register, vol. xxxii. [1762], p. 54, excited my curiosity to see it, and I have been some years trying to procure a drawing of it from its noble owner, but without success. I have at last happily met with an ingenious young man, John Player, of Stoke, who, at my request, has attempted to give a sketch of it [therewith sent], as well as the nature of its situation between three walls would admit; and I hope the following particular account of it will prove acceptable to the admirers of trees. This old chesnut has a very singular situation, for it stands in the angles of three gardens, the walls having been built up to it, or against it, which undoubtedly has been a great check to its growth, and occasion of decay. These walls stand to the cardinal points of the compass in form of the letter T inverted, the tree being in the angles of head, as expressed by the dotted circle [in the *Magazine*]. In the garden to the N.E. the side measures 18 feet; to the W. it measures 18 feet; to S.E. it measures 14 feet. Five feet from the ground it measures 50 feet round. Three feet from the ground it measures 52 feet round. The body is about ten feet to the fork. Then it divides into two great limbs, about 8 feet long each, but on the N.E. side there appears to have been several large limbs cut off many years ago. This dismembering seems to have contributed much to the decay on that side; on the N.W. it is still sound. The largest part of the tree is living, and very fruitful, having on it a great quantity of nuts, seemingly like the true Spanish kind. As the nuts fall, their growth is encouraged by the weeds that are under it. Many young trees are come up, and surround the old one. The solid contents of this venerable tree, according to the customary manner of measuring timber, is 1965 feet, but its true geometrical contents are much more. As this stately tree in the reign of K. Stephen was so remarkable for its magnitude as then to be called, by way of eminence, the great chesnut of Tamworth, now Tortsworth, as may be seen on record, lib. iii., cap. 7, 18, of Mr. Evelyn's *Sylva,* 4th edit., p. 232, and his 5th edit., p. 203; and as it had then long fixed the boundary of the manor, it probably took its beginning in the reign of King Egbert, anno 800. From thence down to the first year of King Stephen, anno 1135, is 335 years. And if it is allowed to pay any regard to an old tradition of the three periods given to the oak and chesnut, viz., three hundred years growing; three hundred years standing; three hundred years decaying—it countenances my conjecture, that this venerable chesnut is not much less than a thousand years old. From King Stephen, anno 1135, to this present year 1766, is 631 years; which being added to the 335 years preceding King Stephen's time, makes its certain age 966 years, and a very great age it is. C. T. D.

Miss Mary Roberts, in her *Ruins and Old Trees, associated with Memorable Events in English History* (London, *n.d.*), pp. 61-67, has a chapter (with illustration) on "the Chesnut of Tortworth"; to which she has prefixed these lines—

When Eva, the gentle one, came,
Aad sat down in my ample shade;
And with her was that noble Thane,
The lov'd one of the Saxon maid;

I call'd to the rustling breeze,
That my boughs might their homage pay;
While the joyous birds sang from the trees,
And the soaring lark warbled his lay.

The *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Oct. 9, 1880, contains the concluding portion of a paper by Mr. T. Baines on Tortworth Court, with a good wood-engraving of the chesnut as it is at the present day; and the following particulars therefrom will be found a suitable addition to the extract from the *Gentleman's Magazine*:—Any account of Tortworth without mention of its world-wide renowned chesnut-tree would be an omission of one of the most notable representatives of old trees in the country. It stands at a short distance to the eastward outside the park, in near proximity to the church, not far from where stood the old mansion existent before the present building was erected. It is a grand old monument of the remote past, still hale and full of life and vigour. Here is an account and description of it from what Loudon says in his *Arboretum* [London, 1838], vol. iii., pp. 1988 and 1999 *n*:—"The old chesnut-tree at Tortworth may, indeed, possibly have been one of those planted by the Romans . . . . Lord Ducie, the proprietor of the estate on which it stands, had a portrait taken of it, from which an etching was made in 1772; and under it is the following inscription:—'The east view of the ancient chesnut-tree at Tortworth, in the county of Gloucester, which measures 19 yards in circumference, and is mentioned by Sir Robert Atkyns, in his *History* of that county, as a famous tree in King John's time; and by Mr. Evelyn, in his *Sylva*, to have been so remarkable for its magnitude in the reign of King Stephen (1135), as then to be called the Great Chesnut of Tortworth, from which it may reasonably be presumed to have been standing before the Conquest (1066).' *(Mart. Mill.)* At the time this etching was made, it appears that the tree was barely included within the garden wall, which bore hard upon it; but this wall has since been removed, and a top-dressing of fresh soil applied to the roots, which seems to have invigorated the tree. The native soil in which it grows is a soft clay, somewhat loamy; and the situation is on the north-west side of a hill. Sir Robert Atkyns is of opinion that it was originally several trees, and Marshall thinks that it is two trees grown together. In 1791, Mr. Lysons found it 44 ft. 4 in. round in the thickest part; which is considerably less than the dimensions given by Sir Robert Atkyns, who makes it 19 yards (57 ft.); or by Bradley, who makes it 51 ft. at 6 ft. above the ground. An engraving of this tree by Strutt will be found in his *Sylva Britannica*, of which our fig. 1924 in p. 1988, is a copy, reduced to the scale of 1 in.

to 12 ft. Its present measurement, at 5 ft. from the ground, Mr. Strutt observes, writing in 1820, is 52 ft.; which shows an increase of 2 ft. since 1766, when, at the same height, it measured only 50 ft. 'The body is 10 ft. in height to the fork, where it divides into three limbs; one of which at the period already mentioned, measured 28 ft. 6 in. in girt at the distance of 50 ft. from the main trunk. The solid contents of the tree, according to the customary method of measuring timber, are 1965 ft.; but its true geometrical contents must be much more. Young trees have been raised from the nuts which it bore about 3 years ago.' (*Sylv. Brit.*, p. 85.) Lord Ducie informs us, in a letter dated 1836, 'that the tree is still much in the same state as it was when drawn by Mr. Strutt;' and the Rev. W. T. Bree, who saw it in the September of that year, characterises it as 'a fine and most interesting relic. I wish,' he continues, 'that Strutt had given us a figure of the whole tree, instead of the lower part only; for, though the perfect head is but a modicum, or perhaps no part at all, of the original head, it yet makes a beautiful object altogether'." When I saw it, it was full of bloom, and although the huge limbs composing the head do not all produce shoots of equal strength, or foliage alike deep in colour, there is nothing, so far as I could make out, to support the suggestion that it might possibly be composed of two or more trees grown together. There are now two younger growths that have sprung from the collar on a level with the ground. They grow out quite clear of the main stem; the larger of these girths 9 feet; the other is much smaller. Near it stands a portion of the old building, clad in a mantle of ivy. How many centuries this remnant of masonry is younger than the tree none can tell. And to all appearance a good many generations yet may come and go before any can say which of the two has braved time the longest.

G. A. W.

DVIII.—Oldbury and Didmarton.—Whilst lately examining some charters of the Ernles of Ernle, an old Sussex family, I noted one dated 23 November, 1423, which relates, amongst other property, to Oldbury and Didmerton, in this county; the former place being, I presume, Oldbury-on-the-Hill. By this deed it appears that William Ernle, of Ernle, Gent., had bound himself to Ralph Thorpe, of Boscombe, Wilts, Esq., in the sum of 100 marks, that his son and heir, John Ernle, would, if required, on coming of age, ratify the possession which Ralph then had in various properties. One of them was the manor of Oldbury and Dudmerton, which had been granted by feoffment to Ralph and his wife Alice, and their heirs, by Henry Chancy and John Benger, jun.

W. P. W. Phillimore, B.C.L.

DIX.—Mention of "Plague Years" in Parish Registers.—Are there many records of "plague years" in the registers of parishes throughout Gloucestershire? Particulars of entries with

reference especially (but not exclusively) to the years 1603, 1625, and 1666, will much oblige. M. J.

DX.—Whales in the Severn.—In *Lectures on Religion* (London, 1826), p. 268, by the late Rev. John Burder, of Stroud, these words occur :—"It is said that in the Mediterranean Sea, where this [Jonah's being swallowed by the fish] took place, whales are never found. But supposing no whale ever was seen there at any other time, this would be no reason why, in this one instance, a whale should not have been there . . . . Never perhaps but once did a whale advance far up the river Severn; yet we know that a few years since such a fish was actually seen as high up that river as Frampton-on-Severn." This may be suggestive to some of your correspondents. J. G.

DXI.—Large Mound near Charfield.—Is anything known as to a large mound or hillock in the middle of a field near Charfield, about a quarter of a mile from the station, on the right hand side of the main road to Wotton-under-Edge? Is it natural or artificial? It is, I believe, called Aldbury (or Earlbury) hill, and the field, Aldbury (or Earlbury) field; but no one seems to know whether it is a natural elevation or not.

Wotton-under-Edge. Inquirer.

DXII.—Stow-on-the-Wold Market Cross.—(See No. CIII.) As a supplement to what has appeared respecting the restored cross at Stow-on-the-Wold, it may be well to quote a few lines from Pooley's *Notes on the Old Crosses of Gloucestershire* (London, 1868), pp. 69, 70, descriptive of its previous condition :—"The ancient cross in the Market-place is supposed to have been erected by the Chesters, a wealthy and important family in Stow, the founders of a chantry, and no doubt the builders of the noble tower of the church. The three steps measure respectively 7ft., 4ft. 6½in., and 3ft. 3in. square. The socket is octagonal in its upper bed, with broaches at the angles; the shaft is an octagonal monolith, 7ft. in height, and squared at its base by broaches. Instead of any attempt being made to restore this fine monument of the fifteenth century, the utilitarian sense of the inhabitants have [*sic*] voted it a good pillar for a street lamp, and have placed one on the top accordingly, the structure having a groove chiselled in it to admit the pipe." Mr. Pooley has supplied a good illustration of this uncommon kind of lamp-post. Antiquarius.

The following "History of the old Cross and Description of its Restoration, A.D. 1878" (the original of which, written on parchment, and framed and glazed, is in Stow Town Hall), will be a good sequel to what has been given on the subject :—

The old cross is supposed to have been erected in the fifteenth century by Robert Chester, who also instigated and contributed

largely to the building of the tower of the church, and obtained a license to found the Holy Trinity Guild, and to erect a chantry, to which latter purpose he probably appropriated the north transept of the parish church, otherwise called the Donington aisle.

The roof of the nave of the church is supported on twelve well-carved stone corbels, principally representing human heads, which are supposed to be portraits of the leading people of the town, viz., the rector, the chaplain of the Trinity Guild, the benefactors of Stow, and their wives. Amongst them is one which is supposed to be a representation of the aforesaid Robert Chester.

In Pooley's *Ancient Crosses of Gloucestershire* there is an accurate drawing of the cross as it existed before restoration. The remains consisted of the base, about 7 feet square and 2 feet high, two steps, square socket broached into an octagon and monolithic stop-chamfered shaft about 7 feet high. The base and steps had become much dilapidated owing to the running up and down of children.

The late lord of the manor, Joseph Chamberlayne Chamberlayne, Esquire, on the 29th March, 1871, generously gave the sum of two thousand pounds, to secure a supply of pure water to the town; and it was to commemorate that and other of his benevolent deeds, that a sum of money was subscribed by the inhabitants of Stow, wherewith to erect some fitting memorial of him, and which eventually resolved itself into a scheme for the restoration of the old cross.

The form of the top of the shaft, and the fact of it not being quite square, led to the supposition that the original head-stone must have been somewhat like those at Ashelworth and Ampney Crucis—which have consequently been taken as a guide or precedent. The carvings in the head-stones of these crosses are more or less of an historical character.

The restored head-stone is gabled at two ends, and coped with a moulded and cusped niche at each side—which (with the exception of that on the south side, which is occupied by a rood,) are filled with carvings representing incidents of local interest. That on the north side represents Robert de Jumieges, abbot of Evesham, and lord of the manor of Stow, receiving a charter from William Rufus to constitute Stow a market-town: the accessories, such as the throne, shield with arms of Rufus, &c., are in accordance with the period of his reign. The niche on the west side contains a figure representing Robert Chester, with a model of the church tower in one hand, and the old cross and Chester's arms, on shield, in the background. The head and head-dress are copied from the corbel in the church before referred to. The east niche contains a portrait of Joseph Chamberlayne Chamberlayne, Esquire, to whose memory the cross is restored; with the manor-house and shield, with his arms, in the background. The head-stone is surmounted by a floriated cross, the entire structure being 19ft. 6in. high. A substantial wrought-iron railing has been fixed on the

restored base, to prevent a repetition of the mischief which caused previous damage. A cast bronze plate, with raised and polished Gothic letters describing the object for which the cross was restored, is let into the socket on the south side.

The stone used in the restoration came from Farmington, with the exception of that for carved head-stone, which is from Sireford. The restoration was carried out under the direction of Messrs. Medland and Son, architects, Gloucester.

EDITOR.

DXIII.—THE EARLDOM OF BERKELEY.—By the death of the Hon. George Charles Grantley Fitzhardinge Berkeley, known generally as "Grantley Berkeley," February 23, 1881, the succession to the ancient earldom of Berkeley, and to the still more ancient barony attached to it, is removed one step further off, but a step extending possibly over a very wide chasm. It may not be known to some that the earldom of Berkeley is extant, and is vested in Thomas Moreton Fitzhardinge Berkeley, the eldest legitimate son of Frederick Augustus, fifth earl, who died August 8, 1810. This gentleman, however, does not choose to assume the title, nor to prove his right to it before the House of Lords, preferring out of filial respect to believe the assertion of his father, the late earl, that he was married in March, 1785, a ceremony of which the House of Lords declined to admit the proof, and which decision rendered his (Moreton Berkeley's) four elder brothers illegitimate. The earl's second marriage, however, to the same lady, in May, 1796, was established by full proof, and consequently Moreton and his younger brothers, Grantley and Craven, and their issue, were legally installed in immediate succession to the title. Thus, as late as 1825, there were seven young heirs male in the near line qualified to claim the honour. Now there is only one, save the real earl, who is already in his eighty-sixth year, and has never married. Grantley had two sons who grew up to manhood, but they died unmarried; Craven married twice, but died *sine prole*. The succession has now reverted to a grandson of the younger and only brother of the late earl. This was Admiral Sir George Cranfield Berkeley, G.C.B., of the British Navy, but some time Lord High Admiral of Portugal. He left one son, General Sir George Henry Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B., who left no less than three sons, one only of whom, however, married in 1860, survives, and he at present has no issue. Should the succession fail, as seems more than probable, in these two instances, then the earldom of Berkeley and the viscounty of Dursley become extinct, having being created in 1679 in the person of George, fourteenth Baron Berkeley. The barony, however, can still find a representative; but, for it, it has to leap back from Frederick—seventeenth baron, and fifth earl—to the descendants of James, sixth baron, all other heirs male born in the interim, from about the year 1400 to the present time, having died out. This heir presumptive to the barony is Robert Berkeley, Esq., of

Spetchley Park, Worcestershire, who is descended from Thomas, fourth son of James, sixth baron, by Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Mowbray, first Duke of Norfolk, through whom the Berkeleys derive their claim to be amongst the co-heirs of the ancient barony of Segrave. Mr. Robert Berkeley, March 4, 1851, married Lady Mary Catherine Browne, daughter of Thomas, third Earl of Kenmare. He happens to have six sons, so there seems little likelihood of the barony becoming extinct. It is somewhat curious that the Hon. G. C. Grantley Fitzhardinge Berkeley, and Mr. Robert Berkeley, of Spetchley, father of the gentleman who may now be looked upon as heir presumptive to the barony, married sisters, the daughters of Paul Benfield, Esq., M.P., of Grosvenor-square. The large possessions originally attached to the title were, with the castle, at the absolute disposal of Frederick, fifth earl, and were bequeathed by him to his eldest son, and are now enjoyed by that son's nephew, Lord Fitzhardinge; but it was understood that the Stratton property in London, including Berkeley-square, Stratton-street, and many houses in that vicinity, was indissolubly united to the title, and that at the death of Mr. Moreton Berkeley, who has of course declined to interfere with regard to them, they would become the subject of litigation. GENEALOGIST.

DXIV.—BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER.—(See No. CCCCXXXVII.) A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* (3rd S. x. 238) has written of this locality in these words :—Your correspondent, Mr. Ferrey, speaking of Bourton-on-the-Water, says, "Artists might find much to occupy their pencil in this part of Gloucestershire." This, in a certain sense, may be true, as all the vale of Bourton is more or less lovely; but the principal features constituting its beauty in 1810 are, alas! gone for ever: on the one hand, the ancient manor-house surrounded by a grove of stately trees, on the other the picturesque Gothic rectory, equally embosomed in shrubberies, both have vanished. The last occupant of the former, a widow, having no children, had adopted her niece, had her educated and brought up as the future heiress; but upon that niece's marriage, quarrelling with her parents about the marriage settlements, caused a change in her determination. Lawyers were accordingly set to work, and after a search of three or four years, they succeeded in tracing a very remote connection with a surgeon in Birmingham, about as nearly connected with the family as we all are with Adam, who subsequently came into possession of it, and as had been foretold by a relation of his own, doubting the validity of his claim, immediately broke up the estate, and disposed of it in small lots to farmers, and even cotters. The mansion-house came into the possession of the village apothecary, who completed the degradation of the venerable building by affixing over the principal windows of the front a board on which was inscribed "Bourton Dispensary." As for the latter, its ruin had already been

completed. The rectory had been sold to the son of a cheesemonger in Cirencester, who, on coming into possession, had in like manner cut down all the shrubberies, pulled down the picturesque old building, and in its place had erected a large tasteless three-storied house. I think most of your readers will agree that, after such changes, the Bourton of to-day [1866] cannot equal in beauty that of 1810.

C. T. D.

DXV.—Arms and Crest of King Family.—Nos. IX. and LI., relative to James King, Esq., of Cheltenham, and others of the name, having arrested my attention, I am led to trouble you with an enquiry. The following arms and crest are recorded in Robson's *British Herald*, and Burke's *Armory*, as being those of "King, of Wilts"; viz., Arms—*Sa., on a chevron, engrailed, arg., three escallops of the field*: Crest—*A talbot's head, couped, sa., collared, or.* Will any reader kindly inform me what family of King used these arms? and where they resided?

Watlington, Norfolk. W. L. King.

DXVI.—The Healthiness of Saintbury.—(See No. XXXIX.) In the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, January 7, 1881, this short paragraph appeared:—"A Healthy Parish.—In the parish of Saintbury, about seven miles from Evesham, there was not a single death during the year 1880. The last death was that of a labourer, aged 74, and occurred in March, 1879. The population of the parish is 130." Naunton was, as already mentioned, and may still be, a very healthy parish; but the case of Saintbury is, I think, more striking.

J. B.

DXVII.—The Town and Manor of Cheltenham.—The following literal extract from Prynne's MSS. with reference to Cheltenham is worthy of notice, and I send it for insertion in your pages. The Mr. Williams, who is mentioned below as "the present Incumbent," was the Rev. Luke Williams, B.D.,; he was appointed in 1692, the Rev. Henry Mease, M.A., succeeding to the incumbency in 1709. The Rev. Robert Rogers, M.A., whose name likewise appears, "ended his labours on New Year's Eve 1701," and was buried in the parish church [see No. CCXLIV., p. 230].

Cirencester. C. H. Savory.

Cheltenham al^s Chilteham, al^s Chiltham is a Towne scituate on the North side of a small purling silver streame or Rivulet called Chilt, from which Rivulet the Saxons gave it the Name of Chiltham —the word *Ham* with them being the same as the Word Towne is amongst us. It is the frontier of the Easterne side of one of the most fertile vallyes in the World, and an ancient market Towne a good League from y^e Gloucestrian Nilus or severne, the cotswold standing about it North East, East, & south East in a semicircle or Like a halfe Moone. Its soile is Sandy and very naturall for

carretts, cabbages & Turnips, insomuch that the whole neighbourhood for sundry miles round it is annually furnished with these three from this Towne; which is but one street continued with buildings on each side for a full mile in Length; it has but one Church but that large and built of goodly Stone, of which —— Williams Master of Arts in the university of Oxon is the present Incumbent. this Incumbent has not the Tythes of the Parish which are betterworth than £200 ℔ ann. but he has only an Exhibition of £40 ℔ ann. allowed him by the Lord Capell who is the Impropriator. The Church was dedicated to the virgin Mary and has one or more Chauntries belonging to it. The buildings are not extraordinary, in it are 2 *publiq structures** one for butter & cheese and another for a corne Market over which is a handsome large Roome for the service of the Lord of the Mannor for the keeping of his Courts. Anciently within this Towne was a Priory which now is the house let by the Lord Capell to the person who farmes his Tythes.† There is in the Towne, a free Grammar school now under the Management of M^{r} Robert Rogers a master of Arts of the said university a good man and an Excellent scholar, as also an Almeshouse, both built of handsome free stone in the 7th year of Queen Elizabeths Reigne by Rich^{d} Pates of Minsterworth in this County Esq^{r}, and both by him well endowed.

Albeit Cheltenham is not a Corporation yet is a very ancient abounding with sundry Priviledges. This Cheltenham is a Mannor & a hundred and the Mannor extends throughout the whole Hundred within which are the Townes of Cheltenham, Charlton-Kings, Ham, Leckhampton, Westhale, Naunton, Sandford, Alveston, Arle & Swindon, all which are holders of the Mannor by rents and services, & suite to the Court of Cheltenham, within which Towne of Cheltenham are 3 Subordinate or Inferior Mannors, viz. comptons Mannor, the Mannor of Powers Court, and the Mannor of Cambray. This Hundred heretofore was called ffiscamp hundred and belonged to the Abbot of ffiscamp in Normandy who had this Mannor amongst others of King Henry 3^{d}‡ in exchange for the Mannors of Navenby, Staynings, Winchelsea, and Rye which that King had of him. Afterwards this Mannor belonged to W^{m} Earl of Salisbury, and 7th H 3 ||

Within this Mannor are sundry franchises and Libertys which are very rarely found in any other Mannor within the Realme, viz. to make Justices of Assize, Justices of Corum & of Peace, Custos Rotulorum, Sherriffs high & Low, Steward high & low, Bailiffe high & low, Bayliffe of the Burrough Escheator & Coroner within the Hundred and Liberty, and that no manner of out Officers shall

* Taken down by Act of Parliament in 1786 on paving the Town.

† The yearly Value of the Impropriation since the parts sold Mr. D. is abt £400, rather better. J. D [utton].

‡ Began his Reigne Ao Dom : 1216.

|| Archivis Turris London : ao 2H3. claus Rot.

have to do within the franchise & Liberty but by a Special Commission from the Lord of the Mannor & Hundred.

The Customes of the Burrough are these (viz.) that if any Burgagor dyes & his heire claime not that the Bailiffe shall seize the same Burgage for the Lords profitte untill the heire shall be admitted Ten^{t} and pay his Releife after the Custome whether it be a whole or halfe Burgage.

If the heir make sale of a Burgage before he be in possession & be admitted ten^{t} openly in the Court the sale is voyd.

That no Burgesse can make sale of a Burgage but in personne of the Bailliffe of the Burrough after the Custome, for as often as it is bought and sold so many times so many Herryots, & so many Reliefs the Bailiffe ought to present.

Also no Burgesse being in possession shall make any manner of guifte of any Burgage by Testam^{t} but that the said Burgesse after the custome shall make delivery unto the Bailiffe of the Burrough to the Behoofe of the person named in presence of the Burgesse with the Bailiffe.

If a Burgesse being a man dy in the Possession within the Towne or Towneship he shall pay but 11*d.* to the Parson for a Mortuary, if a Woman she shall pay but 10*d.* for such Mortuary and so making no delivery unto the Bailiffe of the Burrough the eldest Son or the next eldest of Kin After the Custome shall be heir to the same.

Also if any man marry with a Burgesses wife if she be in possession with her Husband, if she give her 2^{d} Husband possession, it shall deferre the possession the first husbands heirs to the 2^{d} Husbands heirs, if he make no guift nor sale out of his Possession to the Bailiffe of the Burrough then the Heirs or next of kin to enter to his use and profitte doing his duty to the Lord.

Also the Bailiffe of the Burrough shall inquire if any Burgage be wrong holden, the same shall be seised to the Lords profitte as Escheat Lands till the r^{t} heir be knowne & found by the Homage.

DXVIII.—Bishop Frampton and Lord Wharton.—The following characteristic anecdote, taken from *The Life of Robert Frampton, Bishop of Gloucester*, pp. 165-69, and given word for word, is too good not to be reprinted in these pages :—As the meanest were his [Bishop Frampton's] care, so the greatest offender was not above his reach; as appear'd in the case of the Lord Wharton (that patriot) and his brother and some more gentlemen, who in a drunken fit early in the morning broke open the doors of a church in his diocess and committed many horrible acts there, of which their servants were ashamed, and rectify'd what their masters had done, which shall have no name. But when they had rung the bells backward, or confusedly, they cut the ropes to pieces, tare good part of the Bible out, pull down or defaced the pulpit and some other ornaments and goods of the church, they were forced out to comitt disorders in the villages, as they did, 'till forc'd to take sanctuary in the gentleman's house from whence they

came. This outrage (not to call it by a name it better deserves) coming to the bishop's ear, he demanded and had of the rector of the place an account of what was in his knowledge. But the poor man, being but in ordinary circumstances and near a great neighbour, did not exasperate or inflame the reckoning. However upon fame, that letter and witness of the fact, the bishop obliged the churchwardens to present, and then sent to the Lord Wharton and the rest to appear before him or competent judge, and receive such punishm^{nt}, as to law and justice should appertain. But their quality was look'd upon their best defence, and, tho' for their contumacy exprest by overt act they might have been excomunicated, yet, as poor men had had the favour of a milder application first, so his lordship endeavour'd to reclaim them too. But when that fail'd, the good bishop let the Lord Wharton know, that tho' he himself were the son of a farmer and he of a peer, yet his quality should not protect him since there was a greater man in England than he, whose aid he would begg, and, if he stood out much longer, this kingdome should be too hot to hold him, and that he could go into no other without the curse of God and his church, shewing him the terror of it. His lordship finding the bishop so undaunted, and fearing the displeasure of one whom he afterwards insulted and despised, thought it the best of his play to comply, and sent one Mr. Carey to the bishop, then at Fontmell in Dorsetshire by the way of visit and business in the country, to propose his submission. The bishop had not lived sixteen years among Jews and Turks but was acquainted with tricks, and frankly told Mr. Carey that he supposed that was the whole of his business there, and that he would make the Lord Wharton comply, and that he should shortly be in his diocess where, if his lordship and the rest of the offenders would meet him as penitents, he would treat them as such and as his office obliged them. But if they kept on in their refractory abusive temper, he would not consider them as gentlemen, but as prophaners of God's house and despisers of his ordinance, and treat them as such. Mr. Carey undertook for their behaviour, and upon the bishop's return he met them at a place he appointed them to attend, where he found them off their speed, and receiving a reprimand, to make such wretches (if it was possible) sensible of their crime, he proposed their penance or an handsom comutation. They submitted to either, and only suggested that the latter would more conduce to charits or some publick work of piety. The good bishop never inexorable agreed with them on their own proposal, and set each man according to his quality a sum, but still reserved reparation to the church damnify'd, which was in a private way after done, but by whom none knows, a handsom new Bible being sent thither with a small sum of mony. But for the comutation every man laid down his mony, which the bishop divided, and gave the one half to the churchwardens of Stow on the Wold to repair their ruined church, restoring the other half to them from

whom he had it. And to do the Lord Wharton justice, he was so affected with the civil treatment he found that he desired the whole might go to that pious use, and frankly gave it to the churchwardens, and was I think follow'd by the rest; which with the benefaction of the bishop and some of his friends hath made that church from a ruine a noble structure. And if such great offenders were forc'd to comply, those of lesser quality may be supposed to bend. In a word the laity were never more strictly govern'd nor more gently handled.

G. A. W.

DXIX.—Increase of Population in Gloucestershire.—It may be of interest to know that the rate of increase per cent. in the county of Gloucester during the several periods from 1801 to 1871 has been as under:—

1801	to	1811——	14,
1811	,,	1821——	18,
1821	,,	1831——	15,
1831	,,	1841——	11,
1841	,,	1851——	6,
1851	,,	1861——	6,
1861	,,	1871——	10,

being an average ncrease in each decade of 11·30 per cent. (*Parl. Accts. & Papers*, ivol. lxxi., pt. 2, p. 20).

Bicknor Court, Coleford. John Maclean.

DXX.—The St. Stephen's Ringers, Bristol.— The memorable occasion on which they received their quaint charter was (as stated in the *Antiquary*, January, 1872, vol. ii., p. 12) on August 14, 1574, when Queen Elizabeth, having previously received "a fair needle-work purse, wrought with silver and gold, with 100*l.*," entered the city in state, the mayor and his brethren riding nigh before her Majesty, bareheaded, in scarlet, "upon their good steeds, with their footcloths, and pages by their side." Upon that occasion for a whole week—during which time she "lay" or lodged in Sir J. Young's house (Colston's School afterwards), on St. Augustine's back—there were great doings and brave shows on land and on river, when the tuneful Brotherhood of St. Stephen's Ringers kept up such a perpetual chime in honour of the sovereign, that she recognized their merits by royal letters, under which the Society has rung and eaten and drunk annually ever since. Amongst the numerous incidents of that ever-memorable visit was her Majesty's attendance at the Cathedral on Sunday, "where was a speech to be read and a hymn to be sung. The speech was left out by an occasion unlooked for, but the hymn was sung by a very fine boy." The speech left out has since then been delivered in a thousand forms.

Bristoliensis.

DXXI.—The Burial of Hearts.—(See No. CCCXCII.) The following cutting from the *Gloucester Journal*, July 8, 1755, is curious, and deserves to be noted:—

"A few days ago, a man of Chipping-Campden, Gloucestershire, in digging a grave, discovered a piece of lead in form of a box, upon opening which he found a man's heart as fresh as if but lately deposited, tho' it is thought by some to have been interred at least 300 years."

There may perhaps be some reference in a subsequent issue of the newspaper to this unusual find, or it may be noticed in the parish register.

C. T. D.

DXXII.—Gloucestershire Farmers and High Prices of Corn, 1795.—The appended copy of an old broadside, issued by tenants on the Badminton estate, will be read with interest:—

Badminton, October 3rd, 1795.

We, whose names are hereunder written, tenants to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, in the parishes of Great Badminton, Little Badminton, Hawkesbury, Didmarton, Oldbury-on-the-Hill, Old Sodbury, Tormarton, and Acton Turville, in the county of Gloucester; Littleton Drew, Sherston, and Sopworth, in the county of Wilts; lamenting the unexpected rise on wheat at this time, and wishing, by every means in our power, to prevent the continuance of it, have, for this purpose, *agreed not to sell our wheat* at an *higher price* than *nine shillings per bushel* (which, according to our old and customary measure, is nine gallons and upwards) between the 10th day of October, 1795, and the 1st day of November, 1796; and that *we will not sell to any jobbers or dealers in corn*, but will sell to such millers and bakers only as will promise to distribute to the public in general the flour and bread of the same at a reasonable profit; and that we will sell it in small quantities to any person in the neighbourhood; and should the market price be lower, we will readily agree to lower the price accordingly; and that we will have our wheat threshed at the usual times in the year, so that the whole year's produce may be sold (if wanted) by the said 1st day of November, 1796; and to prevent a scarcity, we recommend a mixture of barley with the wheat, which we will sell to our labourers and the poor at a moderate price for that purpose—

William Shipp Osborne,
Stiles Rich,
William Holbrow,
William White,
Daniel Holbrow,
Richard Willson,
Henry Stinchcomb,
Edward Winter,
Samuel Francomb, jun.,
James Hatherell,
John Beard,
William Arnold,
Samuel Francomb,
Nicholas Bennet,
Joseph Bennet,
John Lovelock,
James Hatherell, jun.,
Mary Brown,
John Cambridge,
David Chapman,
William Witchell,
Samuel Witchell,
Joseph & William Comely,
Samuel Chappel,
John Coates,
John Chapman.

Thomas Chandler, of Boxwell, tenant to the Rev. W^m^ Huntley, joins in the above agreement.

Cirencester: Printed by S. Rudder. A. H.

DXXIII.—The Fowlers of Gloucestershire.

(*Continued from No. CCCCXLI.*)

William Fowler, son and heir of Richard Fowler, of Stonehouse, was born about 1521; and we may perhaps infer that he was a man of prudence from the fact that he deferred his marriage until the comparatively late age of about thirty-five, and that two years afterward he was able to acquire the manor of Stonehouse from William Sandford, Gent. His prosperity is also indicated in his will (No. 10), which seems so interesting that I shall give it in full. He was buried at Stonehouse Jan. 15, 1598; and his inquisition post-mortem is No. 7. He married Alice Stevens (probably a Stevens of Standish), who died before him, and was doubtless the Alice Fowler who was buried at Stonehouse Feb. 2, 1595, and by her had issue,

i. Richard, bur. at Stonehouse July 10, 1585.

ii. Daniel, of whom hereafter.

iii. Henry, bap. at Stonehouse Nov. 6, 1569, and doubtless the Henry Fowler, who in Dec., 1587, matriculated at Oxford from Queen's College, aged 17, as "generosi filius" of co. Glouc., and who in Nov., 1591, took his B.A. degree. From his will (No. 11), and from the registers of Stonehouse, it appears that he mar. Mary (? Wood), and by her had three sons and seven daughters—

1. Joseph, bap. 1597, bur. 1612.
2. Benjamin, bap. 1599, bur. 1625.
3. Richard, bap. 1607, probably died young.
4. Ann, mar. 1st, —— Havyland, and had a daughter Mary, and probably a son Samuel; and 2ndly, (? John) Clutterbook, and had probably a son William.
5. Sara, mar. perhaps John Jessor, jun.
6. Mary, bap. 1604, bur. 1605.
7. Abigail, mar. perhaps John Jessor, jun.
8. Hester, bap. 1608, bur. 1617.
9. Alice, mar. Robert Smith, clerk.
10. Mary, bap. and bur. 1612.

Henry Fowler, it will be noticed, was living at Deorhurst at the time of making his will, and owned lands at Cirencester, Pagenhill, and Stonehouse, besides his mills at Stonehouse. He died about March, 1629-30, leaving no descendants in the male line.

iv. Dorothy, bap. Aug. 5, 1558, and living in Dec., 1597. Doubtless she was the Dorothy Fowler, who mar. at Stonehouse, Oct. 13, 1584, Thomas Mayle.

v. Ann. Query whether the Agnes Fowler, who mar. at Stonehouse July 11, 1583, William Osborne.

vi. Mary. Query whether in error for—

vii. Margery, dead before Dec., 1597. Query whether she was William Fowler's eldest or second daughter, in which case she might be the Margery Fowler, who mar. at Stonehouse June 10, 1576, Richard Clotterboke. In any case she was wife of one of that name, to whom she bore a son William, whose will (No. 12) was proved in 1627.

viii. Alice, bap. Jan. 23, 1564-5, mar. at Stonehouse Oct. 3, 1685, Robert Ball, who was in Dec., 1597, a "minister of the word of God."

ix. Joan, bap. Dec. 7, 1572, living in Dec., 1597.

(10) Will of William Fowler, of Stonehouse, 1597.—"The 24th December, 1597, I, William Fowler, of the parishe of Stonehouse, in the county of Gloucester, gentleman, doe make my last will and testament in manner and forme following. Firste, I commend my soule to my most mercifull God and father, assuringe myself of eternal lyffe through the sufferings and obedience of Chrieste Jesus my saviour. *Item* I give and bequeathe unto the poore of the parishes neere adjoyninge three poundes, to be distributed by the discretion of mine executor. *Item* I give and bequeathe all the armor which is in the howse wherein my sonne Henry dwelleth, to my sonne Daniell and my said sonne Henry, to be equally divided between them. *Item* I give and bequeathe unto my said sonne Henry all my goodes and Cattells nowe being and remayninge at or within the said howse wherein my said sonne Henry dwelleth. *Item* I give and bequeathe unto my fower daughters, Dorothy, Anne, Alice, and Joane, fiftye poundes, parcell of the debt which my said sonne Henry oweth me, to be equally divided between them; the residue of the said debt I forgeave and release unto my said sonne Henry. *Item* I will that all legacies not yet satisfied, given in or by the laste will and testament of Margery Fowler, my late mother, or in or by the laste will and testament of my late brother in lawe William Stevens, gentleman, shalbe answeared and payed. *Item* I give and bequeathe to William Clutterbooke, sonne of my late daughter Margery, fower poundes. All the residue of my goodes, chattells, and debtes, not geven nor bequeathed, I geve and bequeathe unto my said sonne Daniell, whom I make executor of this my laste will and testament. And overseers of the same I make and appoynte my cosen Richard Stevens, Esqueir, and my sonne in lawe Robert Ball, minister of the word of God. In witness whereof I have sett my hande the daye and yeare firste above written, in the presence of the personnes undernamed, viz. Richard Stevens, Robert Ball, Daniell Fowler, Judith Fowler, Johan Partridge.

"William Fowler."

(11) Will of Henry, son of William Fowler, of Stonehouse, proved March 23, 1629-30, and indexed at Somerset House as the will of Mr. Henry Fowler, of Gloucestershire (Scroope, 23). He

begins by calling himself Henry Fowler, of Deorhurst, gent., and dates his will October 6, 1629. Leaves his lands and goods in Cirencester to William, son of John Clotterbooke, and his heirs, remainder to my heirs. My woods in Pagenhill to Samuel Havyland and his heirs, also my books. A house in Stonehouse, occupied by Samuel Holliday, to Samuel Havyland, to maintain him till fifteen. To my daughters, Sarah, Abigail, and Alice, my howse, mills, and lands in Stonehouse. My brother in law, Richard Wood, Esq., owes me £700. I owe to John Jessor, sen^{r}, William Wyncle, John Jessor, jun^{r}, and George Wyncle, sums which are to be paid out of the above £700, and the remainder is to go to my son in law, Robert Smith, and Alice, his wife. £100 to Mary Havyland, daughter of Anna Clutterbooke, my daughter, at her marriage, or at the age of twenty-one. Robert Smith, clerk, and John Jessor, jun^{r}, my sons in law, executors; and I entreat my brothers in law, Richard Esey, John Workman, clerk, and Stephen Fowler, gent., to be overseers. Witnesses, Daniel Fowler, Anne Smith, and Stephen Fowler.

(12) Will of William Clutterbuck, of Eastington, yeoman, proved 1627. "Judith, Hester, Elizabeth, and Jane, four of the daughters of my loving and kind unkle, M^{r} Daniel Fowler."

WILLIAM F. CARTER.

(To be continued.)

DXXIV.—TEWKESBURY ABBEY AND THE PEW SYSTEM.—The following extracts are from an old record, entitled "A Seat Book for the Parish Church of Tewkesbury, in the Diocess of Gloucester, wherein is numerically placed the several seats in the said Church and the several Persons that have right to sittings, or kneelings, in the said seats, 1728:"—

TEWKESBURY, in Com. Glou^{r}, 1595. } ORDERS ABOUT SITTINGS IN CHURCH, October 22nd, 1595.

It was declared in the Chamber by common consent, as the antient custom of the Town, that no Taker of any Seats or Rome in the Church shall have property to challenge the same after one yeare ended from the time of his or her departure out of the Towne.

Item. That uppon decease of any wife in the Towne, it shall be in the Churchwardens by consent of the Bailiffes (if need so requires) to place any other woman in the same Rome fitt for that place, there to keep such rome uppon a quarterly Rent to the Church untill y^{e} husband of the deceased woman shall marry againe, and then she to take such place, and in meane tyme no husband to challenge the place.

Item. That none be placed in any of the M^{rs} sixe seates, nor in the mydle rowe above the Clarckes pewe, nor within iiij seates of the pulpitt below, and so upward on both sides in the body of the Church, without consent of the Bailiffes, &c.

WILLIAM GUILBERK, JOHN SCULLOWE } *Churchwardens.*

11 May 1737. This Book was bought to enter the seats or sittings which before the date above was held by lives and after the above Date was to be taken by the year, which is to be seen by an order of Parish on Tuesday the fifth of April 1737.

In the Blue Gallery.

1711. Mr Thos Hale, Constant his wife, Thomas and Sacheverell his sons, the whole seat with a room behind for servant; gave £1 11s. 0d. Note. Sacheverell has forfieted by non-residence.

1730. Mr Willen Hayward and Mary his wife and Mary his daughter and one other child whichever he shall nominate, provided he has one or more. The whole seat, with ye passage entering into it for a servant before the pillar opposite the Pulpit, late Mr Hale's, gave for the whole seat £5 10s. 0d. N.B. Mr Hayward nominate his son William for ye other child.

In the 1st Row.

25 Mar. 1746. Mr Peter Cocks, Apothecary, 4 sittings called the Clock case near the Organ: Stairs and Rail to be put up by the said Mr Cocks and paid 4s.

30 Oct. 1746. Mr Peter Cocks being gone to live out of town Mr Jno Wilson has taken the whole seat and paid 4s.

In the 5th Row.

21 July 1743. Mr Thomas Kemble, Esqre, to sittings for his or his wife's sarvants by the year and paid 1s. entrance, and resived a sitting in the first Row Number three. The money for the other sitting of Mr Kemble's sarvant doth not becum dew tel the 11th of April 1744.

In the Pulpit Gallery.

25 Mar. 1750. It is agreed this 29 May by us the Churchwardens whose names are hereunto annexed, that Mr Richd Terrett is empowered to build a seat in the Pulpit Gallery, extending from Stock's Seat in the West along the front of Mr Edwd Nichols his seat, to the entrance of the passage into the pulpit, during his own life, his wife's, his son John and his daughter Mary, or the survivor of them, the whole seat paying annually 1s. in consideration of his being at the expense of erecting the same. Remembering that the same shall be totally removed whenever the church shall be new seated, and at same time pd for entrance 1s.

E. Popham
Henry Weston } *Churchwardens.*

The reference to the bailiffs in the first-quoted entry may be due to the fact that the church was purchased by the town from King Henry VIII., and the grant was made to "the Bayliffes, Burgesses, and Commonality of the Borough and Town of Tewkesbury."

There is a well-known series of guide books published about the beginning of this century under the editorship of George Alexander Cooke—the "Murray" of his day. In the volume on Gloucestershire occurs this quaint entry referring to Tewkesbury Abbey:—"The pewing of this church was till lately extremely irregular;

but, by the munificence and public-spirited exertions of the inhabitants, and the representatives of the borough, that defect has been wholly removed, and the part appropriated to divine worship fitted up in an elegant stile, at the same time perfectly according with the architecture of the building, and the purpose for which it was designed." What shall we say to this?" "Elegant stile." "Perfectly according with the architecture of the building." Enough to make Fitz-Hamon turn in his grave! ANTIQUARIUS.

DXXV.—OAKLEY PARK, CIRENCESTER, IN 1733.—A letter from Mrs. Pendarves to Dean Swift, written from Gloucester, and dated October 24, 1733 (vol. xix., p. 48, of Swift's *Works*, edited by Nichols, and vol. xviii., p. 170, of Sir Walter Scott's subsequent edition of the same), contains these remarks with reference to Lord Bathurst and his Cirencester residence:—A few days before I had your last letter, my sister and I made a visit to my Lord and Lady Bathurst at Cirencester. Oakley Wood adjoins to his Park; the grand avenue that goes from his House through his Park and Wood is five miles long; the whole contains five thousand acres. We staid there a day and a half; the wood is extremely improved since you saw it; and when the whole design is executed, it will be one of the finest places in England. My Lord Bathurst talked with great delight of the pleasure you once gave him by surprising him in his wood, and shewed me the house where you lodged. It has been rebuilt; for the day you left it, it fell to the ground; conscious of the honour it had received by entertaining so illustrious a guest, it burst with pride. My Lord Bathurst has greatly improved the Woodhouse, which you may remember but a cottage, not a bit better than an Irish cabin. It is now a venerable castle, and has been taken by an antiquarian for one of King Arthur's, "with thicket overgrown grotesque and wild." I endeavoured to sketch it out for you; but I have not skill enough to do it justice. My Lord Bathurst was in great spirits; and though surrounded by candidates and voters against next Parliament, made himself agreeable in spite of their clamour; we did not forget to talk of Naboth's vineyard [which belonged to Swift] and Delville [Dr. Delany's villa, about a mile from Dublin]. H.

DXXVI. — GLOUCESTERSHIRE PROVERBS. — The following are given in Grose's *Provincial Glossary*, etc. (2nd ed., London, 1790), under the head of Gloucestershire:—

(1) *As sure as God's in Gloucestershire.*—A saying originating from the number and riches of the religious houses in this county; said to be double in number and value to those founded in any other in England.

(2) *You are a man of Durseley.*—Used to one who has broken his promise, and probably alluded to an ancient and notorious breach of faith, by some inhabitants of that town, the particulars of which are now forgotten.

(3) *It's as long coming as Cotswould barley.*—This is applied to such things as are slow, but sure. The corn in this cold country, on the Woulds, exposed to the winds, bleak and shelterless, is very backward at the first, but afterwards overtakes the forwardest in the county, if not in the barn, in the bushel, both for quantity and goodness thereof.

(4) *A Cotswould lion.*—That is, a sheep; Cotswould being famous for its sheep-walks or pastures.

(5) *He looks* (or *seems*) *as if he had lived on Tewksbury mustard.*—Said of any peevish or snappish person, or one having a cross, fierce, or ill-natured countenance. Tewksbury is a market-town in this county, famous for its mustard, which is extremely hot, biting, and poignant, and therefore, by this proverb, supposed to communicate those qualities to persons fed with it.

(6) *As thick as Tewksbury mustard.*—Said of one remarkably stupid. See Shakesp. Hen. IV.

(7) *The Tracies have always the wind in their faces.*—A superstitious legend. Sir William Tracy was one of the four knights who killed that turbulent prelate Thomas Becket; for the punishment of which offence it miraculously happened that, whenever any of the Tracy family travelled, either by land or by water, the wind always blew in their faces. This, Fuller justly observes, was, in hot weather, a blessing instead of a curse, exempting the females of that family from the expence and trouble of buying and using a fan.

To the foregoing many might be added. In fact, in Smyth's Berkeley Manuscripts, which are shortly to be printed for the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, there is "a very remarkable collection of Old Gloucestershire Proverbs and Folk Lore."

G.A.W.

DXXVII.—Rodborough Tabernacle: Monumental Inscriptions, etc.—In his *Recollections of Stroud* (1871), pp. 118-20, Mr. Fisher has recorded several particulars of this chapel in connection with the Rev. George Whitefield, who was mainly instrumental (with "Thomas Adams, gentleman, of Rodborough, preacher of the gospel,") in raising the religious society, whose successors still assemble there for public worship. Within the chapel (to which a graveyard is attached) there are eight monumental inscriptions; and a literal transcript, made in 1880, may be useful:—

(1) "This humble monument is designed to perpetuate the memory of M^{r} Thomas Adams, by whose labours the congregation assembling in this place was first raised and gradually increased, and who concluded his disinterested and successful service but a few weeks prior to the 10th of August, 1770, when he cheerfully exchanged his days of labor for eternal rest, aged 52. Elizabeth, his first beloved and affectionate wife, preceded him to that rest Dec^{r} 26th, 1765. Hannah, his second and deservedly beloved wife, followed April the 4th, 1800, aged 59."

(2) "Sacred to the memory of Samuel Marling, of Woodchester, who died December 3rd, 1777, æt. 29. And of Hester, wife of Mr John Figgins, of London, relict of the above Samuel Marling, who died May 12th, 1801, æt. 49. William Marling, Clothier, of Dudbridge House, only son of the above Samuel Marling, died October 16th, 1859, aged 83 years. And of Sarah, his wife, who died August 7th, 1856, aged 83 years."

(3) "In memory of Nathaniel S. Marling, Esqr, J.P., of Stonehouse Court, in this county, born April 2nd, 1797, died January 24th, 1861."

(4) "In a vault near this monument lie the remains of the Revd Robert Heath, who, after doing and suffering the will of God with apostolic zeal and Christian fortitude, resigned his soul to its Creator July the 18th, 1800, æt. 59. Also in the same vault are deposited the remains of Benjamin, his son, who gave sweet evidence of his dying in the Lord July the 29th, 1797, ætat. 15."

(5) "This monument is design'd to perpetuate the memory of Mr Edward Dicks and Elizabeth, his wife. She died Decr 28th, 1815, aged 82. He died Febry 6th, 1832, aged 87. Both members of this church for upwards of 50 years, they adorned their Christian profession as sincere humble followers of the Lamb of God. They rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."

(6) "In memory of the Revd Orlando Augustus Jeary, Minister of the Gospel in this place from the year 1802 until 1812, when on account of severe indisposition which he had for some time endured, and from which there seemed no prospect of recovery, he felt himself obliged to resign his charge. He died at Tilehurst, in Berkshire, December 13th, 1817, aged 38, and was buried in St. Giles's Churchyard, Reading. The theme of his ministry, and the foundation of his hope in death, may be seen in the following line, from which at his request the funeral discourse was delivered: 'Not according to our works.' 2 Tim. i. 9. Mrs Sarah Jeary, wife of the above, died at Reading, Feb. 4th, 1806. Mrs Elizabeth Jeary, Mr Jeary's second wife, died at Reading, March 4th, 1822, aged 35."

(7) "In the adjoining yard lie the remains of Hester, wife of Henry Hodges, of this parish, who departed this life December 18th, 1831, aged 58 years. The above-named Henry Hodges died September 19th, 1838, aged 64 years. Also of Rebecca Hodges, his sister, who died March 25th, 1874, aged 91 years."

(8) "This tablet is erected in memory of Anne, the beloved wife of the Revd Eliezer Jones, Minister of this church, who died June 10th, 1867, ætat. 31. Also of their two children: Mary Jane, died Febry 4th, 1835, aged 2 years; Louisa Anne, died April 17th, 1837, aged 3 years."

Lines on the back of an arm-chair, known as "Whitfield's Chair," in Rodborough Tabernacle, by the Rev. John Rees:—

"If love of souls should e'er be wanting here,
Remember me, for I am Whitfield's Chair;
I bore his weight, am witness to his fears,
His earnest pray'rs, his interesting tears.
This holy man was fill'd with love divine;
Art thou the same? Sit down, & call me thine."

In one of the rooms of this building there is an oil painting, with this inscription:—"This portrait of the Reverend James Roome, late missionary at Berbice, was presented by him to the Rodborough Tabernacle Sunday School in pleasant and grateful remembrance of having been himself in early life a scholar in that institution."

In September, 1866, several "Centenary Services" were held in celebration of the original erection of the Tabernacle in 1766; and details of them, with a brief history of the place, are recorded in *A Memorial of Nonconformity* (London, 1866), a 12mo publication.

J. G.

DXXVIII.—Mrs. Lawrence, a Centenarian?—The case of this lady having been briefly mentioned in No. CCLXXXIX., it may be satisfactory to quote what Mr. Thoms has written respecting her in his *Human Longevity*, pp. 266-8:—

The author of the article on "Longevity and Centenarianism," in the *Quarterly Review*, to which I have already referred, was good enough to forward to *Notes and Queries*, of March 1, 1868, the following interesting case:—"By the courtesy of Major-General Lawrence, of Sydney Place, Bath, I am enabled to offer you a well-attested case of centenarianism. General Lawrence's mother, Mrs. Martha Lawrence, daughter of John Cripps, Esq., of Upton House, Tetbury, was born on August 9, 1758, in Bow Lane, Cheapside, and christened at St. Mary's Aldermary. She died on the morning of February 17, 1862, and was buried in the graveyard of Ham Common, Surrey, in a grave beyond the church, to the east. On the tombstone are inscribed the dates of her birth and death. Thus she must have attained the great age of *one hundred and three years, six months, and seven days, when she died without a struggle, in full possession of her faculties.* General Lawrence informs me that, on a fly-leaf of an old family Bible in his possession, is the following entry:—'John Lawrence and Martha Cripps were married on the 12th Novr, 1783, at Streatham.'" This case is so exceptional as to call for undoubted proof of the identity of the child born [baptized] on August 15, 1758, with the aged lady who died February 17, 1862. The only entries in the baptismal register of St. Mary's Aldermary, are:—

1758. Aug. 15. Martha, daughter of John and Frances Cripps.
1762. July 29. Frances, daughter of do.
1764. Jan. 1. Margaret Anne, daughter of do.

I am bound to add there is no evidence of the burial of the child Martha, baptized in 1758. On the possibility of the register of the

marriage containing evidence of Martha Cripps's age at that time, I ventured to trouble the Rev. J. R. Nichols, the rector of Streatham, with an inquiry, in reply to which he obligingly sent me a copy of the register. In this her age is not mentioned, but she is described as being of the parish of Clapham. I am indebted to the courtesy of her son, General Lawrence, for the information that she had four sisters, younger than herself, viz., Frances, Margaret, Mary, and Sophia. Frances and Margaret were baptized at St. Mary's, Aldermary. It is probable that Mary and Sophia were born after their parents' removal to Clapham. When I add that the entry in the family Bible is repeated in a book called *The Mystery of the Soul*, there is, I believe, all the evidence that exists that Mrs. Lawrence attained the exceptional age of 103 years, 6 months, and 7 days, in full possession of her faculties. A lady who died nearly 80 years after her marriage must, at all events, have been nearly a centenarian.

EDITOR.

DXXIX.—EDWARD COLSTON, 1636-1721.—The records of philanthropy afford no brighter example than Edward Colston, whose name sheds a lustre upon the annals of Bristol—a community that claims him as one of its noblest sons. The anniversary of his birth (November 13), styled "Colston's Day," is one of the most honoured celebrations of Bristol; and it is not merely of local, but of national importance, for eminent men, representing the great political parties in the state, on that day render tribute to the memory of the philanthropist who so well deserves a remembrance in the history of the city.

Edward Colston, a native of Bristol, was born in 1636. He came of a line of Bristol traders—that class which has carried the name of the British merchant to every quarter of the world. Very little is known of his history, but he is supposed to have gone to Spain early in life. But be this as it may, by the time he reached the age of forty, he had, through his business tact and persevering energy, attained a high position as a merchant trading with the East Indies. Those were the days which preceded the incorporation of the East India Company; and Mr. Colston is said to have owned as many as forty ships. He was not a merchant of Bristol, but of London, and most of his ventures were made from the latter port.

Always of a very charitable disposition, and ever dispensing his benevolence according to his means, Colston was accustomed, when in the full tide of prosperity, and "fortune shining upon him," to distribute thousands of pounds to worthy objects. Nor were his benefactions altogether or exclusively of a public character, for his private gifts in many parts of the kingdom were numerous and frequent; indeed, these are said to have even exceeded his public benefactions. On one occasion he sent £3,000 through a secret channel, to relieve and discharge the debtors in one of the London prisons. And during a season of great scarcity he sent to the London committee the munificent sum of £20,000, with only these

words, "*To relieve the wants of the poor in the metropolis.*" This was sent in a cover without any signature. During his lifetime he spent upwards of £70,000 in relieving the wants of others; and at his death he left £100,000 amongst his relatives and dependents. Not forgetting the place of his birth, amongst other noble deeds he instituted, in 1708, the magnificent school of St. Augustine. The building alone cost £11,000, and he endowed it with between £1,700 and £1,800 a-year for ever. In this school one hundred boys are educated; and by his will Mr. Colston left £10 for apprenticing each boy, and for twelve years after his death £10 as an assistance in commencing business.

A remarkable instance of the generosity of his disposition may be given, and it seems to illustrate the guiding spirit of his long and useful life. One of his ships, trading to the East Indies, had been given up for lost; but after a long detention at sea through stress of weather, she arrived in England with a valuable cargo. When this intelligence was brought to him, he replied that, as the vessel had been given up for lost he would abandon all claims upon vessel and cargo. Accordingly he directed both to be sold, and the proceeds applied to the relief of the needy and afflicted.

Colston died in 1721. He had lived in the reigns of six English sovereigns, or, if we include the protectorate of Cromwell, seven. Born in the eleventh year of the reign of Charles I., he lived to see the dethronement and violent death of that unfortunate monarch; the troubled time of the interregnum; the reigns of Charles II., James II., William III., and Anne; and seven years of the reign of George I.!

He led a single life; and when his friends would sometimes advise him to marry, his reply was—"That every helpless widow was his wife, and distressed orphans were his children." He died at Mortlake, Surrey, at the advanced age of eighty-five, leaving behind him a name for munificence which requires not the statue in the parish church of All Saints, Bristol, to commemorate it. The reputation of his noble acts will live in the hearts of his fellow-citizens from one generation to another, as that of a man who used the wealth with which he had been blessed, in relieving the wants and mitigating the afflictions of his less-favoured fellow-creatures.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

DXXX.–THE SLAUGHTER FAMILY.–(Replies to No. CCCCLXXII.) In the hope of aiding the Rev. Dr. Slaughter, of Virginia, U.S.A., in his genealogical inquiries, sundry particulars of the family (some of which will most probably be new to him, and likewise to others interested in such matters) are submitted in answer to his recent communication.

In *Notes and Queries* (4th S. v. 33) the Rev. C. J. Robinson inserted an inquiry relative to the arms of Slaughter of Cheyney Court, in the parish of Bishop's Frome, Herefordshire, asking

likewise how and when this family became extinct; and in the same volume, pp. 152, 153, a very full reply appeared. It concludes as follows :—"The Slaughters were long settled at Upper Slaughter, in Gloucestershire. Atkyns says, in 1711—'The manor has been long in the family of the Slaughters, who have resided in this place above three hundred years.' The last Slaughter mentioned by Rudder died in 1740. Then the manor of Slaughter was sold."

To the same number of *Notes and Queries* Mr. Maurice Lenihan, M.R.I.A., of Limerick, supplied this information :—"The arms of Slaughter (co. Gloucester) are cut on a tombstone in the church of St. Mary, Clonmel. They are on a floriated shield, and when next I have an opportunity of seeing Clonmel, I may have time to take a rubbing of them. The tombstone contains the following inscription, which may interest your correspondent Mr. C. J. Robinson and your readers generally :—'Here lieth the body of John Slaughter, borne in Gloucestershire, who died the first of August, 1687. Here also lies the body of Cornet John Batty, grandson to the above-named Slaughter, who dyed the 17th of January, 1711, son of Thos and Elizabeth Batty, of Clonmell. Also the body of Elizabeth, the wife of Thos Batty, who dyed 20th of May, 1714. Also the body of Cornet Thomas Batty, of Clonmell, who departed this life at Killoughter, the 7th of February, 1722, and in the 62nd year of his age. Here lies the body of Lieut Wm Kennet, as also the body of Elizabeth Kenneth, who died Sepr 7th, 1736.' It is not unlikely that the member of the Slaughter family above-named came to Ireland during the Cromwellian wars, and settled in Clonmel, where we find his grandson, Cornet John Batty, 'son to Thos and Elizabeth Batty, of Clonmell,' interred in the same tomb, in January, 1711. A Captain and Lieut-Col. Thomas Slaughter held that rank on Feb. 22, 1779, in the Coldstream Foot Guards."

Mr. J. S. Udall at the same time replied :—"I find that Edmondson (1780 edit., vol. ii.) [and also Burke in *General Armory*] gives as the arms of Slaughter of Herefordshire, *Argent, a saltier azure.* Crest: *Out of a ducal coronet or, an eagle's head arg. wings expanded sable.* And for the arms of Slaughter of Gloucestershire, same as above, the difference being in the crest, which is, *Out of a ducal coronet or, an eagle's head between two wings expanded azure: beaked of the first.* Burke likewise gives for Slaughter of Worcestershire the same arms, but a different crest—*A falcon with wings expanded.*"

There are further communications in the same volume, from the late Sir Thomas E. Winnington, Bart., and others, to which we refer the reader; particularly one from "D.R." [Rev. David Royce], p. 320, of which this is the opening paragraph :—"Slaughter, from which the family derives its name, is the next village to mine. In tracing its history, I found the pedigree enclosed [*Egerton MS., No. 996, fo. 46; Visitation of Derby, 1611; Harl. MS. 1537*],

bearing on your most interesting article. The east window in Slaughter church some 200 years ago contained *Ar. a salt. az. impaling ar. 3 bars gu.* Whose coat is the latter? These arms are still over the porch of the fine Elizabethan mansion of this family in Slaughter. Any information connecting this ancient family with the Turley branch (Gloucestershire), or with the Sutton branch (Lincolnshire), will be very acceptable."

In the succeeding volume, pp. 9, 98, there are communications respecting the "arms of Slaughter" from Mr. Charles S. Greaves and Mr. Charles Mason; the latter adding in a postscript:—"I can fully support what your correspondent, Mr. C. S. Greaves, says, that *Slater* is another way of spelling *Slaughter*. While looking over some old parish books at Stepney I observe that a Captain Gilbert Slaughter was elected a vestryman for Ratcliff on Jan. 27, 1762, and that wherever his name is subsequently written in those books it is spelt in the same manner, but wherever his original signature occurs he signs himself Slater. I do not know what his arms may have been, so am unable to connect him with the family of Slaughter mentioned by your various correspondents." GENEALOGIST.

Rudder, in his *Gloucestershire* (1779), p. 666, states that the chancel of the parish church of Upper Slaughter "being repaired about the year 1775, three antient brass plates, with inscriptions, were taken down from the wall, which I copied exactly thus":—

"Here lyeth bvryed the Body of Iohn Slavghter of Over Slavghter in the Covntye of Glovc. Esqvire who departed this Lyfe in the yeare of ovr Lord God one thowsand fyve Hundred fovrscoore and three. Memento Mori."

"Here lyeth bvried the Body of Elianor Slavghter the Wife of Iohn Slavghter aforesaid and the eldest davghter vnto William Baghott of Presbvry in the Covnty of Glovc. Esqvire which sayde Elianor departed this Lyfe the ninth of Ianvarie in the yeare of ovr Lord God one Thowsand five hvndred fovrscore and seaventene. Hodye mihi: Cras tibi."

"Here lyeth bvried the body of Paris Slavghter sonne and heire vnto Iohn Slavghter Esqvire who died the xxviiith of Febrvary in the yeare of ovr Lord 1597 and in the 55 yeare of his age."

Upon a stone in the chancel is this memorial, likewise recorded by Rudder, to whom we are indebted for the two which follow it:—

"Edmond Slaughter of Upper Slaughter Gen^{t} y^{e} 5 son of Chambers Slaughter Esq. desired to bee buried Vnder this Stone, july the 29 day, aged 71 Years. Anno Dom. 1698."

Upon a table of white marble the following is inscribed:—

"In Memoriam Viri optimi Plurimisq; Nominibus Desideratissimi Chambers Slaughter de Braceleigh in Agro Vigorniensi Armigeri, Obijt Ian: 13^{o} An^{o} Ætatis suæ 66to, Dom^{i} 1718. Hoc Monumentum Susanna filia Rich^{di} Hill De Bachcombe in Agro Hereford: Armigeri, & Relicta ejusdem Chambers Slaughter amoris Ergo P."

And a plain white marble bears this inscription :—

"Sacred to the Memories of Sarah, Daughter of Obediah Sedgwick, Merchant, and Wife to Chambers Slaughter, Esq. She was born Octo. 29, 1675, died Sept. 16, 1736.

"Endow'd with all the virtues Mortals know,
The knowledge of them, and the practice too;
Propitious Heaven indulged her Life to see
Generall esteem attend her piety.
Then grown too perfect for this low abode,
Death gave the stroke, and wing'd her to her God.

"And of William Slaughter, Esq., her only son. He was born March 20, 1710, died March 23, 1740.

"If Fame in what she says sincere can be,
(When in the same her hundred tongues agree)
More fond, more dutifull, or more sincere
No Friend, no Son, no Brother will appear :
In Manners skill'd, in Books well read, of truth
A Lover, strict in Morals, tho' a Youth.
Adieu, dear Friend, and sacred be the stone
Which speaks the truth can be deny'd by none."

In the newspapers of the year 1731 the following announcement of marriage may be found:—"October 23, William Wentworth, Esq., nephew to the Earl of Strafford, Captain-Lieutenant in the King's own Royal Regiment of Dragoons, and Gentleman-Usher, Quarterly-Waiter to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, married to M^rs^ Susannah Slaughter, daughter to John Slaughter, late of Upper-Slaughter, in the County of Gloucester, Esq., deceas'd."

In his *Gloucestershire*, p. 345 (2nd ed.), Sir Robert Atkyns writes :—"The manor [of Upper Slaughter] has been long in the family of the Slaughters, who have resided in this place above three hundred years. Chamberlain [Chambers] Slaughter, Esq., was lord of this manor in the year 1608; and —— Slaughter, Esq., son of Edward [Edmond] Slaughter, is [1711] the present lord of the manor of Upper Slaughter, and has a good house and estate in this place. . . . Mr. Slaughter is patron [of the rectory]. . . . There is an inscription in the chancel for Parry [Paris] Slaughter, son of John Slaughter, Esq.; he died 1595 [1597]. Another for Edward [Edmond] Slaughter, Esq., who died 1698."

In addition to the above from Atkyns, who too often stands in need of correction, the following particulars may be quoted from "the laborious and painstaking" Rudder, p. 666 :—"The ancient family of the Slaughters were lords of the manor for many generations, and took their name from the parish, in which they resided upwards of three hundred years. John Slaughter, Esq., of Over Slaughter, died in the year 1583, and Paris Slaughter, his son and heir, died in the year 1597. Chambers Slaughter, Esq., was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Another Chambers

Slaughter died in the year 1718, and William Slaughter, Esq., son of a third Chambers Slaughter, was lord of this manor, and died in the year 1740. From this family the manor and advowson passed, by purchase, to Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Sir William Dodwell, of Sevenhampton, Knight, afterwards married to the late Thomas Tracy, of Sandiwell, in this county, Esq., deceased, and she is [1779] the present lady of the manor." EDITOR.

DXXXI.—BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTER, CITIES AND COUNTIES.—(See No. LVI.) Mr. J. P. Briscoe has this paragraph in *Old Nottinghamshire* (1881), p. 96, under the head of "Nottingham a Town and County:"—There are [in England] only thirteen cities and six towns which are thus distinguished. These, with one exception (London), all formerly belonged to other counties, and were separated from them by royal charter. London was a county by prescription at the Norman conquest. The other places were separated from parent counties, and invested with independent jurisdiction, by charters from the following monarchs. The cities and counties are: *Bristol*, by a charter of 47 Edward III., which is the earliest instance; York, by Richard II.; Lincoln and Norwich, by Henry IV.; Coventry, by Henry VI.; Canterbury, by Edward IV.; *Gloucester*, by Richard II.; Chester, by Henry VII.; Exeter, by Henry VIII.; Lichfield, by Mary; Carmarthen and Worcester, by James I. The towns and counties are: Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Henry IV.; Hull, Nottingham, and Southampton, by Henry VI.; Haverfordwest, by Edward IV.; and Poole, by Elizabeth.

J. B.

DXXXII.—BISHOP FRAMPTON AND LORD WHARTON.—(See No. DXVIII.) I thank you for the recent *Stroud Journal* containing the anecdote of Bishop Frampton with reference to the Wharton family on account of their disgraceful conduct in a church in his diocese, in 1682. You may like to know (if you do not already) of the correspondence which took place between this honest bishop and Sancroft, then archbishop of Canterbury, and which has been printed by the Rev. David Royce, M.A., vicar of Lower Swell, in his *History and Antiquities of Stow* (Stow-on-the-Wold, 1861), pp. 34-6; so I send you an exact copy of what Frampton wrote, from which it appears that it was not Lord Wharton, but his sons and others, who were guilty of the sacrilegious acts recorded. The first letter runs thus:—

"May it please your Grace,

"There hath happened in my Diocese a very great scandall, given by my Lord Wharton's son and others, who, in a fitt of drunkennesse, entered the church of Barington in the night, rent the church bible, cut the bell ropes, &c.

"Since which tyme, and very lately, I have received a letter from the said offender, M^r^ Wharton, full of tender expressions, repre-

senting his shame and sorrow for the fact, begging pardon, and submitting himself to what I shall enjoyne.

"My purpose is to summon him to appeare at the same place where he gave the scandall, and there, in the same church, to atone for what he hath done, and for a part of the penance, I intend to enjoyne him to lay downe fifty pounds for the repair of Stow church, which, by my persuasion, is undertaken, though with disadvantage enough to the parishioners, myselfe, and others. I have written to my Lord Bishop of London about it alsoe, and doe most humbly pray your Grace and his Lordship to give me your opinion, whether this proceeding of mine be prudent, practicable, and sufficient. Your Grace knows that though I am an old man, I am but young in these affairs, and may misstep if I have not good directions. I had certainly come to London to bewayle this great scandall, and to have implored his Majesties assistance for redresse, if I had not bin prevented by the letter aforesayde, and an assurance from Mr Cary, of Woodstock, (who brought it to me,) that Mr Wharton is a true penitent, ready to submit to what in reason shall be enjoyned."

"I know his father's temper, but, by the letter and by the testimony of Mr Cary and others, I understand the son to be a man of very considerable parts, as well as estate. Therefore, soe to be handled that we may not make a downright enemy of him, nor soe to be indulged as to shame our discipline, and our religion itselfe exposed to dishonour, which I will rather dye than endure.

"I beseech you give me some directions, and assist me by your prayers. With all respect, I kisse your Grace's hand.

"Your Grace's most affectionate and most
"obedient son and servant,
"Robert Gloucester.

"Fontmill, in Dorsetshire, near Shaftesbury, Aug. 24, 1682."

A second letter was written in October of the same year, as follows:—

"May it please your Grace,

"Having prayed your Grace's directions about the scandall at Barington, I am obliged alsoe to give your Grace an account of what hath bin done about it. The two brothers, sons to Lord Wharton, are true penitents, as I hope, and will hereafter, if their promises hold good, be better men.

"By reason of the distance of their abode from mine, and their living out of my Diocese, I was driven to treat with them first by way of letter. In *mine*, I aggravated their offence, not only from the horrid guilt, but the folly of the fact, and the little consistency of it with their birth, parts, and relations, much lesse with their religion. In *theirs* (for they both have owned them to be written with a joynt consent), they declare their shame and sorrow for it, begging pardon, resolving to live better, and submitting themselves entirely to my award.

"I required a second letter in confirmation of the first, and a

promise to meet me where I appointed them, to own, *vivâ voce*, before good witnesses, what they had written. The place I first pitched on was Barington, where they gave the scandall, but doubting that by meeting their old company there they might harden one another and turn all to ridicule, I changed Barington for Stowe.

"Thither they came, at the day appointed, each of them confessing, lamenting, and asking pardon, first in private, afterwards in publicke, before three of the clergy and three of the lay. By way of commutation for their penance, they layd downe fifty guineas, ten of which I returned to them, and fourty I gave, in their presence, towards the repairs of Stow church, which of a decrepit and unserviceable one, as it was last spring, and had bin for many years, is now one of the fairest in the whole Diocese.

"They assured me that it was neither atheism, popery, nor fanaticism, that led them to it, but mere drunkennesse, of which they sayd they are ashamed, and promised, by God's grace, to avoyd it for the future. With many wholesome admonitions, I dismist them, assuring them that hereafter I would remind them of their promises.

"Your Grace's most humble son and servant,

"Robert Gloucester.

"Gloucester, October 21, 1682."

The following extract from a third letter relates to the same matter:—

"May it please your Grace,

"Having, according to my promise, made a diligent enquiry after the disorders of Barington, I find the same account that I have given your Grace already, viz., that the bells were rung backwards, the ropes cutt, the bible torn, the cover of the font and the deske of the pulpit broaken. All which are to be repaired at the cost of the offenders, to which they submitted when they met me, and part is done already, nor is it their fault that the rest is not yet done also. Humbly begging your blessing, I rest,

"Your Grace's obedient son and servant,

"Robert Gloucester.

"I pray your Grace to accept of a Lamprey Pye, which will be delivered about the end of the week."

The foregoing letters (a portion of the last one, necessarily too gross for the general reader, having been omitted,) were published by Mr. Royce from the originals in the Bodleian Library; and as his *History* has long been out of print, and is scarce, they may very fitly be reproduced. As he has remarked, p. 37, "the church was, no doubt, put in serviceable repair, but the windows in the clerestory were then stripped of their tracery. However, a new foundation was underset, with great art, to support the weighty tower. The parishioners and divers others contributed, and Mr. Wharton's drunken frolic (by the wisdom of the bishop) was made subservient to the public good."

Stow-on-the-Wold. R. W. Hippisley, M.A.

DXXXIII.—The Derivation of "Tetbury."—It is desired to draw attention to this point, which has been thus referred to in *Notes and Queries* (3rd S. i. 487), but without receiving a reply:—In the *Archæological Journal* of the Institute of Great Britain, No. 72, there is a paper upon the names of places in Gloucestershire. It is to be lamented that it is much too brief in compass, though well treated in its limited extent. I have been desirous to ascertain the etymology of Tetbury, a considerable town in that county, which seems enveloped in obscurity. The Rev. Alfred Lee, in his *History* of the place, thinks it is derived from Teddbury, which would signify "a fortress in an open plain." In the midland counties, and especially in Warwickshire, Ted and Tet seem to have been used indifferently, *ex. gr.*, as Ted for Edward, and Tet for Elizabeth, or more affectionately, Tetty—of which last Dr. Johnson always availed himself when speaking of his wife; and with regard to Tetbury during the seventeenth and long in the eighteenth century, it seems to have been more frequently written and pronounced Tedbury. Of the local tokens circulated in the neighbourhood shortly after the Restoration (*temp.* Charles II.), four are stamped as being used at Tedbury. Still, as I think the origin of the name is problematical, I wish to submit it as a query to your readers for elucidation.

J. G

DXXXIV. — The Plague at Tredington, 1610-11. — In looking through the registers of this parish a few days ago I was much struck by the excessive mortality, arising from pestilence, which occurred in the autumn of 1610 and spring of 1611. I do not know what was the exact population of the parish at that time; but inasmuch as in the year 1801 it was only 121, and at present about 150, we may, I think, fairly conclude that it did not exceed 80. Whatever the number of inhabitants may have been, during the ten years previous to 1610 the total number of burials in the parish was 11 only, while in the period between 5th September and 2nd December there were 24, whereof 22 died of the pestilence, viz.,

The 5th of September was buried Christiana, the daughter of Samuel Clemences. *pestilence*

The 11th of September was buried Samuel Clemences. *pestilence*

The 11th of September was buried Nathaniell Maye, ye son of Thomas Maye.

The 18th of Sepember was buried Elinor, ye wife of Willm Joynes. *pestilence*

The 23d of September was buried Christopher, sonn of Robert Rutter. *pesti*

The first of October was buried Thomas Wemans, ye servant of Thomas Surman. *pesti*

The 25 [September?] was buried Christine, daughter of Richard Cooke. *pesti*

The 4th of October was buried Charles Bick, the elder. *pesti*

The 4th of October was buried Prudence, the daughter of Willm Joynes. *pesti*

The seventh of October was buried Jeane, daughter of Willm La. *pesti*

The 7th of October was buried Edward Bick. *pesti*

The 7th of October was buried Marie Cowles, servant to Thomas Surman. *pesti*

The 9th of October was buried Richard Cox, servant to Thomas Surman. *pesti*

The 20th day of October was buried Edward Powell of Tewxbury. *pesti*

The 20th day of October was buried John Addis, servant to Thomas Surman. *pesti*

The 23rd day of October was buried Joane, the daughter of Richard Cooke. *pesti*

The 28th day of October was buried John Cleeky of Tewxbury, he died at Christopher tombes at fiddington. *pesti*

The 5th of Novembĕr was buried Willm Joynes. *pesti*

The seventh of November was buried Emmett, the wife of Thomas Bick. *pesti*

The 8th of November was buried Margaret, the wife of Richard Cooke. *pesti*

The 15th of November was buried Richard, the sonn of Robert Rutter. *pesti*

The 21st of November was buried Paris, the sonn of Robert Rutter. *pesti*

The 23rd of November was buried Robert, sonn of Charles Bick. *pesti*

William Richards, sonne of William Richards, was buried the second day of December.

Anno Doni 1611.

The 18th day of Aprelle was buried James Cornall, son of William Cornall, of *pestilence*

The 5th day of May was buried Gylles Cornwall, sonne of William Cornwall, and of the *plague.* allso

The same day was buried Edward Cornwall, son of William Cornwall. *pesti*

John Surman, sonne of Thomas Surman, was buried the 28th day of October.

It would hence appear that in April, 1611, the plague broke out again, and three persons of the family of Cornwall were buried within eighteen days.

In the following ten years 20 persons were buried, which was double the proportion of the preceding ten years. In 1610 more than one fourth of the population was cut off in eighty days.

I do not know that there was any general visitation of the plague in England in 1610, nor do I know to what extent the frightful epidemic which visited Tredington extended; but it appears from

the registers of the adjoining parish of Deerhurst that the burials there in 1610 and 1611 were only of the normal number. It would be interesting to learn whether the other parishes contiguous to Tredington escaped the visitation.

Bicknor Court, Coleford. JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.

DXXXV. — TUPMAN'S BEQUEST. — "There lived in Syston, Leicestershire, nearly a hundred years ago, an old sportsman of the name of Jeremiah Tupman, who left the greater part of his large fortune to the minister at Berkeley, to be laid out in breeding woodcocks. He stated that having on one occasion caught a young male woodcock, which he carefully reared, he procured a mate for it, and they bred abundantly on his estate, so that he had been induced to alter his will and leave his property to a clerical sporting friend on the above conditions; but if the minister failed to carry them out the land was to revert to the Tupman family." The foregoing is an extract from a recent newspaper. Is there any truth in the story? Is Berkeley in Gloucestershire the parish referred to?

THOMAS ROACH, M.A.

3, All Saints' Road, Clifton.

DXXXVI.—THE CARY FAMILY, OF VIRGINIA, U.S.A.—The Rev. Philip Slaughter, D.D., Rector of Emmanuel Church, Culpeper Co., Va., and author of *A History of Bristol Parish* (2nd ed., Richmond, 1879) and other able and interesting works, has published *A Sketch of the Life of Randolph Fairfax* (3rd ed., 1878); and we quote the concluding paragraph:—

The direct ancestor of the Carys of Virginia was William Cary, one of the merchant princes of Bristol [England], who became mayor of that city in 1546, temp. Henry VIII. His grandson William was also mayor in 1611. The first Virginia ancestor, Colonel Myles Cary, grandson of the last mayor, came from Bristol soon after its surrender to the Roundheads in 1645. He soon became prominent in the colony, was a member of the House of Burgesses (1659) from Warwick, Escheator General, Collector of Customs for James River, and a member of the King's Council under Sir William Berkeley. In 1665 he superintended under royal orders the building of a fort on the present site of Fortress Monroe; and here he lost his life repelling an attack of the Dutch navy (1667). Of his four sons, the male Cary descendants of the elder, Thomas, if any, are unknown. Those of Henry, the 2d son, became extinct with his grandson, Col. Archibald Cary, of Ampthill (Old Iron). Wilson Miles Cary, of Baltimore, represents the family of Colonel Miles Cary, the 3d son, who was Surveyor-General of Virginia, Burgess for Warwick (1692-1699), one of the revisers of the Code of 1705, and Royal Collector of Customs for York River. He married a great heiress, Mary, daughter of Col. Wm. Wilson; hence the name Wilson, which the eldest son has borne for six generations. Of his two sons, Miles, the younger, died unmarried.

Of his two daughters, Mary married Joseph Selden; hence nearly all the Seldens of Virginia, except those of Norfolk. Anne married Col. Whiting, of Gloucester. Col. Wilson Cary, of Ceeleys and Richneck (the former estate on James River near Hampton, the latter in Warwick), the eldest son, was educated at William and Mary College, Virginia, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a gentleman of literary culture, presiding magistrate and county-lieutenant of Elizabeth City. Wilson Miles Cary, of Baltimore, has a remnant of his fine library, He died, aged seventy, before the Revolution. Besides an only son he left four daughters: 1. Sarah, wife of George Wm. Fairfax. She it was who inspired Washington with such an ardent passion. 2. Mary, wife of Edward Ambler, of Jamestown; hence all the Virginia Amblers, one of whom was the wife of Chief Justice Marshall. 3. Anne, who married Robert Carter Nicholas, the treasurer, and was the mother of four distinguished sons. 4. Elizabeth, married Bryan, younger brother of George Wm. Fairfax. She is the ancestress of all the Fairfaxes of this family in Virginia. The only son, Col. Wilson Miles Cary, of Ceeleys, Richneck, Hampton, Williamsburg, and Carysbrook, Fluvanna, to which latter place he moved about 1812, and where he died in 1817, at the age of eighty-four, was a man of great wealth, and prominent in the Legislature and Church assemblies of his time. There is an amusing anecdote of him in Bishop Meade's "Old Churches," vol. i., p. 50. By his wife Sarah, daughter of the Hon. John Blair, and sister of Judge Blair (U.S. Supreme Court), he left an only son and three daughters, viz., Mrs. Thomas Nelson, Jr., Mrs. Wm. Peachy, and Mrs. Ferdinand Fairfax, all distinguished for their great beauty. The son, Wilson, who died long before his father in 1793, aged thirty-three, married Jean, daughter of Dabney Carr, and niece of Thomas Jefferson. Of this marriage there were two sons and one daughter (Mrs. Newsum). The sons were Wilson Jefferson Cary and Col. Miles Cary, whose family is now represented by his only two grandsons, Hunsdon Cary, of Memphis, Tenn., and Wilson Miles Cary, of Richmond. Wilson Jefferson Cary, the eldest son, married Virginia, daughter of Thomas Mann Randolph, of Tuckahoe, whose children were the late Wilson Miles Cary, of Baltimore, and Mary Randolph Cary, who married Dr. Orlando Fairfax, whose son, Randolph Fairfax, is the subject of this memoir.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

DXXXVII.—FURTHER PARTICULARS OF ARLINGHAM PARISH.—(See No. CCLXV.) The following additional extracts from the parish register are noteworthy:—

"Another floud 1483, primo Regis Rich. 3^{tii}, as in a manuscript appears."

"18th Julie, 1602, a baptism by M^{r} Hancock, when I preacht at Pauls Crosse. Per me Hen: Childe."

"1604, Jan^{y} 11th, were baptized Susanna & Elizabeth, the twin

daughters of Richard Clifford, Gen^{t}, apud inhumationem matris harum."

"1612, Sept. 12, Alice, the daughter of Robert Fryer, of Slow, baptized, when I was arrested by Steven Poole in the church presently after sermon, at Tho^{s} Drivers sute for 44*s.*, when as likewise I was assaulted by the said Driver and Poole to be arrested in the church yarde presently after the Sacrament of Baptisme in the middle of Divine Service, & in the audience & face of the whole congregation. 1612. Per me Hen: Childe."

On the bells there are these inscriptions:—

1. "Peace & Good Neighbourhood."
2. "Abra. Rudhall, Bellfounder, 1717."
3. "Prosperity to this Parish. A.R. 1717."
4. "Peace & Good Neighbourhood. A.R. 1717."
5. "John Carter & Richard Fryer, Churchwardens, 1717."
6. "Come when I call / To serve God all. } A.R. 1717."

Monuments in the church are respectively inscribed as follows:—

"Near this place lie the remains of Henrietta Margaretta Dorothea Mill, elder D^{r} of Sir Richard Mill, Bar^{t}, of Mattisfort, Hants, by Dorothea, second D^{r} of Richard Warren, Esq^{re}, of the Redcliffe, Somerset, who died 28 July, 1779, aged 15 years.

"Ye, whose parental arms have early lost
Your heart's whole treasure, fond affection's boast,
Check not the rising, sympathetic tear,
But drop in silent woe the tribute here.
If native beauty, ease and sweetness join'd,
If sense with diffidence, the chastest mind,
Could bless a sorrowing mother's happier years,
Just Heaven, forgive her unremitting tears."

"In memory of Ann Maria Estcourt, relict of Edmund Estcourt, Esq^{re}, of Shipton Moyne, in the County of Wilts [*sic*], and one of the last descendants of the ancient family of Yate of Arlingham; she died on the 19th day of Sept., 1783, aged 74.

"Wearied with misfortunes, and a complication of disorders which she sustained with that patience, the effect of true religion, she sunk full of honour, piety, and virtue.

"So lives an aged oak on some bold shore,
Where tempests rage, and jarring billows roar;
Tho' shaken, stands the frequent thunder's force,
And bears, tho' scath'd, the lightning's vivid course.
Firmly he rears his branches to the sky,
While most around at different periods die,
Till his deep roots, sap'd by impetuous tides,
Feel no support surround their naked sides:
Their honour'd weight unable to sustain,
He sinks lamented on the desert plain."

"This memorial is inscribed to Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth Vimpany, who was unfortunately drowned in the river Severn March 26th, 1786, aged 18 years.

"Stay, pause awhile, and view this silent tomb,
Though silent, eloquent, though dead, shall speak,
Speak to the heart of man. Ah! early doom
She could not shun, yet virtuous, mild, and meek.
Launch'd on the bosom of Sabrina's wave,
A little bark the hapless maiden bore;
The rough winds howl, the billows widely rave,
The little bark was sunk, and seen no more.
E'en now, perhaps, while pausing on this ground,
Death's ling'ring, deep-ton'd, solemn sighing bell
Gives to the passing gale its hollow sound,
And calls another to her silent cell.
O let the serious sacred walk be thine,
Let this sad tale sink deep within thy breast;
Then will thy kindred spirit ever shine
With vivid lustre in the world of rest.

"Mary Beedle, aged 21, fell a victim by the same awful catastrophe, and here lies interred."

For many other inscriptions in the church and churchyard, see Bigland's first volume, pp. 67-70.

The following ministers have held the incumbency of this parish:—

1562. William Downe, *bur.* Mar. 8, 1599.
[According to Atkyns, who has been followed by Bigland, Robert Downs, was appointed in 1570, and William Downs in 1573.]
1599. Henry Childe, *bur.* June 1, 1633.
1633. John Giles.
1681. William Clutterbuck, M.A.
1689. Richard Butler, M.A.
[Inscription on a flatstone in the church, recorded by Bigland:—"Hic jacet Richardus Butler, Artium Magister, necnon hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarius, qui obiit vicessimo septimo die Julii, anno ætatis 75, Salutis 1732". His wife and daughter were likewise interred in the same place.]
1732. William Toye, B.A.
[According to Bigland, John Webb, M.A., was appointed in this year, and William Toye not until 1736. Bigland, however, has given this inscription on a flatstone:—"Sarah, wife of the Reverend William Toye, Vicar of this parish, died Dec. 15, 1709, aged 59." Here there is apparently a mistake in the date.]
1770. William Davies, M.A.

1775. Thomas Welles,* B.A.
1780. [? Charles] Jasper Selwyn.
1783. Thomas Hodges, M.A.
[Inscription recorded by Bigland, as "on a handsome flat pyramidical marble monument against the north wall" of the chancel:—"In a vault near this marble are deposited the remains of the Rev. Thomas Hodges, A.M., late Vicar of this parish. With him ended the male line of an ancient and respectable family, of Slowwe, in this place. He died Feb. 3, 1784, aged 29."]
1784. Thomas Hickes, M.A.
1789. Thomas Jackson, M.A., B.D.
1813. John Sayer, M.A.
1836. John Lloyd Crawley, M.A., also Rector of Heyford and Holdenby, Northamptonshire.
1848. Thomas Holmes Ravenhill, M.A., the present Vicar.

Atkyns states that "the inhabitants of Arlingham have a right to send two persons (taking their turn with other parishes) to an hospital at Warwick, founded by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, of the Berkeley family, 13 Eliz., who founded the hospital for twelve poor men hurt in the wars; and, if no such, then Erlingham to have the benefit." Bigland supplies the names of the parishes:—"Warwick, Kenelworth, and Stratford, in the county of Warwick, and Wotton-under-Edge and Arlingham, in this county"; adding that the vacancies are to be supplied by equal turns, and the recommendation to be signed by the minister and churchwardens of each parish.

THOMAS HOLMES RAVENHILL, M.A.

Arlingham Vicarage, Stonehouse.

DXXXVIII.—ARCHDEACON GILES LAWRENCE, LL.D.—I shall be glad to ascertain some particulars of a Gloucestershire man and his descent, Giles Lawrence (Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*), "of All Souls, and Greek Professor of the University, LL.D. Feb. 12, 1578. He was a Gloucestershire man born, was admitted scholar of Ch: Ch: with his individual friend John Jewell in 1539, and in 1542 was elected prob. fellow of All Souls. On the 18 Sept., 1564, he became archdeacon of Wilts, on deprivation of one John Lawrence (whether his father or uncle I know not), being then in great esteem . . . he was living 1584. In 1571 he preached the funeral sermon of John Jewell, prelate", etc. Wood also mentions a Dr. Giles Lawrence, of Cowley, Oxon, who had two daughters, Elizabeth and Martha. The latter married Robert Pinkney, a Wiltsman.

I have not met with a Giles Lawrence in any of the printed descents of Gloucestershire Lawrences; but I have a note of some wills at Gloucester:—

* In the churchyard of Prestbury, near Cheltenham, there is this inscription (with others relative to members of the same family):—"Sacred to the memory of the Revd. Thos. Welles (Doctor of Divinity, Rector of Badgworth, & Vicar of this parish), who departed this life Novr. 7th, 1821, in the 71st year of his age."

1616. Giles or Guy L. of Croomhall.
1689. Egidius L. of Yanworth
1703. Egid. L. of Lower Slaughter.
1711. Egidius L. of Yanworth.

Samuel Lawrence, of Thornbury, who married a daughter of —— Pullen, was buried there, and his will was proved in London in 1676. He had two sons, Thomas and Gyles, and four daughters, Elizabeth (who married Ric. Driver), Mary, Sarah, and Hannah; but I can make no more, either way, of this descent.

Middleton Hall, Llanarthney. R. GWYNNE LAWRENCE.

DXXXIX.—LETTER FROM WILLIAM WARBURTON, D.D., BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.—The following "inedited letter," believed to have been addressed to Thomas Newton, D.D., Bishop of Bristol (it has no superscription), appeared in the first number of *Willis's Current Notes* (December, 1857):—

"Prior Park, Feb. 20, 1768.

"My dear Lord,

"I am much obliged to you for your last kind letter of the 13th. I think you so right as to the scanty sum, that it shall be 500*l.* instead of 400*l.*, which I shall take care shall bring 4 per cent. The course proposed is to be three or four sermons a year for four years; and the course to be printed.

"You are very likely to have a very mad Episcopal seat this spring, but I suppose, the rage of it will be over before you will venture down. If you give us, this Session, a new bill against bribery and corruption, it will vastly increase the contested Elections. For every penal act has some little attention paid to it, for the first three or four months. The inhabitants of Bath expect a large harvest this next Spring Season, when full stomachs and empty pockets will bring hither the gentry of England, who cannot afford to pass the summer at their own seats, nor pass it any where without the Waters.

"My dear Lord,

"Ever most affectionately and faithfully yours,

"W. GLOUCESTER."

To what, I shall be glad to know, is the reference with regard to the £500? The letter would appear to have been previously unpublished; and I am not aware that it has since been noticed in any way. J. G.

DXL.—THE MANOR OF SHIPTON MOYNE.—It has been stated in No. CCCCXLVII., in an extract from a letter of the late Rev. Dr. Parry Hodges, of Lyme Regis, that "Mr. Estcourt made the claim which belonged to the possession of the manor of Shipton Moyne, of serving at the coronation-banquet of William IV." Was the claim allowed? and where may I ascertain particulars? I shall be glad to know. ANTIQUARIUS.

DXLI.—The Woodward Family: Monumental Inscriptions. —In the north aisle of Bristol Cathedral there are two tablets, on which we find inscriptions relative to members of this family: the material on which the records appear, is stone; but the perishable nature of such monuments being allowed, the particulars, with the view to their more effectual preservation, are here transferred to paper. It has been said of the latter material—"monumentum ære perennius."

(1) "Near this place lye interred the remains of Elizabeth, wife of the Reverend Josiah Tucker, D.D., Dean of Gloucester, and relict of Francis Woodward, of Grimsbury, in the County of Gloucester, Esq^{r}. To perpetuate, as far as a perishable monument will permit, the memory of this excellent woman; to record her virtuous application of singular talents (which else were void of value, as of merit), her exemplary conduct as a Christian, her matchless tenderness and prudence as a mother, this marble is erected, as a small tribute of filial piety, by Francis Woodward, M.B., and Richard (Woodward), Lord Bishop of Cloyne. In the ground adjoining at her own request is deposited the body of Mary, wife of the above-mentioned Francis Woodward, that she might not be severed in the grave from one to whom in life she was cordially united by ties more strict than those of blood, by congenial principles, by kindred virtues. Francis Woodward, M.B., departed this life the 12th of Oct^{r}, 1785, aged 64. Richard Woodward, D.D., departed this life the 12th of May, 1794, aged 67. Susanna Woodward (late Blake) departed this life the 11th of May, 1795, aged 63, and lies in the same tomb with her beloved husband in the Cathedral of Cloyne."

(2) "'Thy will be done.' Sacred to the memory of John Francis Woodward, Captain in His Majesty's 51st Light Infantry, born 22nd Nov^{r}, 1799, died at Lausanne in Switzerland, 24th Sept^{r}, 1828, aged 28 years. Also of Francis Blake Woodward, M.A., of Ball: Coll: Oxon:, born 8th March, 1805, died at Clifton 4th Dec^{r}, 1829, aged 24 years. His remains lie interred in this Cathedral. Also of Charles Woodward, student of the sixth form at Eton College, born 8th July, 1807, died at Eton 25th March, 1825, aged 17 years. The beloved sons of the Rev. Richard Woodward, D.D., (Prebendary of Glanworth, in the Cathedral of Cloyne, and formerly of the County of Gloucester), and Elizabeth, late Bathoe, his wife. In their lives they were 'lovely and of good report,' and in the hour of death their hope was in the cross of Christ. This tablet is erected by their sisters, Lucy and Caroline, the last memorial of their love. 'Jesus saith unto her, Thy brother shall rise again.' John xi. 23."

What follows, has been kindly communicated by the Rev. Thomas W. Carson, M.A., of Dublin, from the Rev. Dr. Brady's *Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross* (Dublin, 1864), vol. iii., pp. 125, 217, 218.

In the north transept of Cloyne Cathedral, where Bishop Woodward was buried, there is a monument with this inscription :—

"Sacred to the memory of Richard Woodward, Bishop of Cloyne, aged 67. 1794. Whose superior talents, enlightened by extensive learning, and invigorated by an active intercourse with the world, were devoted to the discharge of his duty as a Citizen, Parochial Minister, and Prelate, with the most earnest zeal, soundest discretion, and truest liberality. He planned, and was the principal institutor of the House of Industry in Dublin, in 1773. He was an eloquent and distinguished advocate in the House of Peers for the repeal of the Roman Catholic Penal Statutes in 1782 ; and the author of 'The Present State of the Church of Ireland,' published in 1787 ; and is hence justly to be denominated the Father of the Poor—the Friend of Toleration—and the Support and Ornament of the Protestant Established Religion. In pious gratitude for the uninterrupted happiness which she owed to his amiable domestic character, this monument is erected by his afflicted widow, Susanna Woodward. 1795."

Richard Woodward, D.D., eldest son of the bishop, was ordained deacon, 1st August, 1790, at Cloyne, and priest, 15th July, 1792, at Clifton, Bristol, by his father. He was prebendary of Lackeen, and vicar of Clonfert, 1792-98, and vicar of Ballyclogh and Castlemagner, 1793-98 ; rector and vicar of Agabulloge, and prebendary of Inniscarra, 1798-99 ; and prebendary of Glanworth, 1799-1828. He died at Nice, 11th December, 1828, and was buried at Cloyne, 8th January, 1829. There is a tablet to his memory in Cloyne Cathedral.

EDITOR.

DXLII.—STEEP STREET, BRISTOL.—In the *Antiquary* (July 29, 1871), vol. i., p. 85, it is stated that an old historical scene was then in course of removal, to make room for the new street from St. Augustine's Back to Perry Road—Steep Street, in which the Ship Inn was situated. It was in the Ship—though not in the same house—that the terrific hand-to-hand struggle occurred between Prince Rupert's cavaliers and some Parliamentarians, who were not aware of the surrender by Fiennes. The property belonged to the feoffees of St. Michael's parish, Bristol.

J. G.

DXLIII.—THE RUDDER FAMILY.—Samuel Rudder, the historian, was born, as he himself tells, at Stout's Hill, in the parish of Uley. In the introduction to his *Gloucestershire* he incidentally mentions that his patronymic was Rutter, but had been altered by his family to Rudder—a spelling, which, he remarks, he had "foolishly followed." It should be added that the name is pronounced Ruther by those old inhabitants of the village who still retain any traditional knowledge of the family. This spelling is followed by the registers in several instances.

The Rutters of Uley were persons in a humble condition of life. Whether they were an offshoot of a branch of the well-known

Cheshire family of this name which was settled in Gloucestershire, it is perhaps impossible now to decide. The Uley registers unfortunately do not begin before 1668, so that it cannot be readily ascertained whether any of the name were resident at Uley before that date. But there are several entries in the registers, from which the following pedigree has been compiled.

John Ruther, weaver, married 26 Dec., 1681, Sarah Robins, who was buried 6 May, 1696. Only three of their children are named in the register—

Isabella, baptized as Ruther, 13 July, 1682.

Elizabeth, baptized as Ruther, 10 Sept., 1684.

Daniel, baptized as Rutter, 22 Dec., 1695, and buried under that name, 22 January, 1714-5.

Although their baptisms do not appear in the registers, we may presume that John and Thomas next named were sons of John and Sarah Rutter.

John Rutter, broadweaver, who was buried 13 April, 1729. His wife's name was Hester, and they had two children: Joseph, baptized 15 May, 1706; and Charles, 10 Sept., 1712.

Thomas Rutter, who had a wife named Hester, and a son Abraham, baptized 29 January, 1728-9.

Roger Rutter, *alias* Rudder, was the eldest son of John Rutter. [See No. CCI.] The date of his birth, according to the inscription on his tombstone, was about 1687, but there is no record of his baptism. He married, for his first wife, Lydia, daughter of John Hillier, of Cam; and according to tradition, he lived in a cottage at Whitecourt, opposite the south side of the Independent Chapel. They were, it is said, "poor folks," and began life without furniture, or rather, we may presume, with only furniture of a primitive type, as tradition has it that a stone on each side of the hearth served as seats for Rutter and his wife. But he was best known as a vegetarian, for it is told of him that he had "never eaten flesh, fish, nor fowle, during the course of his long life"—a fact confirmed by the inscription on his tombstone, and which the occupation he is stated to have followed, renders the more remarkable. His diet is said to have been "dump," of which there were three kinds: "hard dump," "plain dump," and "apple dump"; thus enabling the Uley vegetarian to vary his diet in some small degree. Probably also he did not eschew the "cabbage kettle"; and we may be certain that "pap", sweetened with a little treacle as an occasional luxury, formed his supper, as it did that of the labouring class in Gloucestershire until the present century, when it was superseded by tea, now almost a necessity in every cottage. By his wife Lydia, he had a son,

Samuel Rudder, the historian of Gloucestershire, who was baptized at Uley as Samuel Rutter, 5 Dec., 1726, tho' the tablet to his memory at Cirencester gives for the date of his birth the 24th of December, which is clearly an error. He was a well-known printer

in Cirencester, and was buried there in 1801. The tablet to his memory has been placed in the Bathurst chapel in the parish church. From it we learn that his wife Mary was born at Cranham in 1721, and was buried at Cirencester in 1800; and also the names of their children.

No mention of Roger Rutter's second wife, nor of any other child than Samuel, the historian, is found in the Uley registers, though his own burial is recorded therein:—"Roger Rudder, 30 August, 1771, buried." His grave is on the south side of Uley Church, and is covered with a flatstone, on which there is a brass-plate with this inscription:—"Underneath lie the remains of Roger Rutter, *alias* Rudder, eldest son of John Rutter, of Uley, who was buried August 30, 1771, aged 84 years, having never eaten Flesh, Fish, nor Fowle, during the course of his long life. By Lydia, his first wife, daughter of John Hillier, of Cam, he had issue a son, Samuel Rudder, born at Uley, Dec. 24, 1726, who died March 15, 1801, and lies buried at Cirencester, in this county, leaving three sons and two daughters, Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth, Richard, and William. This plate is inscribed to the memory of their grandfather by Samuel and William Rudder, of Birmingham."

As mentioned in the foregoing inscription, Samuel Rudder was buried at Cirencester. His memorial tablet is thus inscribed:—"In memory of Samuel Rudder, of this town, Printer, and of Mary, his wife. He was born at Uley, in this county, Dec. 24, 1726, and died Mar. 15, 1801; a man of the strictest honor and most inflexible integrity. His 'History of Gloucestershire' will establish his character as a writer. She was born at Cranham, in this county, Dec. 13, 1724, and died Dec. 29, 1800: a tender mother of eight children, she lived esteemed and respected, and died lamented most by those who knew her best. Their remains lie interred in the same grave under a flat stone, on the north side of the adjoining churchyard, near those of three of their children: Richard, who died May 4, 1758, aged 3 months; Lydia, Sept. 20, 1771, aged 6 years; Sarah, June 3, 1774, aged 18 years. This tablet was erected by their surviving issue, Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth, Richard, and William."

W. P. W. Phillimore, B.C.L.

DXLIV.—Bell-ringing in Former Days.—As Fosbrooke has observed in his *History of Gloucestershire* (1807), vol. ii., p. 524, "Hentzer (*Travels*, p. 64) notes, that in the reign of Elizabeth the English, when they had got a glass in their heads, ran to some belfry; and that ringing was an amusement of *gentlemen*, about the beginning of the 18th century, has been already noted." Can this have led the Rev. John Talbot, in 1724, to write what has been quoted in No. CCCXXXII?—"I don't mean a Ring of Bells in a Steeple, for idle fellows to make a vain jangling, but one good bell in the Church, that the people may know when to come together to worship God." The passage referred to by Fosbrooke is in his second volume,

p. 221 :—"William Pauncefoot, of this place [Carswalls], in 1705, studied the planets, and the art of ringing changes on bells. He used to say, that had they in Adam's time begun to ring changes on 15 bells, they would not have been rung out in his day." And he adds in a foot-note, "In MSS. Nourse are long accounts of the Newent bells."

G.A.W.

DXLV.—"Collections by Henry Powle."—(See No. CCCC.) The following is a further extract, word for word, from the Lansdowne MS. volume, entitled as above :—

Instructions to the L^d L^t & deputy L^ts of Gloucss : 1586.

After our Right hearty Commendacōns vnto yo^r good Lo^dpp whereas it hath pleased her Majesty in respect of y^r Lo^dpps quality & calling as also for the assured good opinion she hath conceived of yo^r dutifull afection and Loyalty toward her highnesse to Chousee and authorizee yo^r Lord^pp to supply the place of her lyuetenant in that County, And whereas her Majesty hath appointed th^e number of 2000 to be enrowlled and reduced vnder Captaines w'thin that County it is theirefore thought convenient that your Lo^dpp should make choyce of the principall gen^t men of the Countrye there knowne to bee well affected in Religion to haue leading of the footmen appointing each of the said gen^t men some number of men as to theire places and qualities shall appertaine, Wherin it shall bee needfull and necessary to haue care that the said number Consedering they are to bee used for the gard of her Majesties person may as near as may bee consist of such houshoulders as for their p'sonage shall bee found serviceable & of living & behaviour able to haue y^e charge of y^e training of y^e shott wee also thinke convenient for the better training of the said bands yo^u should make choyce of some skilfull man to supply the place of Muster Master and in case yo^u shall find the inhabitants of the said sheire either unwilling or unable to beare the charges of the training of the whole bands then wee do thinke it convenient that where there are appointed in every band Consisting of 100 men 40 shott 20 armed Pikes the rest furnished with bowes and Bills according to the aptnesse of those that shall bee enrowlled for the said weapons that the said shott amounting to the number of 400 in the whole according to this p'portion may be trained. And to the end there may be some vniforme order observed through out the Realme in the matter of training the said bands to bee performed w^th as little Charge to the Country as may bee wee haue thought meet to send yo^r Lo^dp herew^th a Coppye of the orders observed in the maritime Countries to the end such as yo^r Lo^pp shall appoint to bee Muster m^r in that County may likewise follow the like ord^s in the forme of theire training. Now for the trayning of the horsmen we thinke it meet yo^r Lo^pp should follow there in such order and directions as wee send yo^u herew^th and are sett downe for the rest of the Liueten^ts placed in the maritime Countris whereunto wee doe alsoe referre yo^r Lo^pp for all

other matters as for pyoners Cariages for the severall bands for victuals as alsoe for the erecting and keeping the beacons And soe wee bid yo^{r} Lo^{pp} Right hartyly farwell from Richmond the xvijth of November 1586.

Burgley* Yo^{r} assured Louing freinds.
Bromely** Buckhurst***

Orders to be observed by the Lo^{es} Liuetenants.

First to take order for the publishing of the Commission^{es} to give directions for y^{e} mustering and Exercising in Martiall feates such as were or shall bee trained and reduced to bands.

Second. To cause a generall viewe to be taken of the able men wth in theire severall Charges & to see how many of them may bee armed wth such armor as is presently to bee had in the severall countryes wth in their said Charges.

To take vew of the horsemen and to appoint Captaines over them allotting to every Captaine or Coronell 50 horses wth their severall Cornetts and soe bee Cladd wth Cassoks of one Coller.

To make choyce of certaine number of pioners.

To appoint certaine chariages for victualls and other necessary things for every one of the said bands all soe Cariages for the pioners.

To take order that there bee 300 or 400 shott sett vpon ordinary naggs on horseback.

To move the Justices of the peace that every Justice of the Quorum may yeeld to find^{s} two petroners on horseback & the other Justices that are not of the Cuorum one petroner and ordinary geelding to attend vpon the Liutenant to bee Cladd with Cassokes of one Coller at the charges of the said Justices and to be lead by some such Captaine as by the said Lieutenant shall be thought meet.

To see the Beacon erected & well kepte.

That especiall care bee had to disarm all Papists & other suspected p'sons.

It shall bee alsoe necessary that an oath bee alsoe ministered as well to y^{e} trained soldiers as to the Captaines.

That such as be ffarmers and owners bee enroulled as neare as may bee in the traine bands.

To see that prylidge Townes may alwayes have porcon^{s} of Powder in store which shall bee delliured them at the Queens pric^{e}.

A. B. S.

DXLVI.—Bishop Frampton, Bishop John Talbot, and Mrs. Bovey, of Flaxley Abbey.—These will be recognised as the names of three well-known Gloucestershire worthies. Of the two former very interesting accounts have already been published at pp. 183, 273, 326, and 394 of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries;* but it seems hitherto to have escaped notice that there existed a most intimate and interesting connection between the three personages

* Lord Keeper. ** Lord Chancellor, ob. April 10, 1587. *** Comr. of Great Seal, Nov. 2, 1591.

above-mentioned, which, I think, well deserves to be made known now that attention is being directed to the circumstances under which the early Church in America was founded.

Robert Frampton, Bishop of Gloucester, was deprived of his benefice on 1st February, 1690, and retired, as is well known, to the living of Standish, which, by the tacit connivance of Dr. Henry Compton, Bishop of London, he was allowed to hold until his death in 1708. The question has been asked by a contributor in No. CCCXC., how Frampton could legally have held this living after being deprived of his bishopric? The correct explanation, or, at all events, a plausible one, seems to be supplied by the extracts quoted from the *Life of Robert Frampton* by the Rev. T. Simpson Evans. Bishop Frampton was not, it would seem, a legal incumbent at all; but his tenure of the living, or at least of the vicar's house, was connived at by the authorities out of sympathy for his position, and because he had, at much private expense, repaired and partially rebuilt the house. It is stated at p. 130 of the *Life* above referred to, that Bishop Frampton had spent about £400 on the house and garden.

In his retirement at Standish Frampton must have been a near neighbour of Talbot, who was appointed to the living of Fretherne, on the presentation of William Bayly, Esq., in 1695, in succession to the Rev. Henry Higford. And it is noticed in Frampton's *Life* that after his deprivation he had numerous invitations from local magnates to take up his quarters with them. Captain Wake, of Shapwick, in Dorsetshire, Sir John Fettyplace, Lady Coventry, the Duchess of Devonshire, and the Princess of Denmark, are all noticed for their kindness and attention to the deprived bishop. To these names may be added two others of special interest to Gloucestershire, viz., William Bovey, Esq., of Flaxley Abbey, and his wife, the well-known Mrs. Catherine Bovey. There is a strong tradition in this family, which is now represented by Sir Thomas Hyde Crawley-Boevey, Bart., that the deprived bishop was offered a home and shelter at Flaxley Abbey; and his portrait, a counterpart of which hangs in the Bishop's Palace at Gloucester, is preserved with great interest by the family.

On the death of William Bovey in 1692 a legacy was left by him to the bishop, whom he terms "my honoured friend"; and there can be no doubt whatever that the sympathies of the Bovey family were very strongly enlisted on behalf of Bishop Frampton and the ejected clergy. Mrs. Bovey evinced throughout her life the most active sympathy towards these sufferers for conscience' sake. The learned Dr. George Hickes, another eminent Nonjuror, was a very intimate friend; and many of the deprived clergy found in her a most active and charming benefactress. Besides the picture of Bishop Frampton already referred to, there are at Flaxley Abbey a considerable number of portraits of dignified looking clergymen, who are supposed by the family to have been

Nonjuring friends of Mrs. Bovey. The names unfortunately have been lost, but it is possible that some of the pictures may yet be identified with the assistance of other enquirers in the same field.

The valuable work recently published in America by the Rev. George Morgan Hills, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey, and entitled *History of the Church in Burlington*, shows that John Talbot was about the year 1698 despatched as a missionary by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to Burlington, where he founded a church, and laboured most devotedly until his death in 1727. Two of the principal supporters of his mission were Bishop Frampton and Mrs. Bovey. The latter presented to St. Mary's Church in 1708 an "embossed Silver Chalice and Patten," which were still in use in 1876. See foot-note at p. 328 of *Notes and Queries*, containing an extract from p. 133 of the *History* by Dr. Hills.

Bishop Frampton died at Standish in 1708, and by will left money for the support of Talbot's mission. This money was entrusted by Bishop Compton to Mrs. Bovey for investment; and Dr. Hill's work shows that the legacy was invested, at the instance of Talbot, in the purchase of a house and ground for the minister, forming a permanent endowment of St. Mary's Church.

The question has been asked by a correspondent in No. CCCXXXII., why Mr. Talbot, who was "not himself a Nonjuror," "deserted his cure [of Fretherne] in so remarkable a manner?" There can, it seems, be little doubt from the papers published by Dr. Hills, that Talbot was at heart a Nonjuror. He was constantly charged with belonging to that party; he was in the most intimate relations with Bishop Frampton and the leaders of the party; he was supported by Mrs. Bovey and other sympathizers; and finally he received episcopal consecration at the hands of two Nonjuring divines. It seems under these circumstances no improbable suggestion that Talbot's missionary enterprise was mainly due to the Nonjuring schism; and Bishop Frampton, who had been himself an ardent and devoted missionary, in all probability inspired and directed the undertaking.

Mrs. Bovey was not the only Gloucestershire lady who was interested in Talbot's missionary enterprise. He found another earnest supporter in Mrs. Dorothy Bayly, daughter of William Bayly, Esq., lord of the manor of Fretherne, who has been already noticed as the patron of the living, to which he appointed Talbot in 1695. An extract from the will of this lady is printed at p. 327 of *Notes and Queries;* and it shows that she took a keen interest in Talbot's work, and was anxious to mark her interest in some permanent shape. She is said to have been an intimate friend and associate of Mrs. Bovey; and her portrait is preserved at Flaxley Abbey.

The facts related, scanty though they are, appear to be of special interest to Gloucestershire enquirers. The foundation of the

Church in America under the circumstances which have been described, shows that the work was in its conception distinctly a Gloucestershire work; and directly traceable it would seem to the memorable schism caused by the Revolution. Whatever may be thought of the Nonjurors as a party, no one will probably dispute their integrity and noble spirit of self-sacrifice; and Gloucestershire has every reason to be proud of the upright and sturdy Robert Frampton, and of John Talbot, the missionary and first bishop of North America.

But who, it may be asked, was Mrs. Bovey? As to her family, she was the daughter of John Riches, whose father, a naturalised Dutchman from Amsterdam, settled in London, and married an English lady named Catherine Butler. John Riches, the son, married Anne Davall, sister of Sir Thomas Davall, M.P. for Harwich, knighted in 1682. By this marriage there were two daughters, Catherine and Anne Riches. The elder of these was married at a very early age to William Bovey, of Flaxley Abbey, who died, as before mentioned, in 1692, æt. 35. The Gloucestershire family of Bovey, otherwise written Boeve or Boevey, are of Dutch extraction, and are believed to have migrated from Holland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, circ. 1575, to avoid the persecution with which the Protestants were afflicted at the hands of the Duke of Alva. Two members of this family purchased Flaxley Abbey in 1647 from William Kingston, whose family had been in possession from the time of the Dissolution, when the Cistercian monastery and estates of Flaxley were conferred on Sir William Kingston, Constable of the Tower of London, and one of the chief favourites of King Henry VIII. On the death of Mrs. Bovey in 1726, the estates passed by will to Thomas Crawley, who assumed the additional name and arms of Bovey, the spelling of the name being at the same time altered to the original Dutch form of Boeve or Boevey, which is still retained. From this Thomas Crawley-Boevey the family of the present baronet is directly descended.

Mrs. Bovey was a lady of very remarkable character and attainments. She has been immortalised in the pages of the *Spectator*, in which she is described by Steele as the attractive and "perverse widow," beloved of Sir Roger de Coverley. With both Steele and Addison she appears to have been on very friendly terms. The former dedicated to her the second volume of his *Lady's Library*, and appears to have entertained the most sincere and unaffected admiration for her piety and accomplishments. To Addison she was of course well known by Steele's humorous contributions, half tender, half pathetic, in the *Spectator;* and there is a family tradition, which, however, requires confirmation, that Addison used to visit Flaxley Abbey in his journeys to and from Bilton Grange, near Rugby. Her intimacy with Bishop Frampton and the learned Dr. Hickes has already been alluded to. She was throughout her life a most liberal supporter of the parochial clergy. Her charities

and assistance to the deprived Nonjurors, and especially to the poorer and more humble ministers, have been noticed by her biographers. She was mainly instrumental in establishing in Gloucestershire a branch of the admirable charity for the relief of the widows and orphans of the clergy. She endowed the living of Flaxley; and left money for the building of a new church, and the founding of an excellent charity for the assistance of the poor of the parish. She was one of the earliest promoters of Sunday school teaching in England, long before Raikes and Stock converted into a regular system what she habitually practised in her own model village. She laid the foundation of the annual Musical Festival of the Three Choirs. Her connection with these festivals is a fact by no means generally known even in her own county, and for which I am indebted to Mr. Thomas Kerslake, of Bristol. I have ascertained that the fact rests on evidence of the most unimpeachable character; and the subject being one of considerable local interest, I propose to notice it fully in a separate paper. Besides the various local charities above mentioned she liberally endowed several charities in London, and left money for the establishment of a college in Bermuda. In fact, the whole record of her life, with the exception of the romantic episode alluded to in the *Spectator*, would seem to be made up of a recital of her various good deeds. With reference to the alleged courtship of Mrs. Bovey by Sir Roger de Coverley, who is usually identified with the fourth Sir John Pakington, of Westwood Hall, in Worcestershire, it may be mentioned that a counterpart of the same tradition is preserved in the Pakington family, now represented by Lord Hampton. I have not been able to ascertain the grounds upon which the tradition in question rests, but its substantial truth seems to be strongly supported by the fact, that the same tradition exists, and has been handed down, in the two families concerned. Two portraits of Mrs. Bovey are preserved at Flaxley Abbey. She was buried at Flaxley, and monuments have been erected to her memory both there and in Westminster Abbey. The inscriptions are printed at pp. 340-2 of *Notes and Queries.*

Ahmedabad, Bombay. A. W. C. B.

DXLVII.—The Plague at Tredington, 1610-11.—(See No. DXXXIV.) Through the courtesy of the Rev. J. F. Green, Vicar of Tredington, I have ascertained that in the years 1610 and 1611 there was no increase in the number of burials at Tewkesbury, the adjoining parish to Tredington on the west. At Ashchurch, the next parish on the east, the burials during the seven years from 1605 to 1611 inclusive were 43, or an average of 6·10 annually. In the three years 1612, 1613, and 1614, they amounted to 42, or an average of 14, showing the mortality to have been more than twice as great. In the next year the burials were only eight. It would appear from this that the epidemic passed away towards the east.

Bicknor Court, Coleford. John Maclean, F.S.A.

DXLVIII.—Slymbridge Rectory.—(See Nos. CCCLXXI. and CCCCXXIX.) In the *Eighth Report on Historical Manuscripts* (1881), Appendix, p. 262, it is stated that in the collection belonging to St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, there is an interesting series of thirty-one deeds and papers relating to the advowson of Slymbridge (1484-1520), but which throw no light on the origin of the curious custom of having a service sung on the top of the great tower of the college at 5 o'clock on the morning of May-Day, for which service 10*l.* are annually paid by the rector of Slymbridge. The tradition has always been that the service was originally in commemoration of Henry VII.; but while among these deeds there is found one (not dated or sealed, and therefore not completed, but prepared for execution apparently in 1501,) by which the college covenant, in return for the royal license for the gift to them of the advowsons of Findon, in Sussex, and of Slymbridge, to offer solemn prayers yearly on 3 or 4 October for the king and his queen Elizabeth, during his life, and to keep an obit after his death, there is nothing to connect the tower with this commemoration. The annual payment of a third part of the tithes to the college (and the 10*l.* now customarily paid is a little more than a third of the profits of the living according to the ancient valuation,) is enjoined in a decree of Silvester Giglis, Bishop of Worcester, in 1501, which sets forth the objects of the foundation of the college, viz., the study of theology, canon and civil law, and philosophy, and the maintenance of divine service in the manner of a cathedral church, and of a free grammar school for boys and others. The advowsons of Findon and Slymbridge were originally granted by William Berkeley, Earl of Nottingham, in exchange for a grant by Bp. Wayneflete of a capital messuage in Southwark, enclosed with moats, which was Sir John Fastolf's, a high house with garners, a bakehouse, and a wharf: this grant is dated 20 Nov., 1484. It was also covenanted that the earl and his wife Joan should share in the daily prayers of the college, and have an obit after their death, and that prayers should be offered for the souls of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, great-grandfather of James, late Lord Berkeley, and of the said Lord James and Isabella, his wife. The gift was afterwards disputed by Maurice, Lord Berkeley, the earl's brother, but the case being referred to arbitration, it was decided against him in 1505, the college paying to him 40*l.* and to his son Maurice 40*s.*, and agreeing to celebrate an obit for him.

Antiquarius.

DXLIX.—The Lyne Family, of Gloucestershire.—(See No. CCCCXCVII.) The following is a list of wills made by members of this family, from the calendars of Probate Registry, Gloucester, and General Register Office, Somerset House:—

1585. Feb. 4. Rob^{tus} Lyne, of the parish of Oldbury.
1603. Rich. Lyne, of Chipping Camden.
1610. Rad^{us} Lyne, of Staunton.

1743. Henry Lyne, of Little Compton. Will proved by Catherine Line, relict and sole executrix.

1759. Catherine Line, of Little Compton. Proved by Robert Lyne, of Batsford, son and sole executor.

1773. William Line, of Bitton. Proved by Amy and Mary Line, daughters and joint executrixes.

— Mary Line, of Oldland, parish of Bitton. Proved by commission, by Amy Lawrence (Line), sole executrix.

1794. Ann Lyne, of Cirencester, spinster. Proved in London, April 24, 1794, by her brother, Robert Lyne, of Port Farm, Cirencester, and William Jenner.

1799. Henry Lyne, of Winchcombe. Proved by John Lyne, son and one of the executors. Testator was 7th child and 3rd son of Henry Lyne, of Little Compton (see under 1743).

1811. Robert Lyne, of Batsford, gent. Proved in London, March 27, 1811, by William Davis, of Chastleton Hill, Oxon, and Robert Lyne, of Shoswell, Gloucestershire, nephews and executors, sworn by commission to administer. Testator was 9th child and 5th son of Henry Lyne, of Little Compton (1743).

1812. Feb. 15. Thomas Lyne, of Syde, gent. Will and codicil proved by Thomas Lyne, eldest son and sole executor. Transmitted to Doctors' Commons. Testator was 8th child and 4th son of Henry Lyne, of Little Compton (1743).

1815. John Lyne, of Elkstone. Proved by Betty Lyne, relict and executrix. Testator was 2nd son of Thomas Lyne, sen., of Syde (1812).

— Robert Lyne, late of Shanswell, parish of Rendcomb. Administration granted to Rachael Lyne, widow and relict, administratrix. Sworn at £7,500. Testator was 5th child and 4th son of Thomas Lyne, sen., of Syde (1812).

1827. Sept. 28. Betty Lyne, of Elkstone, widow of John Lyne, of Elkstone. Proved by Peter Matthews, of Duntsbourn Abbots, husband of Susanah (youngest child), sole executor.

1846. Elizabeth Lyne, of Cirencester, spinster. Administration granted to Ann Bliss, spinster, natural and lawful niece, and daughter of sister of deceased, Mary Taylor, sister and next of kin, having renounced.

1871. Joseph Lyne, of Mitchel Dean. Francis Lyne, of Guilsborough, Northamptonshire, brother and executor. Testator was 5th child and 4th son of Joseph Lyne, sen., of East Haddon, Northamptonshire.

1873. Dec. 17. Robert Lyne, gent., of Theddingworth, Leicestershire. Administration granted to Robert Edwin Lyne, of the Royal Dublin Society, Dublin, son and administrator. Testator was 2nd son of Joseph Lyne, sen., of East Haddon, and grandson of Thomas Lyne, sen., of Syde (1812).

1875. Robert Lyne, of St. Mark-street, Gloucester. Administration granted to Jane Lyne, lawful widow and relict.

1877. William Lyne, gent., of Oddington, Stow-on-the-Wold. Testator was son of Robert Lyne, of Shanswell (1815).
— George Lyne, of Cheltenham. Proved by Ann Lyne, relict and sole administratrix.
1881. Frederick Augustus Lyne, of 54, High-street, Eccleston-square, London. Proved in London by Francis Lyne, of Guilsborough, brother and sole executor. Testator was 9th child and 7th son of Joseph Lyne, sen., of East Haddon, and grandson of Thomas Lyne, sen., of Syde (1812).

Royal Dublin Society. ROBT. EDWIN LYNE, M.R.I.A.

DL.—NAMES OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE GENTRY IN 1657.—In this year an Act of Parliament was passed for "an Assessment upon England, at the rate of £60,000 by the moneth, for three moneths, from the 25th day of March, 1657, to the 24th day of June then next ensuing." Each county was assessed in a certain sum per month; and in each a body of Commissioners was appointed, who had to superintend the collection. The names of the several Commissioners for the county of Gloucester, and for the city of Gloucester, are as given below; and being those, no doubt, of strong supporters of the Commonwealth, they will probably have an interest for many of your readers. It is probable that the list contains some misprints and mis-spellings, which, however, will be easily corrected by those who are conversant with the chief Gloucestershire family-names, &c.

J. P. EARWAKER, F.S.A.

GLOCESTER.

For the County of Glocester, John *Lord* Lambert, *General;* John Disbrow, Henry *Lord* Herbert, *Major Gen.* Edward Whalley, Nathaniel Stephens, Thomas Hodges, John Stephens, Thomas Pury *the elder*, George Berckley, John Codrington, Samuel Codrington, George Raymond, John How *the elder*, John Keyt, William Bourcher, Thomas Wall, Robert Jenkinson, John Dorney, Sylvanus Wood, Stephen Fowler, Thomas Estcourt, William Cook, William Leigh, Baynham Throckmorton, Christopher Guyse, Robert Atkin, *Esq.*, William Shepherd, *and* Evan Seys, *Sergeants at Law;* William Stafford, Richard Aylworth, Will. Selwyn, John Gearing, John Wade, John Goslet, John Bernard, Thomas Overbury, William Neast, Thomas Pury *the younger*, John Croft, Robert Holms, William Banister, John Goodwyn, Thomas Wells, William Brown, John Barch, Thomas Surman, Andrew Solace, William Webley, Thomas Beard, Edward Fust, John Wickham, Charls Bridges, William Cope, Mark Gryme, Hen: Wear, *Esq.*, *the Bayliffs* of Tewksbury *for the time being;* Thomas Aleway, Giles Hancocks, John Clifford, John Rogers, Edward King, John Bonner, *Gentlemen;* Walter Rawleigh, James Hawkings, Tho. James, Gabriel Beck, *Esqs.;* William Aylberton, William Rowls, *Gent.*, John Barrow, William Jones, *Esqs.*, ——— Brammage, *Gent.*, Jo. Fowk, Henry Hall, *Esqs.*, Samuel Creswick, William Hopton, James Bayley, *Gent.*, Sir Richard Ashfield, *Baronet*, William Cook, *Esq.*

GLOCESTER CITY.

For the City and the County of the City of Glocester, *the Mayor of the said City for the time being*; William Lenthal, *Esq.*, *Master of the Rolls and Recorder of the said City*; William Singleton, William Caple, Thomas Pury, *Aldermen*; Will. Shepherd and Evan Seys, *Sergeants at Law*; Thomas Hodges, Christopher Guise, William Coke, Silvanus Wood, William Selwyn, Walter Rawleigh, *Esqs.*; Dennis Wise, Luke Nourse, Lawrence Singleton, Jasper Clutterbuck, John Maddocks, Henry Cugley, James Stephens, Anthony Edwards, Edmund Collet, *Aldermen*; Edward Nourse, Thomas Pury *the younger*, John Dorney, *Esqs.*; Robert Tedder, Tobias Jordan, Robert Pane, *Gent.*

DLI.—Bisley and Longtree Hundreds: Duties upon Houses, Windows, and Lights, 1774.—The following document, relating to these hundreds as they were more than a century ago, and giving the names of some of the inhabitants of each parish, is interesting, and is now for the first time printed. Under each of the parishes appear the names, first of the Assessors, and then of the Collectors, with the amount charged for collection. The sum total was £1,064 7s. 6d. J.B.

Gloucestershire } A Duplicate of the Sums of money charged
To Wit. } upon the several Parishes and Tythings in the Hundreds of Bisley and Longtree, in the said County, by an Act for repealing the several Duties upon Houses, Windows, and Lights, and for granting to his Majesty other Duties upon Houses, Windows, and Lights for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Four, all Appeals being first heard and Determined by us whose Hands and Seals are hereunto subscribed and set, being the acting Commissioners for the said Hundreds.

Bisley Hundred.

Bisley—William Baker, Thomas Drake: Thomas Blanch, Jun^{r}, William Damsel	£80	17	1½
Edgworth—Richard Longford: William Randell ...	8	3	10
Miserden—Peter Herbert, John Burroughs: the same	20	15	8
Painswick—Edward White, Edward Whitehead, Edward Parker: Thomas Bishop, Thomas Harris	142	2	4
Sapperton—Ralph Whitehart, Thomas Pope: William Yarnton, William Whiting	11	3	6
Stroud—Benjamin Grazebrook, William Wathen, Edward English, Robert Holmes: Edward English, Samuel Lawrence	218	5	6½
Winstone—William Abell: John Haviland the youngest, Edw^{d} Haviland	4	7	0
	£485	15	0

Longtree Hundred.

Avening—Thomas Lock, Richard Middlemore: the same	40	5	8
Charlton—Richard Harris, John Howell: the same	1	19	4
Cherington—Robert Collins, John ffreeman: the same	9	15	8
Horsley—John Gilman, William Smith: John Gilman, Thomas Rickets	65	9	0
Minchinhampton—Richard Smith: John Heaven ...	126	16	10
Rodborough Parish—John Hodges: the same ...	61	13	6
Rodborough Tything—Walter Brockenbrow: John Wells	29	12	2
Rodmarton—William George, Richard Kilmister: the same	14	10	8
Shipton Moyne—Thomas Boulton, Richard Hillier: Joseph Browning, Henry Davis...	22	3	10
Tetbury—Samuel Large, Thomas Hancock: Matthew Paul Bamford, Thomas Barrow	126	4	10
Upton Doughton & Elmtree—William Walker, Richard Bolton: the same	12	4	6
Weston Birt & Lasbrow—John Townsend, William Tugwell: James Comely, Thomas Robins ...	11	7	6
Woodchester—John King: John King, Walter Hill	56	9	0
	£578	12	6

T. Gryffin, (Seal)
H. Wyatt, (Seal)
Jos. Wathen. (Seal)

DLII.—Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, 1642-77.—In the *Richmond Standard* (Virginia, U.S.A.), August 6, 1881, this query appeared:—"Did Sir William Berkeley, the colonial Governor of Virginia, leave any descendants? and if so, did the well-known representatives of the name at Farmville, Va., derive from him?"

Mr. Robert A. Brock, whose literary labours are most persevering and successful, as all readers of the *Richmond Standard* are aware, inserted the following reply:—"Governor Berkeley left no issue. Henry Berkeley, a contemporary and probably of the same family, received a grant of 2,400 acres of land in 1650. He, it is believed, was the ancestor of the present worthy representatives of the name, whose ancestors more nearly were for a long time seated at Barn Elms, Middlesex County. The name appears very early in the annals of the colony. Mr. John Berkeley and his son Maurice were sent thither in 1621 as superintendents in charge of twenty experienced workmen for the ill-fated Falling Creek Iron Works, which were destroyed and its operatives massacred by the Indians March 22, 1622."

Sir William, who would seem to have been very unpopular in his government, returned to England in 1677. As Bancroft has mentioned in his *History of the United States* (12mo ed.), vol. i., p. 521, "guns were fired, and bonfires kindled at his departure. Public opinion in England censured his conduct with equal severity; and Lord Berkeley used to say, that the unfavourable report of the commissioners in Virginia caused the death of his brother. It took place soon after Sir William's arrival in England, before he had had an opportunity of waiting on the king." He was fourth son of Sir Maurice Berkeley, and a younger brother of Sir Charles Berkeley, who, on the decease of his second son, Charles, Earl of Falmouth, succeeded to that nobleman's Irish honours, and became Baron Berkeley of Rathdown, and Viscount Fitzhardinge, in the peerage of Ireland.

In a communication to *Notes and Queries* (6th S. v. 66), Jan. 28, 1882, headed "Old Laws, &c., of Virginia," this passage occurs:—"1666. Sir Wm. Berkeley, the Governor, says, in answer to questions put to him by the Lords Commissioners of Foreign Plantations, 'I thank God there are no free schools or printing presses, and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years.'"

EDITOR.

DLIII.—ROMAN COINS FOUND NEAR CIRENCESTER, 1759.—In the *Gloucester Journal*, March 6, 1759, this paragraph occurs:—"A few days ago a man driving a waggon over Sheepscomb Field, near Cirencester, perceived one of the hinder wheels to sink very deeply in the ground, and on examining the place found that the wheel had broken a large stone urn, in which was a great quantity of old Roman copper coin; and upon digging further, two more urns were discovered near the same spot full of coin of the same metal. The word GALLIENUS appears in legible characters upon several of the pieces."

Rudder (p. 641), under the head of Saperton, has a paragraph, as follows:—"In the month of February, 1759, there was a large quantity of Roman coins found near a place called Lark's Bush, in the hamlet of Frampton, by a waggon casually passing over and breaking the urns that contained them. They had suffered by rust as little as could be expected from lying so long under ground, for they are supposed to have been placed there by the Romans. They were soon dispersed into many hands, but no person, I believe, collected a more compleat series of them than Mr. James Dallaway, who has favoured me with the following particulars." Then comes a very full descriptive list of the coins, both silver and brass.

Notwithstanding the differences in the two paragraphs, it is probable that the reference in both is to one and the same find of Roman coins.

C. T. D.

DLIV.—SIR ROBERT YEAMANS, BART., OF REDLAND.—Robert

Yeamans, Esq., of Redland, near Bristol, was the younger son of Alderman Robert Yeamans (who was put to death at Bristol, May 30, 1643), and like that ill-fated gentleman, an unflinching supporter of the royal cause; and he was created a baronet, December 31, 1666. He married Abigail, daughter of Sir Edward Stafford, Knt., of Bradfield, Berks, but died without issue, 1686-7, when the title became extinct. His elder brother John, in consideration of the loyalty and death of their father, had likewise received the honour of a baronetcy, January 12, 1664-5, and settled in Barbados. On the death of the Rev. Sir Robert Yeamans, 6th baronet, February 19, 1788, this title in like manner expired. Captain J. H. Lawrence-Archer, in his *Monumental Inscriptions of the British West Indies* (London, 1875), pp. 260, 261, gives one, from Jamaica, in memory of six of the name.

In the parish church of Westbury-upon-Trym (Redland being part of the parish) there is an old alms-dish, which bears this inscription:—"Dame Abigail Yeamans, Relict of S^{r} Robert Yeamans, late of Redland, K^{t} Bar^{t}, gave this Silver Basin to y^{e} Parish Church of Westbury upon Trim for Collecting y^{e} Charity money at y^{e} Comunion there, Oct^{r} 7, 1716. $\overset{Y}{R}_{A}$" EDITOR.

DLV.—THE BOOTHALL, NEWENT.—There is, or was a few years since, a house in this town called the Boothall, which Leland says was originally known as the New Inn, and had been built when a communication was first opened by this road to Wales. I shall be glad to know whether this house is standing, and also something of its history. J.R.

DLVI.—GEORGE, FIRST EARL OF BERKELEY.—(Reply to No. CCCCLXV.) It is there stated that this nobleman was created, September 11, 1679, Baron Mowbray, Segrave, and Braose, Viscount Dursley, and Earl of Berkeley; but the creation of that year was of the two latter titles only, the baronies being family dignities of much older date. Those of Mowbray and Segrave came into the Berkeley family by the marriage of James, eleventh Lord Berkeley (1417-63), with Isabel, elder daughter of Thomas, fifth Lord Mowbray, and first Duke of Norfolk, and great-granddaughter of John, Lord Segrave. The barony of Braose also came through the Mowbrays by the same marriage, John, second Lord Mowbray, having married Aliva, daughter and co-heir of William, Lord Braose, of Gower, who died in 1322.

The *Historical Applications* is an admirable little book, which well deserves reprinting. I am fortunate in possessing a copy of the edition of 1670, the "imprimatur" of which, containing the date of publication, Aug. 19, 1670, shews a curious misprint, the figure 6 being inverted, and the year appearing as "1970." The title-page, however, bears the correct date thus, MDCLXX.

Berkeley. J. H. C.

DLVII.—The Tyndale Memorial.

(Reply to No. CCCCLXXXVIII.)

At the time of the erection of the Tyndale monument on Nibley Knoll, all the evidence that was then at hand pointed to Hunt's Court, in that parish, as the martyr's birth-place; and the fact that Thomas Tyndale held that estate at the probable period of the martyr's birth, by reason of his marriage with the heiress, Alice Hunt, seemed nearly conclusive, especially as the Tyndales did not appear as *owners* of land anywhere else in the neighbourhood. The researches of Mr. B. W. Greenfield have, however, completely disproved this theory.* Alice Tyndale, in her widowhood, entailed the Hunt's Court estate, in 1541, on her five sons in succession, Richard, Henry, *William*, Thomas, and John: this William was alive and resident in Nibley in 1543, while the translator of the Bible had suffered his violent death at Vilvorde in 1536. But, as Mr. Greenfield has shewn, there were *two* families of Tyndales, living and holding land as tenant-farmers in the adjoining parish of Stinchcombe, as early as 1478; both known also by the name of Huchyns, as an *alias*, by which name William Tyndale, the martyr, was frequently called during the early part of his life. No proof of the martyr's family or place of birth is at present known. In a letter written by Stokesley, Bishop of London (1530-39), who was previously rector of the neighbouring parish of Slimbridge, he is stated to be a brother of Edward Tyndale, who was then woodward and receiver-general, under the Crown, of the Berkeley Castle estates, and resided at Hurst, in the parish of Slimbridge. Edward Tyndale's parentage is, however, as unknown as William's; but he was certainly a near relative of the Stinchcombe and Hunt's Court families, for several of whom he acted as executor or trustee. It seems most probable that William and Edward Tyndale were brothers of Richard Tyndale, of Melksham Court, Stinchcombe, and uncles of Thomas Tyndale, who married Alice Hunt. J.H.C.

DLVIII.—The Rev. Staunton Degge, of Almondsbury.—Among the marriage licences filed at the Bishop's Court, Chester, for the year 1747, is the following, which may have an interest for some of your readers:—

"1747. 17 Dec. Stainton Degge, clerk, of Almondbury, co. Gloucester, and M^rs^ Felicia Hanmer, of Bettisfield, in the parish of Hanmer, co. Flint, spinster; the marriage to take place at Hanmer."

J. P. Earwaker, F.S.A.

Staunton Degge, who graduated A.B. at Cambridge in 1725 (*Graduati Cantabrigienses*, p. 136), has been mentioned by Rudder in his *Gloucestershire*, pp. 223, 495, 588. As therein stated, John Bridges Baker Dowell, Esq., of Almondsbury, "died unmarried in the year 1743 [? March 31, 1744, as in copy of inscription], and

* See "The Tyndales in Gloucestershire," in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*, vol. ii.

was buried in Almondsbury church, where there is a very handsome monument, and a memorial for him, and for several of his family, which is inserted at the end of this account. Mr. Dowell bequeathed his whole estate to the Reverend Mr. Degge, who had travelled with him as a tutor; and Mr. Degge dying in the year 1766, this manor [Over], with several other large estates in the county, devolved to his sister Mrs. [Dorothy] Wilmot, the present proprietor [1779]. The manor-house is large and handsome, with a park adjoining, in which are the traces of a large round camp, still visible." Sir Jarrit Smyth, Bart., sold the manor of Aust, in the parish of Henbury, to "the Reverend Staunton Degge, late of Over, and Mrs. Wilmot is the present lady of this manor." Mr. Rayner sold Tockington, in the parish of Olveston, to the same purchaser, who was succeeded in the possession of this manor likewise by his sister.

EDITOR.

DLIX.—CANYNGE'S HOUSE, BRISTOL.—The extensive premises in Redcliff-street, belonging to Messrs. Jefferies and Sons, booksellers and stationers, were destroyed by fire on Sunday night, October 9, 1881. In addition to the destruction of a large amount of valuable property a serious archæological loss has been sustained, the well-known Canynge apartments, so long objects of antiquarian interest, having been involved in the ruin. These apartments were the only remnant of the great house in which the second William Canynge, popularly, but erroneously, called the founder of Redcliff church, which Chatteron described as the "pride of Bristowe and the Western lande," once lived. Of the hall and oratory of the ancient mansion, though sundry alterations had been made to fit them for the purposes of Messrs. Jefferies' business, sufficient remained to bear testimony to their former grandeur. The carved timber roof was well-nigh perfect, and the carved corbels were in a good state of preservation. Behind this hall was a printing office, in which tradition alleges that Canynge feasted King Edward IV.; and in another portion of the building was a room fitted up in the style of architecture prevailing in the latter part of the seventeenth century. There was in this apartment, which was known as Canynge's parlour, a highly-ornamental Renaissance fire-place, and richly-carved furniture. The roof of the ancient hall is partially destroyed, and the Canynge parlour greatly injured. In *A Guide to St. Mary Redcliff Church*, etc. (4th ed., Bristol, 1858), pp. 52-60, "some account of Canynge's House" has been preserved.

J. G.

DLX.—A DURSLEY FARMER OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—The following title of a seventeenth-century tract deposited in the Gough collection in the Bodleian Library, sufficiently explains itself:—"The Wonderful Recompence of Faith; or Strange News from Dursley in Gloucestershire; being a True and Perfect Relation How a Godly Farmer Having his Barn full of Corn burnt down

and having borne his Loss with an Extraordinary Patience it hath pleased Almighty God by a Miraculous Providence to reward him (this Harvest) with a Crop of VVheat having generally Fifteen good full Ears to every Stalk." There is no clue given as to who the farmer was.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, B.C.L.

DLXI.—JOHN WOODWARD, M.A., PREBENDARY OF GLOUCESTER, 1558.—He was presented to a prebend in Gloucester Cathedral, September 2, 1558, and installed on the 10th of the same month. In 1561, it was returned that he did not reside, but that he lived with Sir John Petre at his house in London. He probably resigned in 1571. Is anything further known of him? And was he a relative of the John Woodward who was sheriff of Gloucester in 1557 and 1562, and mayor in 1566?

GENEALOGIST.

DLXII.—MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH AND KING CHARLES I.—In *Notes and Queries* (3rd S. iv. 514) one may read these particulars, to which it is desirable to draw attention:—Last night (Dec. 12, 1863) I slept in a room at the "White Hart Hotel," in Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire; and this morning I therein read upon a card, yellow with age, and torn around the edges, but which has since been carefully mounted, and is now preserved by glass and a gilt frame, the following lines and memorandum:—

"When friends were few, and dangers near,
King Charles found rest and safety here.
KING CHARLES IST
Slept at this Inn on his way
to Evesham, Tuesday, July 2,
1644."

The ink is faded by time, and the handwriting is in that hard style so fashionable in years gone by. Upon inquiry in the hotel, I found that the bed-room bore the name of King Charles I.'s room, and was still the best bed-room in the hotel. I have also noticed, in a walk through Moreton this morning, painted upon a board in front of the toll-house, a table of tolls, to be levied under a charter granted to this town by King Charles I. in the thirteenth year of his reign. The town has undergone but little alteration since King Charles saw it. The majority of the houses have stone mullions to their windows, and some of the spandrils above the doorways are very interesting. The toll-house, now a public-house, is a very curious specimen of architecture. The town-bell hangs in the gable, above a species of tower. From the appearance of the door, which is closely studded with iron nails, the lower portion was probably used for a lock-up, or cage. This tower is fifteenth-century work.—Alfred John Dunkin, Dartford.

J. B.

DLXIII.—THOMAS HELE.—Of what parish in Gloucestershire was Thomas Hele, of whom there is a notice in Chalmers's *Biographical Dictionary*? He appears to have been a clever man,

of unsettled habits; and chiefly remarkable for having been almost the only Englishman who is known to have written in the French language dramatic pieces that met with immediate success on the stage at Paris. He was born in Gloucestershire about 1740, and died at Paris in December, 1780. A recent correspondent of a French newspaper, giving some account of him, by the name of "D'Héle," says—"He was very well informed, and had an excellent dramatic faculty. He succeeded at once. That did not prevent our poor Englishman from being familiar with poverty. 'I have seen him,' says Gréty, 'half naked.' He did not, however, inspire pity. His noble countenance and tranquillity of manner seemed to say, 'I am a man: what more do I want!' Poor fellow, he sadly wanted a pair of breeches. One day he challenged to a duel one of his creditors who had dunned him rather impertinently for a debt. D'Héle, having dexterously struck his adversary's sword out of his hand, had him at his mercy; but dismissed him with this speech: 'If I were not your debtor, I would kill you. If we had any witnesses, I would wound you. We are by ourselves—I will pardon you.'" Chalmers suggests that his name might have been Hale, or Dale.

JOHN E. JACKSON, M.A.

Leigh-Delamere Rectory, Chippenham.

DLXIV.—BURIALS IN WOOLLEN.—I have read in No. CCII., p. 187, that "in 1679, an Act (30 Chas. II., c. 4) was passed, intituled 'An Act for burying in Woollen,'" etc. And in the Painswick parish register, under the head of "Burialls, 1678," I have met with the following entry:—

"John Rodway, mason, July 29.

"The other burialls this yeare after the 1 of August are in another booke, apointed to be kept for buryinge in woollen. Mar. 1678."

How may "this yeare [1678]" be reconciled with "1679"?

C. T. D.

An answer to the foregoing is appended:—

The "Act for burying in Woollen" was passed in the parliamentary session that commenced in May, 30 Chas. II., which was in 1678, and *not* "1679," as stated in the note to which "C. T. D." refers, and by Burn in his *History of Parish Registers* (2nd ed.), p. 29. The act, which was to "be publiquely read upon the first Sunday after the Feast of Saint Bartholomew, every yeare for seaven years next following, presently after Divine Service," was to be in operation "from and after the 1st of August, 1678," after which date "no corps of any person" was "to be buried in any stuffe or thing other than what is made of sheeps wool only." Penalty for infringement, £5. Register "to be supplied at the charge of the parish." (*Statutes at Large*, 30 Ch. II., c. 3.) The churchwardens of Painswick appear to have promptly carried out the last provision

of the act; and the correct date, "1678," now given, removes the discrepancy, and is in accordance with the date of the memorandum in the register. WM. GEORGE.

DLXV.—HORNE, THE NEWENT MARTYR.—(See No. XLI.) The late Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., edited for the Camden Society *Narratives of the Days of the Reformation* (London, 1859); and in pp. 69, 70, we have some particulars of the martyrdom of Edward Horne at Newent in 1558, from MS. Harl. 425, fol. 121.

The following paper, Mr. Nichols remarks, was written in correction of a statement which thus appears in Foxe's first edition, 1563, fol. 1546:

"Jhon Horne. And a woman. Martyrs. September 25. (1556.)

"Nowe not long after the death of the said youngman at Bristow, in the same manner wer ii. mo godly martirs consumed by fire at Wutton underhedge in Glocestershier, whose names are above specified, which died very gloriously in a constant fayth, to the terror of the wicked, and comforte of the godly. So graciously dyd the Lorde worke in them, that death unto them was lyfe, and lyfe with a blotted conscience was death."

If the corrections now given, as Mr. Nichols further remarked, proceeded from sound information, Foxe was wrong not only in the christian name of Horne, but in the year of his death; which appears to have been 1558 instead of 1556. The 25th September, 1558, would have been rather less than "eight weeks" before Queen Mary's death, on the 17th of November. Who Mr. John Deighton, the writer, was we do not know; but Strype (*Eccles. Memorials*, iii. 463) supposes him to have been "a worthy minister in those parts."

The paper is as follows:—

"WHERAS in the last edition of mr. Fox his famous works caled *the booke of Martyrs*, as likewise in all the former editions, there is mention made of one John Horne and a woman that suffered martyrdome for the testimony of their faith at Wotton-under-Edge in Gloucestershere, let it be knowne that the matter is mistaken through the default of those that made the certificate for mr. Fox out of the registers of Gloucester or Worcester; for it cannot be proved that any such person or woman suffered at Wotton aforesaide. But it is true that one Edward Horne suffered martyrdome at Newente in the said diocesse, and was burnt there in a place caled the Court Orchard nere the churchyard; and his wife was condemned with him, but she recanted and refused to suffer with him. I have bine at the place and spake with one or ij of the same parish that did se him there burnt, and do testifie that at his death he sunge the 146. psalme, untill that his lipps were burnt away, and then they sawe his tonge move untill he fell downe in the fier. They of the parish do say they knowe the ij persons that made the fier to burne him, and they weare ij glovers or fell-

mongers, whose names I have in my note-booke. He was executed about viij weekes before queene Mary died.

"The sonne of this martyr is now livinge in the same parish, and caled Christopher Horne, an honest poore man, beinge about 78 or 79 yeres, and borne in queene Maries tyme, about a quarter of a yere before his father suffered. His mother, that promised to suffer with hir husband and recanted after she was condemned, was after married to one Whocke of the parish of Teynton, within a myle or 2 of Newent, where her first husband was borne; *et hoc ex relatione ejusdem Christopheri Horne*,

"*By me* JOHN DEIGHTON.

"I wish for the reverence I beare to the memory of Mr. Fox, whose person and place of dwelling I knew, and the honor and love I beare to his works, that this smale error, which is none of his, weare amended."

EDITOR.

DLXVI.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE RECUSANTS, 1715.—The following list has been transcribed from an octavo of 151 pages, entitled *The Names of the Roman Catholics, Nonjurors, and others, who refus'd to take the Oaths to his late Majesty King George*, etc. (London, 1745). Along with the names of the recusants, the book furnishes "their Titles, Additions, and places of Abode; the Parishes and Townships where their Lands lay; the Names of the then Tenants, or Occupiers thereof; and the Annual Value of them, as estimated by themselves"; which particulars were "transmitted to the late Commissioners for the Forfeited Estates of England and Wales, after the unnatural rebellion in the North, in the year 1715." The whole, "now published with a generous view to promote and serve the true Protestant Interest of these Kingdoms," is "from an original manuscript of a gentleman [Mr. Cosin], who was the Principal Clerk to the Accomptant General's Office, belonging to the said Commissioners." The contents are alphabetically arranged under the several counties; and it is to be noted, that "the Estates which appear to have been registered, but not valued, belong to such as neglected their duty, in complying with the legal orders of the Government at that time." The following names appear under the head of Gloucestershire, pp. 32-4:—

	£	s.	d.
Roland Bartlet, and Anne, his Wife, of Hilland, in Com' Wigorn', Esq.	220	0	0
Elizabeth Conquest, Margaret Brent, Mary Brent, and Frances Brent, ...	453	19	10
Edward Sheldon, of Beoly, in Com' Wigorn', Esq.	1	0	8½
Richard Bartlett, of Plumpton-Castle, in Com' York, Gent.	2	13	4

Mary Cassey, of St. Martin's in the Fields, Spinster:—Estate at Deerhurst, in possession of William Finster *& al.*	44	10	0
Francis Caning, of Fox-Coat, in Com' Warwick, Gent.	50	0	0
Anne Bartlett, predict'	50	0	0
Margaret Greenwood, of Brisenorton, in Com' Oxon, Widow	80	0	0
Robert Needham, Jun., of St. Maughans, in Com' Monmouth, Gent.	6	0	0
John Latham, of Hatheropp, Yeoman	20	0	0
Richard Latham, of ditto, Yeoman	6	0	0
Richard Bloore, of ditto, Yeoman	1	10	0
Mary Surman, Widow :—Estate at Eastlack-Turvill	2	15	0
Giles Harding, of Cirencester, Taylor	11	0	0
Thomas Eycott, of Woodmancott, Yeoman... ...			
John Eycott, of ditto, Yeoman			
John Wright, of Kelvedon, in Com' Essex, Gent.	51	19	9
Anne Simonds, of St. Giles's	28	0	0
John Jernegan, of Painswick, in Com' Gloucester, Esq.	314	1	4¾
Sir Francis Jernegan, Bart., of Cossey, in Com' Norfolk	30	0	0
Joseph Wakeman, of St. Giles	42	5	0
Sarah Trinder :—Estate at Fyefield, in possession of Francis Cripps	26	0	0
Henry Wall, of Stourton, in Com' Wilts, Gent. ...	47	5	0
Matthias Harris, of Brockweare, Mason	4	7	6
Elizabeth Harris, of ditto, Widow			
Samuel Haynes, of Lydney...			
John Vaughan, of Hunsome, in Com' Hereford, Esq.	41	14	8
John Vaughan, of Courtfield, in Com' Monmouth, Esq.	171	1	4
Mary Bubb, of Lydney, in Com' Gloucester, Widow	24	0	0
Charles Trinder, of Burton on the Water, Esq. ...	32	9	0
Anthony Kemp, of Slindon, in Com' Sussex, Esq...	215	17	5
Anne Hinde, of Breckford	34	0	0
Thomas Nevill, of Lydney, Esq., and Dame Frances Wintour, his Wife	1160	14	8
James Fermor, of Tusmore, in Com' Oxon, Esq. ...	80	19	4
Richard Fermor, of ditto, Esq.	200	0	0
Charles Eyston, of East-hendred, in Berks, Esq. ...	197	12	4
Benedict Wakeman, of Beckford, Esq.	397	13	4
Henry Wakeman, of ditto, Gent.	40	0	0
John Paston, of Horton, Esq., and Anne, his Wife	728	6	2
Henry, Earl of Stafford	348	14	0¼
Sir John Webb, of Great Canford, in Com' Dorset, Bart.	784	9	2

William Reeves, of Pauntley, Yeoman	25	0	0
Jane Hynson, of Coopers-Hill, Widow	1	0	0
Sir Thos. Manby, of South-Weald, in Com' Essex, Knt.			
John Talbott, of Longford, in Com' Salop, Esq. ...	65	0	0
Charles Greenwood, of Brisenorton, in Com' Oxon, Esq.	72	5	0
Dame Anne Lytcott, of Larkstoke, Widow ...	457	0	0
Mary Smith, of Coopers-Hill, Widow	50	0	0
John Moore, of Kirtlington, in Com' Nottingham, Esq.	284	12	7
Benedict Hall, of High-Meadow, Esq.	627	12	6
Anne Stafford, Wife of Henry Stafford, Esq. ...	140	0	0
	7673	9	0½

As stated in the preface, the contents which had been collected by authority in the year 1715, were "published at this time [1745], with no other view, but to assist the Magistrates, and other officers, who shall happen to be intrusted with the execution of such orders of Government, as either have already been, or may hereafter be issued, for suppressing the growth, and unhappy effects, of the present rebellious insurrection in the North; which, its hoped, will caution the Possessors of such estates, at this juncture, carefully to keep within the bounds of their known duty to our gracious sovereign King George, and his rightful government over them," etc.

Watlington, Norfolk. W. L. King.

DLXVII.—Sir Fleetwood Dormer, of Arle Court.—This communication was inserted in the *Richmond Standard* (Virginia, U.S.A.), June 12, 1880 :—"*Sir Fleetwood Dormer.*—In the north transept of the parish church of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, there is an old mural monument to the memory of Catharine, Lady Dormer, with the following Latin inscription, as given literally in *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Cheltenham* (privately printed, London, 1877), p. 8 :—

'Hic juxta sita est
Catharina,
Fleetwoodi Dormer, Equitis Aurati, sponsa,
Johannis Lygon, de Arle-Court, Armigeri,
ex Elizabethâ uxore filia,
utriusq. parentis hæres unica,
cujus familia in Agro Wigorniensi
per trecentos et amplius annos
floruit, et adhuc fœliciter floret.
A tanto licet genere oriunda, nobiliq. nupta,
stirpem tamen et conjugem,
utrosq. antea illustres,
morum sanctitate illustriores reddidit.
Maritum, si non patrem, hæredem scripsit.
Hæc illum moriens amplo patrimonio,
ille hanc amissam hoc monumento decoravit

Decessit Febru. 3,
Anno { Ætatis 72.
Domini 1678.
Johannes Lygon supradictus obijt 1644.
Filius unicus Ricardi Lygon, de
Maddersfield, Arm., ex secundis
nuptijs cum Margaretâ, filiâ Joh:
Talbott, Militis, ex stripe Comitum Salo-
-piæ, affinis etiam fuit Baronibus
de Berkly Castro, alijsq. proceribus,
et per uxores suas hæredibus,
quorum insignia supernè
depinguntur.'

[Arms—Azure ten billets 4, 3, 2, 1 or, on a chief of the second a demi-lion rampant issuant sable *Dormer*, impaling argent two lions passant guardant in pale gules *Lygon.*]

In *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, No. CCXLIV., in 'Extracts from the Cheltenham Parish Registers,' Lady Dormer's burial is entered as having been on the 5th of May, 1678; and I have therein appended these particulars:—Daughter of John Lygon, Esq., of Arle Court, Cheltenham, and wife of Sir Fleetwood Dormer, of Arle Court, who emigrated to Virginia. But he may perhaps have returned; for in one of the registers there is this entry: 'Dyed y^e^ 27^th^ (August, 1696,) Sir Fleetwood Dormer, K^t^.' He was the third son of Sir Fleetwood Dormer, of Lee Grange and Purston, whose grandson was created a baronet in 1661. See Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies* (London, 1844), p. 162.

Is anything further known of Sir Fleetwood Dormer and his family? and did he remain until his death in Virginia? I shall feel very much obliged for any information.—(*Rev.*) *Beaver H. Blacker, M.A.*"

Mr. R. A. Brock, of Richmond, kindly appended this information as to the name afforded by the Virginia Land Registry Office, in the hope that it might prove suggestive:—We find the following grants of Record: William Dormer, 400 acres in "James Citty" county on the north side of James river and east side of the Chickahominy, bounded by the lands of Richard Newes, Squire Diggs, and "Mr. Rolfe's Indian ffield;" and to the same 200 acres in Harrop parish, near the lands of Edward Besse, William Davis, and Captain Humphrey Higginson; both of date June 6, 1656, Book No. 3. p. 381.

The inquiry is reprinted in the hope of eliciting further information.

EDITOR.

DLXVIII.—THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—This eminent statesman was at one time intimately connected with the county by ties of property in the immediate neighbourhood of Gloucester, his lordship, then Mr. Disraeli, having acquired the property in question—Taynton Court Farm and Pound

Farm, Taynton, in all 336 acres—through his marriage with Mrs. Wyndham Lewis in 1839. It had belonged to Colonel Viney, of Sandhurst, near Gloucester, and he mortgaged it to Mr. Wyndham Lewis, who married Miss Evans, daughter of Captain Evans, R.N., and niece of Colonel Viney, and became the possessor. On the 21st August, 1862, the estate, with the manor of Little Taynton, was sold by auction to W. Laslett, Esq., M.P., for £13,200. To the day of his death Lord Beaconsfield held the lease of Cathedral House, Gloucester, which he re-leased to the dean and chapter, whose tenant is the Rev. Henry M. J. Bowles. The signature "B. Disraeli" was attached to a requisition signed by nearly 4,000 owners and occupiers of land in Gloucestershire, asking the high sheriff (Wm. P. Price, Esq.) to "convene a county meeting to take into consideration the present depressed state of the agricultural interest, and the best means to be adopted for the relief thereof." The meeting was held on the 9th June, 1849. J.G.

DLXIX.—Gloucestershire Engravings in the "Gentleman's Magazine," 1731-1818.—The following particulars, taken from *A Complete List of the Plates and Wood-cuts in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1731-1818* (London, 1821), will prove useful for reference :—

Bristol Cathedral, Church, and Part of the City, View of, lxi. 1081.
—— Church of St. Mary Redcliff, View of, lxii. 9.
—— Sculpture there, lxxxiii. ii. 545.
—— Cathedral, Motto in, l. 166.
Calcot, Great Barn, View of, and Inscription, lxv. 385.
Cheltenham Church, distant View of, lxviii. 653.
——— Inscription on a Stone near, xlix. 441.
Cirencester Church, Inscription for Thomas Master, and other Monumental Devices, &c., there, lxxvi. 212.
Clifton, View of, lxi. 801.
Cook's Folly, a castellated building near Bristol, View of, lxxxiv. i. 121.
Dean (Forest of), Chapel and School there, View of, lxxxiv. i. 545.
Durdham Down, View from, lxxxv. i. 489.
Fairford Church, Brass Plate for John Tame and his Wife in, lxi. 345.
King's Stanley Church, View of, lxxiv. 709.
Northleach Church, Brass Plate in, lxxvi. 212.
Oddington, Spearheads, &c., found there, lvii. 292.
Prinknash Manor House, Stone Bust of a man [King Henry VIII.] there, lxiv. 980.
Redland Chapel, View of, lxxxv. i. 105.
Severn, Entrances to the Tunnel connecting the Thames and the, lvi. 926 ; lx. 389.

Stapleton Prison, View of, lxxxiv. i. 441.
Stoke Gifford, old Elm Tree at, xxxvi. 504.
Sudeley Castle, View of, lxix. 553.
Tewkesbury, ancient building near, View of, lxxxviii. i. 489.
Tortsworth, great Chestnut Tree at, xxxvi. 321.

The illustrations here enumerated are not first-class works of art; but they will be found more or less interesting. It is to be observed, that beginning with vol. lxxx. (for the year 1810), the volumes of the magazine are divided into parts, which are distinguished by the figures i. and ii.

EDITOR.

DLXX.—THE FOREST OF DEAN.—As mentioned in the *Antiquary*, (Dec. 13, 1873), vol. iv., p. 290, the Forest of Dean was originally of much greater dimensions than it is now. A perambulation of the time of Edward I. shows that the whole of the peninsula formed by the Severn and Wye, as far north-east as Newent, and north to Ross, was comprised in this celebrated forest. Anciently the miners played a most important part in some of the sieges, both as archers and miners. They were at sieges in the years 1310, 1311, 1315, 1317, 1319, and 1355, including those at Berwick-on-Tweed, Northallerton, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. These hardy foresters were the sappers and miners of that period. In the olden time the whole of the ironworks were "forgeæ errantes," or moveable forges, and consumed an enormous quantity of the best timber in the forest; there were seventy-two forges in the reign of Edward I., and at the two at Flaxley more than two oaks were burnt weekly. In giving evidence before the miners' jury, relating to the mine laws, the witnesses wore their caps to show that they were free miners, and instead of taking the oath in the usual way, touched the Gospels with a stick of holly, the same stick being retained for a long time, as it was considered consecrated to the purpose. [See No. CCCCXXIII.] In Newland Church a helmet on a fifteenth-century brass has for its crest a miner equipped for his work, viz., with a cap, a candlestick in his teeth, and a small mattock in his right hand; on his back is a wooden mine-hod, suspended by a shoulder strap; and he has a thick flannel jacket, and short leathern breeches tied with thongs below the knee.

ANTIQUARIUS.

DLXXI.—ROBERT SOUTHEY.—Born at Bristol on the 12th of August, 1774, he proceeded from Westminster School to Oxford, entering Balliol College in 1792. Like Coleridge, whom he at this time met, he was a Republican and a Unitarian. These opinions he afterwards abjured. Shortly after Southey's marriage, Cottle,*

* Joseph Cottle died in 1853, aged 84. These lines concerning him are in Lord Byron's *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*:—

"Bœotian Cottle, rich Bristowa's boast,
Imports old stories from the Cambrian coast,
And sends his goods to market—all alive!
Lines forty thousand, cantos twenty-five."

the Bristol bookseller, purchased his epic poem, "Joan of Arc," for fifty guineas. After visiting Lisbon, the young poet entered at Gray's Inn, but did not long continue his legal studies. In 1801 appeared "Thalaba the Destroyer," a brilliant Eastern poem, which brought him considerable poetic reputation, if little pecuniary profit. In 1804 he went to reside near Keswick, having for his companion Coleridge, while Wordsworth dwelt only fourteen miles away. These distinguished writers were subsequently described as "The Lake School." In 1813 Southey was made Poet Laureate, and in 1821 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. In 1835 Sir Robert Peel granted him a pension of £300 per annum. Southey, who was twice married—his second wife being Caroline Bowles,* the writer of several beautiful lyrics—died at Greta on the 21st of March, 1843. His popularity as a poet was doubtless injured by his choice of topics, all his principal works—"Madoc," "The Curse of Kehama," Roderick, the Last of the Goths," &c.—being concerned with foreign subjects, and having no great attraction for lovers of English poetry. There is, however, in them much writing of a sustained and even sublime character. His minor poems enjoy more favour; and amongst his ballads none are more popular than "Lord William," "Mary, the Maid of the Inn," "The Battle of Blenheim," and "The Old Woman of Berkeley." Southey will also long be remembered for his prose writings, which include memoirs of Nelson, Wesley, Cowper, and others, a "History of the Peninsular War," "Lives of the British Admirals," &c. His prose style is admirable, exhibiting an ease and a swing which have rarely been surpassed.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

DLXXII.—STINCHCOMBE PARISH CHURCH.†—In carrying out, in accordance with the plans of Mr. J. L. Pearson (subsequently engaged in the restoration of Lincoln Cathedral), the enlargement of this church, which consisted of a narrow nave and chancel, distant about two miles from Dursley, it was necessary to pull down the whole of it with the exception of the tower and north porch. This was done in the year 1854. There were indications of Decorated work, and perhaps some a little older, sufficient to determine the style for the new work. The portions pulled down were very dilapidated and ill-built. The tower and the porch, both of the Perpendicular period, are good and of regular masonry. In pulling down the walls of the nave, the remains of a partly solid stone screen, of Perpendicular date, were found built into the side walls at the *place* of the chancel arch (for no arch existed), and in the

* An 8vo volume, forming one of the Dublin University Press Series, has been published (London, 1881), entitled *The Correspondence of Robert Southey with Caroline Bowles*, etc., edited, with an introduction, by Edward Dowden, LL.D., Professor of English Literature in the University of Dublin; and containing a portrait of Caroline Bowles, photographed from a crayon drawing by herself.

† For the particulars here given, we are much indebted to an article by "J. L. P." in the *Church Builder*, 1868, p. 111. A woodcut illustration of the exterior of the building as restored accompanies the article.

north wall of the nave, beside this screen, were found the remains of a rood staircase, but of a much earlier date. The remains of the screen were sufficient to determine its exact character. It has been restored, or rather copied, and divides the vestry from the end of the south aisle.

The present church consists of nave and south aisle, each having a distinct and pointed roof, the old north porch, west tower, and chancel, which has an aisle of one bay on the south side, forming a continuation of the aisle of the nave. In this the organ has been placed, and the space behind the organ is used as a vestry. The church is built up the slope of a steep hill, and in consequence of this it was necessary to raise the floor at intervals by nearly a dozen steps, in proceeding from the west door in the tower. In the old church this was rendered less necessary by making the floor of the nave slope up considerably, but the effect was unpleasing. The building now accommodates about 300 worshippers. The seats are all open, and are made of oak; so also are the chancel stalls. The roofs are open, plastered between the rafters to receive paint; the walls also have been prepared for decorations. The east window, of five lights, is filled with painted glass by Wailes, and also the other windows in the chancel. There are two in the south aisle by Clayton and Bell. The floor of the chancel is paved with tiles; the patterns being reproductions, by Minton, of a series found in the old church, evidently made in that part of the country, as the same patterns are to be seen at Bristol, Gloucester, and elsewhere in the neighbourhood. The old tower needed little repair. It carries a spire of fair proportions, and looks very picturesque among the surrounding trees. The porch has had a parvise over it. An arch was opened out from it into the nave, and it was some years since converted into a pew, or sort of family-box, for which a faculty was obtained.

The great difficulty in the rebuilding of this church on the old site arose from the accumulation of burials about and close up to the walls, and many might have been deterred from entering upon the work; it was, however, carried out to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned. The greatest care was taken by selected workmen, under the immediate superintendence of the vicar, in the removal to new graves, or in the lowering, of the numberless remains that came in the way of the new walls, and in the lowering and levelling of the churchyard, and no unpleasant feeling was created. Attention has been thus drawn to the matter, because it is one that has continually to be dealt with in the restoration and enlargement of churches, but seldom to such an extent as in this instance. Where it is undertaken with the same feelings, and in the same careful and solemn manner, little or no difficulty will in all likelihood be experienced.

In *Church Bells* (Sept. 13, 1879), vol. ix., p. 481, there is a portrait, with a biographical sketch, of the present vicar, Sir George

Prevost, Bart., who for several years (1865-81) held likewise the archdeaconry of Gloucester; and in the following number of the same publication, p. 493, there is an engraving of the exterior of the church, as it now is, with some additional details, from which we make a selection.

When Sir George Prevost became the incumbent in 1834, the nave and chancel which had been built somewhat rudely in the Decorated period, were greatly dilapidated; the east window was closed, and the tracery very much broken; and a rude wooden beam, of modern insertion, held together the north and south walls of the chancel. The porch has a groined roof, over which was a chamber or parvise, which is found in almost all the churches in the immediate neighbourhood. It is not known what purpose this chamber was originally intended to serve by the monks of Gloucester, who, no doubt, built it; but there is a distinct tradition in the parish that at no very distant date, probably about a century ago, an old woman, whose name is preserved on record as Margaret Povey, was put to live there by the parish officers. A few years before the present vicar's appointment a gentleman resident in the parish got possession of it by a faculty (as already referred to), had it opened into the nave, and used it as a pew; but it is not now so appropriated. The new church was consecrated by Bishop Monk on the 26th of July, 1855, when Bishop Wilberforce preached in the morning, and the Rev. John Keble in the afternoon. The whole outlay exceeded £2,000, this amount having been contributed chiefly by the Rev. Isaac Williams, then residing in the parish, and by his friends. Mr. Williams died at Stinchcombe, May 1, 1865, and was buried in the churchyard; and two windows have been erected to his memory in the chancel. There are several other painted windows, most of them memorials. The church is dedicated in the name of St. Cyr, of whom little is known, but who is said to have been a child martyr. The population of the parish is not much above 300; but, as the church is near the confines of two other parishes, Berkeley and Cam, the attendance is comparatively large. The situation is particularly beautiful, on the edge of the Cotswolds, overlooking the rich vale of the Severn, and sufficiently elevated to be a conspicuous object on this side of the river, and clearly discernible beyond it.

J. G.

DLXXIII.—Female Churchwardens.—(See No. CXCI.) In an old register belonging to the parish of Doynton I find the following:—

"Easter Monday, April 20, 1772, Hannah Butler was chosen Churchwarden by the Rector [Thomas Coker, M.A.], and served the office for Mr. Weare's estate." Then follows—"Mem. Hannah Butler was nominated by the Vestry as above mentioned, to serve the office of Churchwarden for Mr. Weare's estate, but was refused at the Visitation at Sodbury to be admitted. Whereupon Mr.

Francis Evans took it voluntarily upon himself to serve it in her stead, and was accordingly sworn into the office."

It would be interesting to know the name of the polite archdeacon or other official who refused to admit a female to the office, and the grounds of the refusal. There can be little doubt that in these days some ladies would be quite as efficient, and not so officious, as some male churchwardens. A. G. H.

Doynton Rectory, Bath.

In 1880 the office was served by a lady, Mrs. Sevier, in the parish of Maisemore. G. A. W.

DLXXIV.—Robert Huntington, D.D., Bishop of Raphoe.—(See No. CCCCLXXXIII.) With reference to Bishop Huntington, I am able now to show that his probable birthplace was Deerhurst, although there is no record of his baptism in the parish register. He is always said to have been born in 1636. His father, (like himself,) a Robert Hüntington, was curate of Deerhurst for some years. The entries in the register are in his handwriting from the middle of 1633 to that of 1635. In that interval a son was born to him, and baptized, but not his distinguished son, Robert. Then comes a handwriting altogether different. At the same time he must still have been the minister of the parish, for I find his signature to a deed dated 1638-9. Subsequently he is found as vicar of the adjoining parish of Leigh, from 1648 to 1661. A stone built into the wall of the chancel at Leigh records his death, and also that of his wife, with this eulogy of the worthy couple :—

"Knowing, useful, peacable, plain was he,
Truly a neighbour, mother, wife was she ;
And if there's a heaven as we proffesse,
Their unseen glory words cannot expresse."*

The following noticeable entry is in the Deerhurst register of burials, in Huntington's handwriting :—

"1634-5. Jan. 29. Joane, the daughter of Thomas Greeninge, nive et frigore enecta, die illo Martis memorando, et in agris rejecta."

Deerhurst Vicarage, Tewkesbury. G. B.

DLXXV.—The old Font of Deerhurst Church.—(Reply to No. CCCCLXXXIV.) Those who may have read the notice respecting the very ancient font of Deerhurst Church will be pleased to learn that it is in good keeping. Its history is a singular one. It must have been shortly before the date of Mr. W. H. Gomonde's letter (1846), to which reference is made in the notice, that the font was purchased from the farmer, on whose premises it had stood for an unknown number of years, by Bishop (then Dean) Wilberforce, and was given by him to Longdon Church, Worcestershire. There it remained for a period of nearly thirty years. It then chanced that a lady (Miss Strickland, of Apperley Court,)

* These lines have been recorded by Dingley, in his *History from Marble*, p. xx.

discovered what seemed to be the stem of the font in a garden close to the Severn, distant about one mile from Deerhurst Church. The same lady generously presented Longdon with a new font, recovered the ancient one, and placed it once more in Deerhurst Church upon its old "footing." The stem bears traces of the same remarkable ornamentation which characterises the bowl; but the weather, during the ages of exposure to it, has very much obliterated the design. Whether or not this font be of the very great antiquity assigned to it by Mr. Westwood and others (A.D. 700), must, I presume, be left as a matter of uncertainty. What, however, scarcely seems to admit of doubt is, that the greater portion of the existing church of Deerhurst dates from before the Conquest.

I may add that in the tower of the church a curious old jointed bier exists, which is thus inscribed :—

"REPENT. O. MAN. WHILE. THERE. IS. BREATH.
THERE'S. NO. REPENTANCE. AFTER. DEATH."

Probably its date is about the year 1700; for it has on it the names of the churchwardens who were then in office.

Deerhurst Vicarage, Tewkesbury. G. B.

DLXXVI. — DR. THOMAS DOVER, OF BRISTOL. — (See No. CCCCXXVII.) In Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. i., p. 135, the following letter from the Rev. Thomas Mangey, LL.D., to Dr. Waller, dated March 4, 1720, has been printed from the original:—

"Dear Doctor,—I am glad of this opportunity of kissing your hand, and telling you something in your profession which is the whole talk of the town. The small-pox for these two months hath raged here more universally and fatally than for some years last past; which hath occasioned some reflections upon the most eminent physicians, especially Dr. Mead and Dr. Friend, who have affected some singularity in their practice upon that distemper. But one Dr. Dover, a man unknown in the faculty, and who hath been a sea-captain for many years, hath contributed very greatly to the diminution of their reputation. He was accidentally called in very lately to one Mrs. Corbot, who had been given over by Dr. Mead, who said she would die in a few hours. This new Doctor affirmed she was murdered by the Physicians, ordered the blisters (being six in number) to be taken off, sends for an operator, and with some difficulty persuades him to take as much blood as he could, which amounted to sixteen ounces. He then takes her out of bed, and orders her clean linen; after that gives her a large draught of sherry, orange, and water, which operated so well, that in two hours time she shewed the signs of recovery, and is now in a very hopeful way. He hath observed the same method with like success with several persons of quality this week, and is as yet in very great vogue. He pretends to have learned the method of cure

in the West Indies, where no one is known to die of the small-pox; and only saith that a greater quantity of blood is to be taken away here, upon account of more luxurious living. He declaims against his brethren of the faculty with public and great vehemence; and particularly against purging and blistering in the distemper, which he affirms to be the death of thousands. It is probable you have received a more particular account from some more able hand; but I promise myself you will excuse this well-meant impertinence from one who hath a respect for the faculty upon your account, and is, with a very sincere esteem, dear Doctor,

"Your faithful humble servant,

"Tho. Mangey.

"Lord Bishop of London's,
Westminster, March 4, 1720."

In 1732 "Thomas Dover, M.B.", published in London an 8vo volume, entitled *The Ancient Physician's Legacy to his Country*, "being what he has collected himself in forty-nine years practice," and "designed for the use of all private families." The book is dedicated to John Tracy, Esq., of Stanway, Gloucestershire. In the opening paragraph he says, "I have spent the greatest part of my life without the least thought of becoming an author; and if it should be asked, What makes me now appear in print: I answer, That I have acquired in physick, by my long study and practice, what I conceive may be for the common benefit of mankind; and therefore I publish my observations." And his concluding words (p. 156) are characteristic of the man:—"N.B. Having taken notice of some errors in the practice of other physicians, I shall frankly acknowledge one in my own: I have hitherto been too zealous in recommending one particular apothecary; but am resolved, for the future, to let all my patients make use of any apothecary they like best; which, I think, is but doing justice to the gentlemen of that profession."

Many passages might be made from the volume; but let one, as found in p. 114, suffice for the present:—"Miss Corbet [the lady mentioned in the letter above] had as high a confluent small pox as ever I saw, ... and the worst symptoms attending her. Dr. Mead, and another physician [Dr. Friend], left her, saying, She could not live six hours. I was called to her; I desired she might instantly be blooded. The Right Honourable the Lady Hotham, her mother, sent for a surgeon, who refused to do it, telling my Lady, that Dr. Mead said, that if she was blooded she would die instantly. I told the Lady, that *colours were all the same to the blind*; I had a black man that blooded very well, and sent for him, who performed the operation: she lost a vast quantity of blood. Miss Corbet declared afterwards, that upon bleeding she found her spirits revived, and, as it were, a new life coming on; and so it pleased God she recovered."

Bristoliensis.

DLXXVII.—The Parish of Cam, 1571.—The Lay Subsidy of 13 Elizabeth, 1571, now in the Public Record Office ($\frac{115}{387}$), gives the following list of persons assessed at that date in the parish of Cam :—

John Davyes in landes	l^{s}	iij^{s}	iiij^{d}
James Mody in landes	xxx^{s}	ij^{s}	
Joane harding in landes	iij^{li}	iiij^{s}	
Thom's harding in landes	iij^{li}	iiij^{s}	
George harding in landes	l^{s}	iij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Thom's More in landes	l^{s}	iij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Willm hickes in goodes	iiij^{li}	iiij	
Edith p*ar*trige in goodes	v^{li}	v^{s}	
Willm parker in goodes	vj^{li}	vj^{s}	
Will'm Selman in goodes	v^{li}	v^{s}	
John Trotman the eld*er* in goodes	xj^{li}	xj^{s}	
Morris Trotman in goodes	iiij^{li}	iiij^{s}	
John bendal in goodes	iiij^{li}	iiij^{s}	
John Sommers in goodes	v^{li}	v^{s}	
Willym phillymore in goodes	iiij^{li}	iiij^{s}	
John Trotman junior in goodes	x^{li}	x^{s}	
John Woodward thelder in goodes	viij^{li}	viij^{s}	
Ric' Woodeward in goodes	vj^{li}	vj^{s}	
John Essington in goodes	iiij^{li}	iiij^{s}	
John Woodward in landes	xxx^{s}	ij^{s}	
Margaret Selman in goodes	iiij^{li}	iiij^{s}	
Ric' Daungerfield in goodes	iij^{li}	iij^{s}	
Ric' payne in goodes	iij^{li}	iij^{s}	
humphrey ally in goodes	iij^{li}	iij^{s}	

W. P. W. Phillimore, B.C.L.

DLXXVIII.—The Accounts of the Churchwardens of Hampnett Parish, 1607-19.

"1607 W^{m} Byshopp, Rich. Sowtherne } Churchwardens who receaved of y^{e} olde Churchwardens xvij^{s} iij^{d} and laide out xvij^{s} v^{d}

1608 Thomas Bycknell, Thomas Rose } Churchwardens

1609 Tho. Bycknell, W^{m} Byshopp } Churchwardens who receaved of y^{e} p'ishioners at xiiij^{d} y^{e} yarde land ij^{l} iij^{s} ix^{d} & laide out for the Churche xlviij^{s} i^{d} so y^{e} pishioners rested in theire debt this day at accompt Aprill y^{e} xvth 1610—4^{s} 4^{d}

M^{r} Henry Atkinson Esquier p'mised towards the making of the peals iij^{s} iiij^{d}

1610 Thomas Rose, Rich. Sowtherne } Churchwardens & Sydesmen & Weyes-men chosen Aprill 17th 1610 who yelded their accompt March 31st 1611 as followeth

They receaved of the P'ishioners that yeare ij^{l} iij^{s} viij^{d} and

layd forth ij^{l} vij ij so that the Church resteth in their debt iij^{s} vj^{d} & M^{r} Tho Bycknell & William Byshopp's debt for y^{e} yeare 1609 iiij^{s} iiij^{d} where note that Ed Byshop oweth yet at vj^{d} y^{e} yard land for the repayre of y^{e} Church iiij^{s} vj^{d}

1611 Thomas Bycknell } Churchwardens & Sydesmen & Weys-
Walt^{r} Hall } men chosen March 31 16ij. They receaved at vj^{d} y^{e} yarde land xiiij^{s} iij^{d}—laide out xxiiij^{s} vj^{d} so that the Church resteth in their debt x^{s} iij^{d} viz ij^{s} iij^{d} to Walt^{r} Hall & the rest to Tho Bycknell
And Edward Bisshoppe yet oweth for his ix yarde land iiij^{s} vj^{d} There is owing to R. Sowtherne which was forgotten xiij^{d}

1612 Thomas Rose } Churchwardens sydesmen & waysemen
Edward Byshopp } for this yeare They receaved nothing of the P'yshioners only j^{d} a piece of every comunicant for bread & wyne for w^{h} there is no accompt to yelde but to set one to y^{e} other
They layde out for themselves & the pyshioners xvij^{s} iiij^{d}

1613 Thomas Bycknell } Churchwardens Sydesmen & Wayse-
and Walter Hall } men for this yeare 1613 Fyrst they bought a newe Byble ij^{li} x^{s} all w^{h} & no more they collected for that purpose only at xvj^{d} y^{e} yard land Secondly they laide out for themselves & the rest of the pyshioners xxvij^{s} iiij^{d} Thirdly of the collection of xxv^{s} at viij^{d} the yard land they have collected iiij^{s} vj^{d} of J^{o} Miller iij^{s} iiij^{d} & Christofer Rose viij^{d}
* * Before any other collection be made this last collection must of right be gathered and every one is to pay but those two
[Note the charge for a Bible under this date, as touching the question whether the new version was ordered by authority to be used in parish churches.]

1614 Tho Rose & Edward Byshop churchwardens sydesmen & waysemen for the yeare 1614 Tho Rose receaved 17^{s} 6^{d} and layd out for this yeare 17^{s} 1^{d} and therefore oweth to the Church v^{d} Edward Byshop receaved 17^{s} 6 and laide out 12^{s} 2^{d} & therefore oweth to the Church v^{s} iiij^{d}

1615 Tho Bicknell & Walter Hall Churchwardens Sydesmen and Waysemen for the yeare 1615 They laid out in theire yeare 21^{s} 2^{d} and receaved nothinge of the pyshioners . . . . 21^{s} 2^{d} W^{m} Byshop paide the next year viz 1616

1616 William Byshop & Thomas Rose chosen Churchwardens Sydesmen & Waysemen for the year 1616 W^{m} Byshop receaved 1^{l} xv^{s} 8^{d} and paide 2^{l} 3^{s} 9^{d} of w^{h} 21^{s} 2^{d} was the former Churchwardens Therefore the Church resteth in his debt 8^{s} 1^{d} Thomas Rose receaved ix^{s} & laid out

vij^{s} xj^{d} and therefore resteth in the Churche his debt xiij^{d}

1617 Thomas Bicknell & Edward Byshopp chosen Churchwardens Sydesmen & Waysmen for the yeare 1617 Thomas Bycknell receaved nothinge but hath layde out for the Church & pyshioners xiiij^{s} viij^{d} Edward Bishop receaved nothing but hath layd out v^{s} viij^{d} but he was indebted to the Church 1614 v^{s} iiij^{d} and therefore the Church oweth him iiij^{d}

1618 Thomas Rose & Thomas Lanchbury chosen churchwardens sydesmen & waysmen for this year 1618 Tho Rose receaved 4^{s} 2^{d} & laide out 5^{s} 6^{d} so is indebted by the Church 8^{d} Tho Lanch : receaved 13^{s} 3^{d} & laide out 12^{s} 5^{d} so is indebted to the Church 10^{d}

Note for the said collection Tho^{s} Bicknell oweth the Church 10^{d} & W^{m} Bishop the ..... 3^{s}

1619 Thomas Bicknell & Walt^{r} Hall chosen churchwardens Sydesmen & waysmen for this yeare April 4th "

It will be seen above (under the year 1613) that a rate of xvj*d.* the yard land produced ij*l.* x*s.* It is probable therefore that the yard land in this part of Gloucestershire contained about 35 acres. The acreage of Hampnett by the tithe-map is 1353a. 2r. 20p., exclusive of glebe; but remeasurement of several fields has proved this tithe-map measurement to be too high. In all probability the acreage of Hampnett does not much exceed 1330 acres. In this case the yard land would comprise about 35 acres. Thirty eight times thirty five acres amounts to 1330 acres; and thirty eight times sixteen pence would produce £2 10s. 8d.

Copy of the Churchwardens' account for the year 1610 on a loose sheet of paper, much injured, and therefore in part undecypherable, in the early vellum register of Hampnett :—

"Hampnett 1610 The accompte of Thomas Rose & Richard [Sowtherne] Churchwardens for the yeare 1610 immedi [ately] vp March 31th 1611

Receaved : Inp'mis receaved of the pyshioners to buy Bysho[p Jewell's] works aft^{r} rate of viij^{d} the yard lande Item receaved of the pyshioners towards the ..... of the Church visitacon expence maymed sou[ldiers] ..... castle money & other thinges in the charge of the Ch[urchwardens] aft^{r} the rate of vj^{d} the yarde land xxxiiij Beside iiij^{s} vj^{d} that Edward Byshop is yet to [pay] Item receaved of the communicants at Ea[ster]

Layd out Inp'mis at the visitation at Cycist^{r}... ..Item maymed souldiers xiij^{d}/ij^{s} ij^{d}/ij^{s} ij^{d}/ij...Item layde out at the Court at Glouc^{r} uppon T [Thursday ?]* Octb^{r} xxvth being called thither upp[on] c^{r}tayne Church seats in decay & ..... Item slating of the Church to Thomas Powle.....Item glazing of the Church windowes & wo

* As far as I can make out, the 25th October, 1610, was a Thursday.

.....Item a rope for the saunce bell.....Item the mending of the bell whelle.....Item whitleather..... Item W^{m} Lewis the hanginge of the Clapps [clappers] .....Item the receavinge of ij bills of p'sentment ..... Item bread and wyne by Thomas Rose.....Item byshop Jewels works.....Item nayles for the bell wheele.....
So the Church resteth in their debt iij^{s} vi^{d} and . . . . & W^{m} Byshops debt for the yeare 1609

M^{d} [memorandum] of the somes aforesaid laide out Richard Sowtherne for his pte laide . . . . viz at the visitacon ij^{s} maymed souldiers ij^{d} nayles j^{d} Bread & . . . . and hath receaved of the comunicants xiiij^{d} and so owinge . . . ."

It is unfortunate that in this account the part of the paper on which the sums paid were figured, has been rubbed off in the course of years; but in the account in the vellum register for 1610, of which the above is simply a detailed statement, the Churchwardens received £2 3s. 8d., and laid out £2 7s. 2d. The same entry shows that Wm. Bishop owed 4s. 6d., at 6d. the yard land; therefore his farm consisted of about 315 acres (the yard land at Hampnett apparently comprising 35 acres). Bishop Jewel's *Works* appear to have been purchased for £1 5s. 0d.; for the Churchwardens received for that purpose at the rate of 8d. the yard land. (The Bible purchased in 1613 for £2 10s. 0d. was at 16d. the yard land.) Deducting the sum of £1 5s. 0d. from the Churchwardens' total expenditure of £2 7s. 2d., they appear to have laid out for all other purposes £1 2s. 2d.

Hampnett Rectory, Northleach. WM. WIGGIN, M.A.

DLXXIX.—BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTER CATHEDRALS.—In the *Builder* (Dec. 10, 1881), vol. xli., p. 738, there is a letter from a correspondent, who, having lately completed a tour of all the English and Welsh cathedrals, thinks it "an appropriate occasion for gathering up into a paragraph or two some of those notes and queries suggested by the present condition of these interesting fabrics." What he writes of the two cathedrals with which we are more intimately concerned, may prove suggestive.

Bristol.—Closely linked with the remembrance of Bristol is a strong feeling of commendation for the energy displayed in bringing to a completion the building of an entire nave, probably the most important work among our cathedrals which this generation has witnessed. One would like to see the three towers finished, giving a distinctive character to the exterior. There is a movement just now on foot to bring the south-west tower up to the the level of its fellow; but what of the pinnacles and parapets of the tower at the crossing? where are they gone, and in what manner are they to be replaced? And what hope is there of the general exterior being cleaned, which is so much needed? Is the considerable remaining cloister to be restored and rebuilt as a quadrangle?

Gloucester.—The organ surmounting the screen, and which is so conspicuous looking down the nave, is an incongruous, if not ugly, object here, with its three uprights with flattened heads. Something of the lightness of design adopted for the case at Lincoln might be an improvement. Others have suggested dividing the organ; but, would this cathedral look well with an almost unbroken vista, considering the contrast between nave and choir? J. G.

DLXXX.—Old Painting at Gloucester, 1732.—In a letter from Dr. Ducarel to Horace Walpole, dated May 20, 1762, and published in Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iv., p. 705, what follows may be found:—"When I was at Gloucester, in 1732, I there saw a large piece of painting, on board, representing the Day of Judgment, newly found hid behind a wall, and about eight feet square, in which our Saviour's wounds in particular seemed to be extremely well represented. But when done, or by whom, I know not; and whether in oil colours I do not at present recollect." Any further particulars of this old Gloucester painting will be acceptable.

Antiquarius.

DLXXXI.—Atkyns's "Gloucestershire."—(Reply to No. CXX.; see also No. CCCXXXVIII.) Some information respecting the two editions of this old folio is desired; and accordingly, with the help of Upcott's *English Topography*, vol. i. pp. 246-9, the following particulars have been compiled.

The Ancient and Present State of Glocestershire. By Sir Robert Atkyns. London: Printed by W. Bowyer for Robert Gosling, at the Mitre, near the Inner Temple Gate, in Fleet-street. 1712.

Title-page as above; preface and advertisement, 7 pages; author's epitaph, 1 page; Ancient and Present State of Glocestershire, 859 pages; and index of the more considerable persons, and of the hamlets contained in this book, 7 pages.

The Ancient and Present State of Glocestershire. By Sir Robert Atkyns, Knt. The Second Edition. Illustrated with seventy-three Copper-plates, containing a Map of the County, a Plan and Prospect of the City, a View of the Cathedral, sixty-one Seats, and three hundred and twenty Coats of Arms, of the Nobility and Gentry residing in the County at the time of the first publication. London: Printed in the year MDCCXII. Reprinted by T. Spilsbury, for W. Herbert, at No. 27, in Goulston-Square; and Sold by J. Millan, at Charing Cross; T. Payne, at the Mews-Gate; Davis and Reymers, opposite Gray's-Inn Gate, Holborn; B. White, in Fleet-Street; Baker and Leigh, in York-Street, and T. Davies, in Russel-Street, Covent-Garden; J. Brotherton and H. Parker, in Cornhill; G. Keith, in Gracechurch-Street; J. Buckland, Hawes, and Co., Johnson and Payne, in Pater-Noster Row; T. Cadell, Successor to Mr. Millar, in the Strand; and W. Otridge, behind the New Church in the Strand. MDCCLXVIII.

Title-page as above; preface and advertisement, 6 pages; author's epitaph, and directions to the binder for placing the plates contained in this work, 2 pages; Ancient and Present State of Glocestershire, 452 pages; and index, 6 pages.

There are large-paper copies of the second edition.

In both editions there are plates, the first having one more than the second; and all of them, except Nos. 1-10, are drawn and engraved by I. Kip, and are likewise folded. The following is an accurate list, the figures within brackets referring to the paging of the second edition:—

1. Portrait of the Author. Mr. V^dr Gucht sc. To face the title. Not in the second edition.

2-9. Eight plates, containing 320 coats of arms; to follow the preface in alphabetical order in both editions.

10. Map of Glocestershire, A.D. 1712. Folded. p. 1. in both editions.

11. Plan of Glocester City. Tho^s Brown, Esq., Alderman. p. 82 (44).

12. West Prospect of same. Sir John Powell, Judge of the Queen's Bench. p. 82 (45, and dedicated to the Mayor and Aldermen).

13. North Prospect of Glocester Cathedral. Knightley Chetwood, D.D., Dean. p. 126 (65).

14. Wyck, the seat of Richard Haines, Esq. p. 200 (103).

15. Alderley, of Mrs. Hale, widow of Matthew Hale, Esq. p. 208 (107).

16. Knole, of Tho^s Chester, Esq. p. 212 (110).

17. Over, of John Dowell, Esq. p. 214 (111).

18. Alveston, of Edward Hill, Esq. p. 216 (111).

19. Amney, of Robert Pleydell, Esq. p. 218 (113).

20. Shurdington, of Dulcibella Laurence, relict of Wm. Laurence, Esq. p. 240 (124).

21. Badminton, of the Duke of Beaufort. p. 242 (125).

22. Barrington, of Edmond Bray, Esq. p. 251 (131).

23. Battesford, of Richard Freeman, Esq. p. 256 (133).

24. Berkeley Castle, of the Earl of Berkeley. p. 260 (136).

25. Broadwell, of Danvers Hodges, Esq. p. 301 (157).

26. Cirencester, of Allen Bathurst, Esq. p. 344 (179).

27. The Abbey in Cirencester, of Thomas Master, Esq. p. 346 (180).

28. Southam, of Kinard de la Bere, Esq. p. 356 (185).

29. Williamstrip, of Henry Ireton, Esq. p. 364 (190).

30. Little Compton, of Sir Richard Howe, Bart. p. 366 (191).

31. Coberly, of Jonathan Castelman, Esq. p. 376 (197).

32. Didmarton, of Robert Codrington, Esq. p. 390 (204).

33. Sandywell, of Henry Brett, Esq. p. 400 (209).

34. Upper Dowdeswell, of Lionel Rich, Esq. p. 400 (209).

35. Dumbleton, of Sir Richard Cocks, Bart. p. 406 (213).

36. Dyrham, of William Blathwait, Esq. p. 414 (216).
37. Easington, of Nathaniel Stephens, Esq. p. 418 (218).
38. Fairford, of Samuel Barker, Esq. p. 431 (226).
39. Flaxley, of Mrs. Bovey. p. 436 (228).
40. Hampton, of Philip Shepard, Esq. p. 452 (237).
41. Hardwick Park Court, of William Trye, Esq. p. 456 (238).
42. Hatherop, of Sir John Webb, Bart. p. 464 (243).
43. Hales Abbey, of the Lord Tracy. p. 471 (247).
44. Henbury, of Simon Harcourt, Esq. p. 472 (248).
45. Henbury, of Mr. John Sampson. p. 474 (248).
46. Kingsweston, of Edward Southwell, Esq. p. 476 (249).
47. Hull, *alias* Hill, of Sir Edward Fust, Bart. p. 478 (251).
48. Kempsford, of the Lord Viscount Weymouth. p. 490 (257).
49. Leckhampton, of the Rev. Thomas Norwood. p. 530 (277).
50. Cleeve Hill, of William Player, Esq. p. 547 (286).
51. Miserden, of William Sandys, Esq. p. 560 (294).
52. Clower-Wall, of Francis Wyndham, Esq. p. 574 (301).
53. Nibley, of George Smyth, Esq. p. 578 (303).
54. Wotton, of Thos Horton, Esq. p. 585 (307).
55. Rendcomb, of Sir John Guise, Bart. p. 618 (324).
56. Saperton, of Sir Robert Atkyns. p. 637 (335).
57. Sherborne, of Sir Ralph Dutton, Bart. p. 644 (339).
58. Shipton Moyne, of Mrs. Hodges, relict of Thos Hodges, Esq. p. 646 (340).
59. Shipton Moyne, of Walter Estcourt, Esq. p. 647 (340).
60. Syston, of Samuel Trotman, Esq. p. 654 (344).
61. Stanway, of John Tracy, Esq. p. 684 (360).
62. Stoke Gifford, of John Berkeley, Esq. p. 690 (360).
63. Maugersbury, of Edmond Chamberlain, Esq. p. 694 (365).
64. Lypiatt, of Thomas Stephens, Esq. p. 700 (368).
65. Swell, of Sir Robert Atkyns. p. 704 (371).
66. Chepstow Castle, belonging to the Duke of Beaufort. p. 775 (407).
67. Toddington, the seat of the Lord Tracy. p. 779 (409).
68. Tortworth, of Matthew Ducie Moreton, Esq. p. 784 (412).
69. Westbury Court, of Maynard Colchester, Esq. p. 799 (420).
70. Sneed Park, of Joseph Jackson, Esq. p. 804 (422).
71. Stoke Bishop, of Sir Thomas Cann. p. 804 (422).
72. Witcombe Park, of Sir Michael Hickes. p. 844 (444).
73. Bradley, of Thomas Dawes, Esq. p. 854 (449).
74. Sevenhampton, of Sir William Dodwell. p. 858 (451).

The foregoing list, while useful in a bibliographical point of view, will serve also to show who were the principal inhabitants of the county at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and the great changes which have taken place amongst the leading families within less than two hundred years.

EDITOR.

DLXXXII.—"CHURCH OF ENGLAND MAGAZINE": GLOUCESTERSHIRE CHURCHES.—Some readers may be glad to know that in this

good old periodical, from the year 1841 to 1870, inclusive, they may find letterpress descriptions, with illustrations, more or less satisfactory, of the following Gloucestershire churches :—

Vol. xi., p. 425.	Gloucester Cathedral.
„ xiii., p. 353.	Bristol Cathedral.
„ xvii., p. 393.	St. John's, Cirencester.
„ xx., p. 1.	Tewkesbury Abbey Church.
„ xxii., p. 361.	St. John's, Cirencester.
„ xxvii., p. 1.	St. Stephen's, Bristol.
„ xlvii., p. 217.	St. Peter's, Cheltenham.
„ lviii., p. 145.	St. Michael's, Gloucester.
„ lxii., p. 73.	Charlton Kings.
„ lxiii., p. 289.	Northleach.
„ lxix., p. 289.	Nailsworth Chapel.

In vol. xxiv., p. 1, there is a description, with an engraving of the exterior, of St. Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol ; but this grand building is a little beyond the confines of Gloucestershire, and therefore has not been included in the foregoing list.

EDITOR.

DLXXXIII.—THE STROUD CLERGY, 1841.—It is, I think, worthy of note, that (as recorded in the *Clergy List* for 1841, the first annual issue of that very useful publication) the Rev. Matthew Blagden Hale, M.A., now Bishop of Brisbane, Australia, then held the incumbency of Stroud, having been appointed thereto in 1839 ; and that at the same time the Rev. Edward Harold Browne, M.A., now Bishop of Winchester, held the chaplaincy of Trinity Church, Stroud, to which he had been appointed in the previous year. I am not aware that any other parish in the kingdom can boast of having had contemporaneously in each of her two churches a clergyman destined in due course to grace the bench of bishops. I shall be glad to know whether a parallel case can be adduced.

CLERICUS.

DLXXXIV.—LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS AND POLL BOOKS.—Gloucestershire Land Tax Assessments are in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, at Gloucester, dating from the year 1775 ; and a Poll Book, 1776 (the earliest I have yet seen for the county), is in the British Museum. Can any reader inform me whether Land Tax Assessments or Poll Books exist of earlier dates than those above named, and, if so, where they are deposited ?

Royal Dublin Society. ROBT. EDWIN LYNE, M.R.I.A.

DLXXXV.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE TOKENS.—(See No. CCCXLVIII.) The following list is reprinted (with some slight changes) from *Collectanea Glocestriensia*, etc., pp. 252-6, with a view to additions and corrections from those who may be able and disposed to make them :—

Badminton.

1. [*Obv.*] A Beggar asking alms. "I was hungry, and ye gave meat."—[*Rev.*] "To the illustrious Duke of Beaufort, the friend of mankind, and his worthy Tenants who reduced the price of their wheat to 9*s.* per bushel. A.D. 1796."* Between sprigs of laurel and oak, a small portcullis at top. "Badminton Token." *Bronze.*
2. Same as No. 1.—As No. 1.—[*Edge*] "Badminton Token."
3. A Wheatsheaf. "Relief against monopoly."—As No. 1.
4. A Scales. "3½ lb. of Bread for 1st April, 1796. [? "6½ lb. of Bread for 1*s.* April, 1796."] God be praised."—As No. 1.
5. A Scales. "The sale of Corn by weight proposed. 1796."—As No. 1.
6. A Head. "He feels for his people's wants, and relieves them."—As No. 1.
7. A Ship in full sail. "Corn imported by Government. 1796."—As No. 1.
8. A Plough and Harrows. "Success to the Cultivation of Waste Lands."—As No. 1.

Brimscombe Port.

1. A View of the entrance of the Tunnel.—A Barge sailing. "Thames and Severn Canal. MDCCXCV."—[*Edge*] "Payable at Brimscombe Port."
2. The same. *Gilt.*

Bristol.

"Let Trade and Commerce flourish. Sept. 6, 1811. Issued by W. Sheppard."—"Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, South Wales, and Bristol Token. 12 Pence."

Cheltenham.

1. Figure of Hygeia, holding the King's profile. "Georgio III. Optimo Principi. 1789."—The Building over the Well. "Ob Salutem restauratam. S. Moreau, Arbit. Eleg. Cheltenham, Excud. Cur. 1788." *Silver.*
2. "Georgius Dei Gratia."—"Cheltenham. July 12, 1788." *Scolloped edges.*
3. A View of Spa Walk and Church. "Value One Penny."—"A Pound Note for 240 Tokens given by John Bishop and C°. Cheltenham. 1811.
4. As No. 3. "Value One Shilling."—"A Pound Note for 20 Tokens given by Will^m Bastine. Cheltenham. 1811."

Clifton.

A Dragon.—"Clifton. 1735."

Gloucester.

1. N. View of Cathedral. "St. Peter's, Gloucester. Bt. 1204.

* See No. DXXII., p. 54, "Gloucestershire Farmers and High Prices of Corn, 1795."

Jacobs."—A Cypher "T. G." between palm leaves. "British Penny. 1797."—[*Edge*] "I promise to pay on demand One Penny."

2. N.E. View of Cathedral. "Gloucester Cathedral. First built 1061."—The arms of Gloucester. "City Token. 1797. *P. Kempson fecit.*"
3. View of Church. "St. John's Church."—As No. 2.
4. View of Church and Ancient Building. "St. Mary de Crypt Church and School."—As No. 2.
5. View of Church. "St. Mary de Lode Church."—As No. 2.
6. Another different.
7. As No. 5.—As No. 2. *Silver Gilt.*
8. N. View of Church. "St. Michael's Church."—As No. 2.
9. View of Church. "St. Nicholas' Church."—As No. 2.
10. An Ancient Cross. "The High Cross taken down in 1751."—As No. 2.
11. An Ancient Building. "White Friars." Palm and laurel branches crossed.—As No. 2.
12. A Large Building. "The New County Gaol." Iron Chains.—As No. 2.
13. "St. Bartholomew's Hospital rebuilt 1789."—As No. 2.
14. Distant View of City. "Success to the Trade and Commerce of Gloucester. 1797."—A Ship sailing. "Gloucester and Berkeley Canal. Act obtained. 1793."—[*Edge*] "Payable at Gloucester." *Brass.*
15. The same. *Bronze.*
16. A Barge sailing. "Gloucester and Berkeley Canal commenced. 1793."—"Resumed under the auspices of the Duke of Gloucester. 15. June. A.D. 1818. and completed. 26. April. 1827." *White metal.*
17. "Gloucester Token. One Shilling."—"Payable at Jas. Whalley's, Gloucester, and at No. 10. Charlotte St., Fitzroy Square, London."
18. "Gloucester Token. Two Shillings and Six-pence." City Arms.—"A Pound Note for eight Tokens given by J. Whalley, Glocester, and at No. 10. Charlotte St., Fitzroy Square, London."
19. View of Cathedral. "Gloucester County and City Token. MDCCCXI."—City Arms. "For XII. Pence".
20. City Arms. "Gloucester City Token. One Shilling."—"To facilitate Trade. October 20. 1811. Payable on demand by Saunders and Butt."

Newent.

A Griffin's Head on a shield supported by a Crab-tree. "Industry leads to Honour."—In a circular form, "Several Thousands young, healthy, and fine Crab Apple and Pear Stocks raised from the Kernel to be sold by J. Morse,

Newent, Gloucestershire."—[*Edge*] "Payable at Newent." The remainder engrailed.

DLXXXVI.—Three Inscriptions in Henbury Churchyard.—I lately visited the well-kept graveyard which surrounds the parish church of Henbury, and copied the following inscriptions, which, though not commemorating very notable individuals, may be deemed worthy of insertion :—

(1) "[Near this] place lieth the body of Joseph Wills, of Long Ashton, in the County of Somst, Gardner, who departed this life the 20th day of August, A.D. 1720, aged 45 years.

"Pomona's treasures gone, her glory fled,
And Flora's beauty lost since thou art dead :
The trees, and plants, & flowers now fading stand,
Which us'd to flourish by thy skilful hand.
'Twas by thy skilful hand that they did bring
Treasures of Autumn, pleasure of the Spring.
Alas ! that neither flower, nor plant, nor tree,
Could thee reprive [*sic*], so oft reprived by thee."

(2) "Here lieth the body of Scipio Africanus, Negro Servant to y^{e} Right Honourable Charles William, Earl of Suffolk and Brādon, who died y^{e} 21st December, 1720, aged 18 years.

"I who was born a Pagan and a Slave,
Now sweetly sleep a Christian in my grave.
What tho' my hue was dark, my Savior's sight
Shall change this darkness into radiant light.
Such grace to me my Lord on earth has giv'n,
To recommend me to my Lord in heaven,
Whose glorious second coming here I wait,
With Saints and Angels him to celebrate."

(3) "In remembrance of Sergeant Thomas Adams, C Battery 5th Royal Horse Artillery, who departed this life at Umballa, East Indies, September 9th, 1863, aged 26 years.

"Lines sent by Sergeant T. Adams, Umballa, India, to his parents in England.

"Man's life is but a chequered scene,
A round of joy and sorrow ;
We view the past as what has been,
But who foresees the morrow ?

"What though on earth we meet no more,
And seas our homes may sever,
Still let us hope when life is o'er,
To meet in heaven for ever."

I have in my time seen and examined not a few churchyards, large and small ; and I cannot remember one in which there are as many inscriptions to the memory of "old and faithful servants" as may be found at Henbury. This fact speaks well for the neighbourhood in former days. Where is the portrait of Scipio Africanus ?

Viator.

DLXXXVII.—Index to Monumental Inscriptions, Filton.—In the chancel of the church there are three mural inscriptions, of which literal copies have been taken (1881); and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death and the age in each case :—

1880.	July 12.	Kearsey, Gertrude Bertha O.E.A.,	16
1835.	Oct. 14.	Poulden, Henriotta,	42
1845.	Jan. 3.	Poulden, Harriet,	70
1845.	March 16.	Poulden, Rear-Admiral Richard,	81

Bigland, vol. i., pp. 580, 581, gives inscriptions on six flatstones (three in the chancel and three in the south transept), but since his house the church has been restored, and they are not now visible. The names and dates were as follows :—

1690.	April 2.	Blake, Grace,	70
1682.	Dec. .	Blake, John,	
1637.	Feb. 17.	Hull, Abigail,	1
1714.	Dec. . .	Pidding, Jane,	13
1723.	Sept. 21.	Pidding, Jane,	49
1721.	April 9.	Pidding, Thomas,	3
1741.	April 19.	Wade, Elinor,	80
1716.	May 7.	Wade, John, Gent.,	

The Rev. James Pidding, who was rector of the parish (1705-30), and whose wife died, as stated here, in 1723, rebuilt the east end of the parsonage at his own cost in 1716, having two years before paved the chancel with brick.

Viator.

DLXXXVIII. — Old Clock at the Chetham College, Manchester.—From the *Palatine Note-book* (March, 1882), vol. ii., p. 57, we reprint what follows :—

The old one-fingered clock at the top of the staircase of the Chetham Library has the following inscription on the pendulum :—

"This Clock,
For nearly 200 years in the possession of the Family
of
Mills of Miserden, in the C° Gloucester,
was presented to
Chetham's Library
by
Thomas W. Freston.
MDCCCLXIX."

Above this are the arms of the Mills family in coloured porcelain. Barry of ten *ar.* and *vert*, over all six escutcheons *gu.*, three, two, and one. Motto : *Hodie mihi, cras tibi.* Miserden is in Bisley hundred, six miles N.E. of Stroud. There are references to the Mills family of Hazel House, Miserden, in the Gloucestershire histories [for index to monumental inscriptions, see *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, No. CCCXII.]; and the family is still resident in the neighbourhood. One or two generations of them are

perpetuated in the following inscription in the aisle of Miserden Church, which has been kindly copied by the Rev. B. H. Blacker, M.A. :—"M. S. | Gulielmi Mills | de Hasel house, | et Saræ, uxoris ejus. | Ille, vir probus et | honestus, omnibus | carus, morte correptus | fuit anno 1724, | ætatis 68. | Ipsa, vidua plorans, | mater pia et benigna, | tandem efflavit animam | anno 1761, | ætatis 91. | Item Elizæ, uxoris | Gulielmi Mills | de Hasel house, Armigeri, | quæ, ob castitatem | & pietatem | eximie illustris, ex hac | vita in spem melioris | discessit anno 1746, | ætatis 48. | Item Gulielmi Mills | de Hasel house, Armigeri. | Obiit anno 1776, | ætatis 82." |

DLXXXIX.—Assize of Bread, &c., Northleach.—The Rev. David Royce sent the communication which is here reprinted, to *Notes and Queries* (6th S. v. 69), Jan. 28, 1882 :—

"The following entry is made in the accounts of the borough of Northleach :—

'Norlach burrowe, 1578.—The corte hollden by Mr baylife and the Rest of the borchissis the to & xx daye of octobar, 1578. A faut mad bi nycholas bront of Stowe of the hollde [Stow on the Wold] for bringing of bred to the marcat wyche bred lacket weyte, in the peny wytt lofe weyded nomor but nyteene unsis.

'The to peny wytt lofe weying vi and xxx unsis.

'The peny wetten lofe weying vi & xx unsis.'

"What two classes of bread are these? From another entry the weight of bread seems to vary with the price of corn. Charges for 'dowling the downes and warning the watch, 00 05. 00,' and, in the return of the town armour, 'allman ryvatts' (see also Turner's *Records of Oxford*), occur. Information on these particulars and parallel instances will greatly oblige."

In the same volume, p. 216, Mr. F. C. Birkbeck Terry replied :—"The two classes of bread mentioned in your correspondent's note are evidently white bread and wheaten bread. In Cowel's *Interpreter of Law Terms*, sub 'Bread of Treat or Trite,' I find : '*Panis Tritici*, Is one of those sorts of Bread mention'd in the Stat. of Assise of Bread and Ale, 51 H. 3, Stat. 1, where you may read of Wastel Bread, Cocket Bread, and Bread of Treat, which may answer to three sorts now in use with us, call'd White, Wheaten, and Household Bread.'

"'Allman ryvatts', according to Minsheu (1617), are 'a certaine kinde of Armour, or Corslet for the body of a man, with the sleeues or braces of maile, or plates of iron, for the defense of the armes, so called because they be riuetted, or buckled after the old Alman fashion. For *riuer* in French is to riuet or clench, as the turning back the point of a naile, or such like; and *Alman* is a German, or High Dutchman.' Cf. also Halliwell's *Dictionary* and Cowel's *Interpreter of Law Terms*."

DXC.—"Always too late!"—The following extract from Walpole's *History of England* (London, 1878), vol. i., p. 100, is

worthy of note:—Macaulay tells us that at the close of the seventeenth century Bristol was the second city in Great Britain. There were at the least five cities more populous in 1815. The Mersey and the Clyde were defeating the Severn and the Avon; and Liverpool and Glasgow were rapidly becoming the great ports of the West. Yet Bristol had advantages which might have saved it from its defeat. Gloucestershire and Wales were as rich in mineral wealth as the neighbourhood of Manchester; and the estuary of the Severn was more accessible and less dangerous than the estuary of the Mersey. Less than 100 years ago "the small quantity of Manchester woollens and cottons, manufactured for exportation, was carried on horses' backs to Bewdley and Bridgnorth, on the Severn, from whence" it was "floated down that river to Bristol, then the chief seaport on the west coast." (Smiles' *Brindley*, p. 240.) The energy of the Duke of Bridgewater, and the genius of Brindley, diverted this trade into a new channel. "Liverpool," as Telford wrote in 1799,. "has taken firm root in the country by means of the canals; it is young, vigorous, and well situated. Bristol is sinking in commercial importance; its merchants are rich and indolent, and in their projects they are always too late!" (Telford to Mr. Andrew Little, 1799, quoted in Smiles' *Telford*, p. 185.)

J. G.

DXCI.—Petitions from the House of Lords' MSS., 1640-1. —The enclosed petitions, as in the *Fourth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission*, Appendix, p. 49, are at your service, if you think them suitable for insertion.

Harescombe Rectory, Stroud. J. Melland Hall, M.A.

I.

1640-1, Feb. 9.—Petition of Robert Cooke, of Painswick, in the county of Gloucester, clothier, and William Hanman, mariner, on behalf of themselves and others, in the county of Gloucester; about April last, Sir Ralph Dutton and Wm. Trye, two of the deputy-lieutenants for the county, issued warrants for pressing soldiers, and for levying 1000*l.* upon their division of the county for coat and conduct money; Sir Ralph Dutton afterwards sent out many warrants privately to press men for soldiers, and then released them on payment of monies to himself and his servants; he and his servants received the coat and conduct money instead of the duly appointed treasurers, so that no account could be obtained; he caused Cooke and others to be attached, though they had paid their assessment, and would not release them, except on payment of heavy fees to the messengers; which Cooke refusing, was called before the council board to answer; Hanman was committed for refusing to take press money, though he had already been pressed by Sir Wm. Guise, for the King's service in ships; pray for a commission to enquire into these

complaints, petitioners being but tradesmen, and the witnesses many in number and far from London. L. J., iv. 156.

Annexed,

1. Articles against Sir Ralph Dutton.

II.

1640-1, Feb. 9.—Petition of John Sedgwick, clerk, and the parishioners of Bisley, in the county of Gloucester; their former vicar, Christopher Windle, being very old and infirm, agreed to resign, on receiving an allowance, with consent of the Bishop of Gloucester and the Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Keeper, whereupon John Sedgwick was appointed his successor; Windle shortly after died; but about three years ago Daniel Layford, on a false charge of simony in the High Commission Court, obtained Sedgwick's deprivation and his own institution to the living, and many of the parishioners were put to great expense on the same charge, paying 30*l.* privately to Sir John Lambe, besides costs, before they could clear themselves; Layford is superstitious in observance of ceremonies, but lax in performance of duties, being frequently drunk, and now lying a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench; pray that they may have their former minister, John Sedgwick, restored to them.

1640-1, Feb. 9.—Draft order for Sedgwick to be restored, so long as Layford continues a prisoner.

DXCII.—Thomas Longden, Mayor of Gloucester, 1695.—He is given by Fosbroke in his list of mayors of this city. Who was he? He married a Miss Butt. What relation did she bear to Mary, daughter of Richard Butt, of Arlingham, Gloucestershire, who married (1754) Vere, third Earl Poulett? Robert, son of Thomas Longden, was proctor of the Court of Arches; he married, Feb. 23, 1745, Lucy, daughter of Thomas Crawley, whose eldest grandson became in 1789 Sir Thomas Crawley-Boevey, 2nd bart., of Flaxley Abbey. There was a Robert Longden of Christ Church, Oxford, who took his B.A. degree Nov. 15, 1694. Could he have been the son of Thomas? There is a deed in the possession of the family, dated March 27, 1699, relative to the transference of property to Thomas Longden and Robert Longden, his son. This, amongst others, is witnessed by Caple Longden, about whom I know nothing. We have another link with Gloucestershire. Roger, only surviving son of Robert Longden, married (1785) Elizabeth, dau. and coheiress of George Chapman, Esq. Thomas Raymond, son of Wm. Raymond, of Thornbury, married Mary, sister of Elizabeth Chapman, and in 1796 assumed the name and arms of Symons on succeeding Sir Richard Symons (Peers), Bart., in the possession of the Mynde, Herefordshire. I shall be very grateful for information.

Oakwood, Crawley, Sussex. H. Isham Longden.

DXCIII.—The Rev. Charles Neale, Rector of Harescombe, 1741-69.—This inscription on a flatstone in the churchyard of

Harescombe is now barely legible, and as a record of a faithful pastor its preservation is desirable.

Harescombe Rectory, Stroud. J. Melland Hall, M.A.

"Hic juxta cineres paternos
corpus suum sepeliri voluit
Carolus Neale, A.B.,
hujusce Parochiæ Rector fidelis:
Vir
litteris sacris et humanis
e primâ ætate innutritus,
in munere concionatorio
operosus et felix,
ad omnia officii Pastoralis munia
promptus semper et alacris:
Filius, Frater, Amicus inter præstantissimos.
Erga omnes hominum ordines
egregiè benevolus,
quas eximias dotes invicta celavit modestia.
Obiit 14 Jun: Anno { Salutis humanæ 1769.
{ Ætatis suæ 50.
Multum dilectus, multum desideratus."

According to the *Catalogue of Oxford Graduates* (1851), p. 474, Mr. Neale took his degree June 30, 1739.

DXCIV.—Murder of Richard Ruddle, 1743.—In the churchyard of Westbury-on-Trym there is a headstone with this inscription:—"To the memory of Richard Ruddle, who was Coachman to S^{r} Robert Cann (Bar^{t},) 21 years, and was Robb'd and Murder'd by Burnet & Payne, Oct^{r} 27th, 1743, aged 52 years." Can you refer me to any account of this outrage, and of the trial of the murderers?

Viator.

DXCV.—Captain Woodes Rogers.—(See No. CCCCXXVII.) Can any correspondent supply me with information concerning the birth and parentage of this voyager, or further particulars than are contained in the Note on Dr. Dover? It appears he was appointed Governor of Providence Island, in the Bahamas, in 1717, where he exterminated the pirates infesting those parts, and fitted out several ships for carrying on a trade with the Spaniards in the Gulf of Mexico. In the Sloane MSS., British Museum, there is a petition, dated London, 29th Feb., 1727-8, signed by 28 of his friends, and addressed by him to the King, in which he represents that he was employed by the King's father (George I.) in driving the pirates from the Bahamas, that he succeeded, and afterwards established a settlement there, and defended it against the Spaniards; that on the King's accession he had represented his great losses and sufferings in that service; and he prays compensation, having nothing more than the subsistence of a half-pay captain of foot. He continues,

that the Bahamas were of great importance to the kingdom, and prays that he may be restored to his former station of Governor and Captain of the Independent Companies there, or if it should be the King's pleasure to retain his successor, then to give him such a consideration for his past sufferings and present half-pay as would in some measure retrieve his losses, so that he might support his family, who for above seven years had suffered very much by means of his employment wholly for the British service. In the same MS. is a letter from him to Sir Richard Steele, at Bartram's Coffee House, dated from Nassau, New Providence, 30th January, 1718-19, in which, after some particulars relative to pirates, he gives a graphic description of an adventure he had had with a lady on his arrival, who, he says, "pretended to have a knowledge of yourself, Sir Wm. Scawen, Sir Ambrose Crawley, and Mr. Addison," adding, that if his carpenters had not been otherwise employed, he should have been glad to have made her "first lady of the stole." He further complains of Capt. Whitney's conduct, of the Ross man-of-war, and hopes that "Ker and Roach, whom I sent hence, have been often with you." It would appear from the account of his travels published by him, that his brother, Lieut. John Rogers, was killed on board. I am under the impression that he was a Gloucestershire or Somerset man, though to what particular family of Rogers he belonged I have hitherto been unable to ascertain. It will be interesting to know whom he married, what children he had, and whether any of his descendents are now living. He was born in 1670, and died in 1732.

Blaisdon House, Compton Bishop, Somerset. EDWARD FRY WADE.

DXCVI.—FORFEITURE OF GOODS FOR POLYGAMY.—Mr. J. H. Cooke, of Berkeley, has inserted what follows, in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. v. 88), Feb. 4, 1882:—

"In a book of Steward's Accounts of James, third Earl of Berkeley, from June 24, 1711, to June 24, 1712, I find the following entry:—'Memorand. One Jackson was convicted at Gloucester for haveing several Wives, for w^ch his Horse, &c., were forfeited to my L^d, w^ch my L^d took into his own custody.' I do not find in Jacob's *Law Dictionary* that bigamous offences were ever thus punished, nor is there anything in the same authority under the head of 'Deodand,' which was payable only in cases of death by some kinds of accidents or by *felo de se*. In what way could the offender's 'horse, &c.,' be thus forfeited to Lord Berkeley?"

Two replies to the foregoing have appeared in the same volume, p. 198:—

(1) "The offender's horse in this case was probably forfeited to Lord Berkeley by way of fine or heriot upon the conviction for felony. In the same way the felon's land, if freehold, would have escheated to the Crown, and if copyhold, to the lord of the manor. Polygamy was made a felony by 1 Jac. I. c. ii."

(2) "I would suggest that Mr. J. H. Cooke should ascertain in what manor the offender Jackson lived, and, having done so, endeavour to find a customal of the manor. It is probable that this forfeiture took place through some local custom."

DXCVII.—Mrs. Catherine Bovey and the Festival of the Three Choirs.—It has been asserted that Mrs. Catherine Bovey, of Flaxley Abbey, was the founder of the Three Choir Festivals. This fact is not mentioned in the *Annals of the Three Choirs*, as published by the Rev. Daniel Lysons in 1815; but it is alluded to in very brief terms in a note by Dr. E. F. Rimbault, which is prefixed to the last edition of these *Annals*, continued to 1865 by Mr. John Amott, organist of Gloucester Cathedral. The subject seems to be one of sufficient interest and importance to warrant an examination of the evidence, in order that a fair opinion may be formed regarding the claim which has been raised on behalf of Mrs. Bovey.

In November, 1859, a note was inserted by Mr. Thomas Kerslake, of Bristol, in his book-catalogue, regarding a special sermon bound up in a volume of sermons advertised by him for sale. The sermon was entitled in the catalogue "The use of Musick at Gloucester, by Peter Senhouse, 1728"; and the note was to the following effect:—"This sermon is dedicated to Mrs. Pope, with an acknowledgement of how much is owing in respect to the meeting of the Three Choirs, to the wisdom and goodness of your late excellent friend, and our kind and memorable patroness, Mrs. Bovey, *who laid the foundation of this good work*, and during her life liberally contributed to the support of it." "It appears," Mr. Kerslake says, "to have escaped the knowledge of the Rev. D. Lysons that this munificent lady was the actual founder of the meeting of the Three Choirs. Her name does not occur in his history of that institution."

This note seems to have come to the knowledge of Dr. Rimbault, who published the information under his own initials, with some additional particulars, in a note added to the revised edition of the *Annals of the Three Choirs*, published in 1865. Instead, however, of calling Mrs. Bovey "the actual founder," Dr. Rimbault more accurately styles her "one of the founders" of the meeting of the Three Choirs. A note to the same effect was published by him in *Notes and Queries* in 1872 (4th S. ix. 136), but no further notice or discussion of the subject appears to have taken place.

A copy of the sermon preached in Gloucester by the Rev. Peter Senhouse has been diligently enquired for in Gloucestershire, but hitherto without success. The volume containing one, advertised by Mr. Kerslake, fell into the possession of the Rev. W. Poole, of Hentland; but another copy is preserved in the British Museum, where an examination has satisfied me that the statement first published by Mr. Kerslake is substantially correct, and that Mrs. Bovey was the chief promoter *in Gloucestershire* of the charitable scheme now associated with the meetings of the Three Choirs.

The recognition of Mrs. Bovey's services in connection with this scheme by no means involves or implies any derogation from the services of others whose names are mentioned by the Rev. D. Lysons. There can be no doubt that the scheme in question originated with Dr. Thomas Bisse, Chancellor of Hereford, and brother of Dr. Philip Bisse, Bishop of that diocese. Chancellor Bisse preached the anniversary sermon at the following meetings of the Three Choirs :— 1720, 1724 (?), 1726, and 1729 ; and the proposal to make at these meetings a collection for charitable purposes undoubtedly originated with him. But Dr. Bisse was of course aided and assisted in his good work by local benefactors, whose services are well deserving of recognition. In Gloucestershire the scheme appears to have been taken up with no little enthusiasm by Mrs. Bovey, whose services have been very warmly acknowledged in the dedication prefixed to the anniversary sermon preached in Gloucester Cathedral by the Rev. Peter Senhouse, Vicar of Linton, Herefordshire, September 20, 1727, the year subsequent to her death.

This sermon, published at the request of the Society, was printed in London in the year 1728. The title-page contains the following inscription—"Printed for John Palmer, Bookseller in Gloucester, and sold by Charles Rivington, Bookseller, at the Bible and Crown, in St. Paul's Church Yard, and by John Rudhall, Bookseller, in Oxford, 1728, price 6d." The sermon consists of 30 pages on the text, "Make me savoury meat such as I love, and bring it to me, that I may eat ; that my soul may bless thee before I die" (Gen. xxvii. 4) ; and the following epistle dedicatory to Mrs. Mary Pope, who for forty years was Mrs. Bovey's most intimate friend and companion, is prefixed :—

"Madam,

"We are told that as in natural productions it is no less the planter's care to cherish the root than to secure the fruit, so in moral life to promote good works proper regard must be had not only to their success in their intended effects, but to the main springs and first movers of them also. The spirit of beneficence in them must be distinguished with its due honours before men, that thereby it may be strengthened in its influences, and may increase in fruitfulness in proportion to our gratitude.

"This rule instructs me that I shall not acquit myself of my whole duty to the Society who called me thus publicly to appear in the service of the laudable intentions of their meeting, by recommending in such manner as I could the good design of their annual collection for the relief of the widows and orphans of poor clergymen, without taking occasion to acknowledge with all due honour and thankfulness how much is owing in this affair to the wisdom and goodness of your late excellent friend, and our kind and memorable patroness, Mrs. Bovey, *who laid the foundation of this good work*, and during her life liberally contributed to the support of it, by that reverend hand under whose conduct and application it has already succeeded to the benefit and comfort of many.

"I must confess that it is with no small pleasure I find myself engaged in this duty, and cannot forbear wishing that I were capable of contributing to the enlightening of the age we live in by a picture at large of this most exemplary lady. That I could represent in fitting words in what variety of shining effects we have with profitable delight admired in her the mutual embellishments of a graceful person and an accomplished mind, and both together with superior lustre adorning a noble fortune. Or that I could but propose to imitation in the same beautiful light which she gave it that branch of her excellencies to which we are obliged for the honour of our relation to her as our benefactress, her Christian piety, and benevolence, and by describing in all the instructive particulars of her religious conduct and all her ordinary and extraordinary charities what she was, teach the world what in these great respects they should be.

"But I must content myself with leave only to testify that she manifested her great value for holy things by the respectful distinction with which she always treated those who ministered about them. A grace which has acquired a singular title to the estimation and applause, not of the Church only, but of all who propose to receive benefit by their ministry, from the contrary too common practice of wounding religion through the sides of its ministers. And that the instance of her piety and bounty which give me this agreeable opportunity of making grateful mention of her name, as it shows that she continued her affectionate regard to God's ministers even after their decease, so it must for ever render her name dear to us after hers.

"The many noble charities of her last will are so many praiseworthy demonstrations of the same pious generosity that shone throughout her whole life, and do severally lay an indisputable claim to the highest esteem of all those to whom well doing is a commendation. Among which her settling a plentiful stipend upon the minister of the parish where she lived, to support him in the constant discharge of all the canonical offices of his holy function, demands our more especial acknowledgement. And it is not the least article of her praise that she implicitly bequeathed the whole remainder of her great subsistence to pious uses by committing it to the hands of her long and well-tried friend, Mrs. Pope.

"You have given the world a convincing evidence that you inherit not only the fortune but the spirit of this great and good woman, by building a beautiful church at the place of her burial, to be as a lasting and most expressive monument of her and—I must have leave to add—your own piety and goodness.

"I am sensible that I stand in need of your pardon for presuming to speak thus imperfectly upon a subject so eminently deserving, but I have hopes that even the deficiency of this attempt will have its effect towards the end it aims at, by inciting some worthy person of better ability to do justice to her character.

"In the meantime I promise myself that you will have the goodness to overlook my insufficiency as I have done in favour to the over ruling zeal with which I have been carried to give this public testimony of my sincere honour for the memory of the justly renowned Mrs. Bovey, and of my being with greatest respect, Madam, your most obedient humble servant, "Peter Senhouse."

This dedication, taken literally, will serve clearly to establish the fact that Mrs. Bovey was the founder and chief promoter in Gloucestershire of the charitable scheme connected with the meetings of the Three Choirs. I say advisedly *in Gloucestershire*, because it is known that the scheme had already been started, and was warmly supported, in the neighbouring counties of Hereford and Worcester.

Of the Rev. Peter Senhouse, Vicar of Linton, the following notes are given by Wm. H. Cooke, Esq., Q.C., in his Collections for Herefordshire, under the head of Linton :—"Mr. Senhouse was Vicar Choral of Hereford from 1691 to 1705, and his musical qualifications are said to have been of rare excellence. In conjunction with Dr. Bisse, he took an active part in establishing the triennial Music Meetings. In 1727, when he preached at Gloucester the sermon above referred to, he was a Steward of the Meeting. He died in 1760, æt. 90, and was buried at Linton, where a monument is erected to his memory."

In conclusion it may be added that a complete collection of the sermons preached at the annual meetings of the Three Choirs from 1720 to 1730, with the dedications, would be an interesting and valuable supplement to the existing history. The collection of these sermons in the British Museum is incomplete. The private collection sold by Mr. Kerslake had been made by the Rev. Thomas Payne, Vicar of Holm Lacy, but contained only a small number of those known to have been published.

Ahmedabad, Bombay. A. W. C. B.

DXCVIII.—Civil War, 1645: Extracts from the Council Minute Book at Gloucester.

28 April
21 Car: I. } At a Council House
1645 } Ordered Petition to Parliam^t^ to be sent to the Recorder* of Glouc^r^, now Speaker of the House of Commons praying for the continuance of Col^l^ Massie now Governor with us.

13 Aug^t^
21 Car: I. } At a Council House
1645 } It is agreed that a Tierce of Sacke and a Butt of strong Beer shall be forthwith sent for a Present to His Excellency the Lord Leven† in the name of this Corporation.

* Wm. Lenthall.

† Alexander Lesley, Earl of Leven, at this time visited Gloucester, to make arrangements for the care of his sick and wounded.

It is also agreed that Ten barrels of strong Beere shal be placed in the Governour's sellar for his use as a Present from this City.

It is likewise agreed that M^r^ Alderman Pury one of the Burgesses of the Parliament for this City shall have a peece of Plate bought for him and presented to him in the name of the Mayor and Burgesses of this City of the value of Tenn pounds or thereabouts.

All this to be at the charges of the Chamber of this City.

Bicknor Court, Coleford. JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.

DXCIX.—THE REV. SIR HENRY BATE-DUDLEY, BART.—(See No. CCCXVII.) This "eccentric parson" was buried in the churchyard of Cheltenham; and in the parish register, as mentioned in the Note referred to, this entry appears:—"1824. Feb. 6. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, Bar^t^, Prebendary of Ely, &c., 79 y^rs^." His name having been thus introduced, you may be glad to have attention directed to an article by Mr. Edward Walford, entitled "Biography of an Eccentric Parson," in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, February, 1882, pp. 196-204. "Something more than half a century ago—February 1, 1824—there died at Cheltenham," as Mr. Walford has written in his opening paragraph, "at the age of nearly eighty years, an individual whose eccentricity consisted in the fact, not that he was everything in turn and nothing long, but that he was, and that he did, everything continually, and that what he did he did well. It is more difficult, indeed, to say what he did *not* do than what he did. He was tutor, *litterateur*, play-writer, topographer, farmer, agriculturist, land-drainer, magistrate [for seven counties in England and four in Ireland], sportsman, pugilist, diner-out, clergyman, baronet, and canon of a cathedral; he was also an orator, and the founder of two London newspapers [the *Morning Post* and the *Morning Herald*]; and, finally, he had in him something of the soldier. So that, although he is now forgotten, even in that county of Essex to which he was really a great benefactor, Sir Henry Bate-Dudley must be pronounced one of the most extraordinary men whom the last or the present century has produced." Sundry particulars of him may likewise be found in Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies* (2nd ed., London, 1844), p. 175. M. C. B.

DC.—PHILIP JONES, MINISTER OF CIRENCESTER, 1588.—The following inquiry was inserted by "Abhba" in *Notes and Queries* (6^th^ S. v. 25), Jan. 14, 1882, and is here reprinted, in the hope of eliciting the desired information:—

I have a copy of a scarce little black-letter volume, entitled *Certaine Sermons preached of late at Ciceter, in the Countie of Glocester, vpon a portion of the first Chapter of the Epistle of Iames*, &c., by "Philip Iones, Preacher of the word of God in the same Towne," and "imprinted at London [at the three Cranes in

the Vintree] by T. D. [Thomas Dawson] for Thomas Butter, 1588." The sermons were "penned at the earnest requests of diuers well affected Inhabitantes of the place; and [are] now published as well for the vse of others, as for the further profit of that particular congregation." Jones was author likewise of *Certaine Brieefe and speciall Instructions for Gentlemen, Merchants, Students, Soldiers, Marriners, &c., employed in Services abrode, or anie way occasioned to conuerse in the Kingdomes and Governmentes of Forren Princes*, London, 1589, 4to. Can you give me any particulars of him and his writings, or refer me to any sources of information? I am anxious, for a particular purpose, to know more about him. I have never met with the latter of these publications, and therefore can say nothing respecting it. But the former, of which I possess a copy [from the library of the late Mr. Lysons], is dedicated to "the right Reuerend Father in God, Iohn [Bullingham], now Bishoppe of Glocester, and Commendatarie of Bristow," to whom "Philip Iones wisheth the increase of all good graces fit for the discharge, and answering of so great a calling in this life and in the next, the fruition of those ioyes, which are euerlasting in Christ Iesus."

The "Epistle Dedicatorie" is rather lengthy, and one extract must suffice:—"Being pressed with the importunities of many good brethren, who being present at the preaching, haue made report of the fruit & benefit they therby reaped, & therefore would take no answere, but the graunt of a publike vse of the same, for their further comfort, and the profit of others, I coulde not in conscience or curtesie, denie so reasonable a request proceeding from such Christian & cōmendable minds. And hauing at the last, for their contentment in this one part (though leauing them discontented, for the rest,) yeelded to the multitude of reasons, wherewith they vrged me, I haue taken this course, and made this choise in the publishing to vse your Reuerend name, and patronage for the same. Wherunto besides sundrie effectuall motiues inducing me, (which for some respects I here suppresse) one is of good consequēce, meete in this place to bee introduced, and specified: and that is, an earnest desire wherewith I haue for a season trauailed, to haue you thorowly acquaynted with the state, and trueth of certaine actions of mine, which by reason of the practises of suche aduersaries, as *Iuda* and *Beniamin* sometimes had, in a matter not muche different in nature though somewhat in circumstance, are so farre from beeing entertayned with lawfull fauour, as that they are prosecuted with extreeme displeasure vnder you, yea and by you (as of late in your heate and passions openly appeared) to the great incouragement of the common enemie, and no little discomfort of manie that professe sincerely and discreetely."

I cannot find mention of the author in any work on Cirencester.

EDITOR.

DCI.—R. HANCHET, OF CIRENCESTER.—Can you oblige me with any information respecting the above-named, who was author of a

small octavo volume, pp. xii. 192? The book is entitled *Poems on moral and religious Subjects; interspersed with Remarks on several Passages of Scripture: the whole designed for promoting the cause of Virtue and Religion*; and was printed in Cirencester, "for the Author, by S. Rudder, and sold by T. Stevens. MDCCLXXXVII." The profits arising from the sale were to be disposed of for the benefit of the Sunday Schools at Cirencester. The author writes in a plain style, and in his preface, "with great humility and diffidence, bespeaks thy favourable reception of this little piece, not because it is highly polish'd and ornamented, for in that respect he is sensible it is very defective. But as plain furniture may be substantial and useful, and plain food is most nutritive to the constitution, so some of his thoughts, drest in language not highly embellish'd with rhetorical figures, may nevertheless yield comfort to the well-disposed; for truth, like genuine beauty, is amiable in any garb, and has little need of assistance from art to decorate and adorn her." The subscription-list contains the names of several of the leading inhabitants of the neighbourhood. BIBLIOGRAPHER.

DCII.—JOHN ALLIBOND, D.D.—It is stated in Chalmers's *Biographical Dictionary*, vol. ii., p. 16, that John Allibond, D.D., of Magdalen College, Oxford, was "rector of Bradwell [or Broadwell] in Gloucestershire, where he died in 1658." I cannot find his name in the lists of incumbents of the parish given by Atkyns and Bigland; nor is he mentioned by Rudder. In what year was he appointed to the benefice? A long and interesting letter from him to Dr. Peter Heylin respecting the Gloucestershire elections of 1640 has appeared in No. CCCCIV. G. A. W.

DCIII.—EXTRACTS FROM THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CHURCHWARDENS OF DEERHURST PARISH.—The churchwardens' books of account date from the year 1607; and there are certain matters of interest in them.

Almost the first entry records a collection made in 1611 for "Gressyans that the Turke took pryssners."

Under the year 1661, there is the record of a collection made in consequence of great damage done to the town of Watchet, in Somersetshire, the harbour being decayed by the violence of the sea, and the whole town in danger of being undermined. Damage, £3,000.

In the same year there is mention of a private loss, reminding us of events much nearer our own day, viz., that of "James Melvell, Esq., late of Clanough, in Co. Downe in Realme of Ireland, whose houses were burnt downe, his stocke plundered from him by the Rebells, to the value of £4000, his lands to the value of £300 taken from him, his wife and children driven to beg or starve."

The benevolence of Deerhurst appears to have been drawn upon very largely immediately after the restoration of the Merry Monarch; and we can only hope that the pecuniary fruits of his Majesty's

briefs did not find their way into his private pocket, as did subsequently a very large sum collected for the restoration of St. Paul's. Within the months of June and July, 1661, the "King's pattents" on behalf of losses, public or private, reached the churchwardens of Deerhurst on no less than *nine* occasions, and met with a response on the part of the inhabitants. G. B.

Deerhurst Vicarage, Tewkesbury.

DCIV.—Charles Dickens and Cheltenham.—Two references to Cheltenham occur in *The Letters of Charles Dickens* (London, 1880), edited by his sister-in-law and his eldest daughter. In a letter to Mons. Regniér, dated November 16, 1859, he writes (vol. ii., p. 106): "Macready, we are all happy to hear from himself, is going to leave the dreary tomb in which he lives, at Sherborne [Dorsetshire], and to remove to Cheltenham, a large and handsome place, about four or five hours' journey from London, where his poor girls will at least see and hear some life." And in a letter to Mr. Macready, dated January 2, 1860, he writes (p. 109): "It happened that I read at Cheltenham a couple of months ago, and I have rarely seen a place that so attracted my fancy. I had never seen it before. Also I believe the character of its people to have greatly changed for the better. All sorts of long-visaged prophets had told me that they were dull, stolid, slow, and I don't know what more that is disagreeable. I found them exactly the reverse in all respects; and I saw an amount of beauty there—well—that is not to be more specifically mentioned to you young fellows."

It is noteworthy with reference to Mr. Macready, as the author of the *History of Cheltenham* (1863), p. 358, has observed, that "our local press has recorded the first appearance of this great man on the [London] stage. The editor of the *Cheltenham Chronicle*, of Sept. 26, 1816, introduces the following notice in his account of dramatic news:—'At Covent Garden, last week, Mr. Macready came out as Orestes in the Distressed Mother. His voice and person are well adapted to the stage. He was highly applauded by a crowded audience; and we are much deceived if he does not ultimately bear away the palm from most of his contemporaries.' The prophecy has been fulfilled. Macready has won the laurels of fame, and has retired, honoured and respected, to that town whose local press forty-five years ago predicted his future success in life. Long may he continue his abode among us, and, like the inimitable Siddons, derive invigorating strength and support in his later years from the salubrious air of Cheltenham." There he resided for several years, occupying himself chiefly with schemes for the education of the poorer classes; and there he died, in Wellington Square, on Sunday, April 27, 1873, having a few weeks before attained the good old age of 80 years. Cheltoniensis.

DCV.—Index to Monumental Inscriptions: St. George's, Brandon Hill, Bristol.—In the church there are seven mural

inscriptions, of which literal copies have been taken (1881); and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death and the age in each case:—

1843.	Dec. 28.	Bedford, Rev^{d} Richard Gordon, M.A., Incumbent,	75
1847.	Aug. 11.	Bedford, Sarah,	79
1864.	Oct. 18.	Cockin, Mary,	
1828.	Jan. 13.	Daly, Edward Lyons,	12
1844.	Feb. 5.	Davies, David, M.D.,	84
1853.	April 21.	Davies, Lieu^{t} David Gam, R.N.,	58
1842.	Aug. 1.	Davies, Naomi,	
1828.	Dec. 23.	Davies, Major Thomas Dolman Lloyd,	37
1832.	Aug. 20.	Lan, Catharine,	39
1825.	July 31.	Meredith, John Charles, Esq^{r},	37
1828.	May 9.	Weare, Ann,	67
1836.	Dec. 24.	Weare, William, Esq^{r},	83
1855.	May 31.	Williams, Ann,	49

VIATOR.

DCVI.—WILLIAM ROGERS, ESQ., OF DOWDESWELL, 1630.—A curious receipt, of which the following is a literal copy, has been kindly lent for insertion by R. R. Coxwell-Rogers, Esq., D.L., the present proprietor of Dowdeswell Court, Cheltenham.

"Duodecimo die Octobris Anno Regni Caroli nunc Regis Angliæ &c. sexto 1630.

"Receaued the day and yeare above written by me Sir John Tracy knight Collector of the fines due to his Ma^{tie} in the county of Glouc^{e} for not taking the order of knighthood of Willm Rogers th' elder of Dowdeswell in the said county gent: the sume of ten pownds of lawfull money of England for his suit in that behalfe made wth his Ma^{ties} Comissioners of the said county I say rec^{d} } x^{li}

"J. Tracy."

The document is thus endorsed:—"Acquit^{e} for his fine for not taking the order of knighthood at the Coronacon Anno sexto Caroli &c. 1630." The coronation, be it remembered, had taken place in February, 1626, though not as king of Scotland until 1633. Is there any similar form of receipt from Gloucestershire forthcoming?

EDITOR.

DCVII.—THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER AND OLD PRIVILEGES.—A meeting of the landowners in the Duchy of Lancaster was held at Gloucester, January 28, 1882. Many parts of Gloucestershire are "in the Duchy," and under a very ancient charter the tenant-farmers have a right to sell their cattle and horses in all markets without paying toll, and they have also other privileges. It seems that at Hereford a new cattle-market has been provided, and as it is contended there that under an Act of Parliament all exceptions are abolished, one of the Duchy men has been compelled to pay toll.

The object of the meeting was to consider what should be done to re-assert the right of the Duchy men. It appears that there were some doubtful points in question, and therefore no action will be taken upon it; but it was resolved that one of the claimants should attend the market, and, if toll was demanded, that he should pay it under protest, and the question be raised in a court of law. Similar cases have been decided in favour of the Duchy men, and it seems that the question would now be whether a local Act has abolished the ancient right. The holders under the Duchy have funds, part of which at least was paid by the city of Gloucester for the extinction of some privileges.

J. G.

DCVIII.—Dr. Richard Parsons' MSS.*—Sir William V. Guise, Bart., in his address delivered at the first annual meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society (*Transactions*, vol. i., p. 46), observed that "among other less extensive collectors may be named Dr. Parsons, chancellor of the diocese, 1677-1711, the precursor of Atkyns as a collector of county notes, and himself probably a disciple of [Sir Matthew] Hale." The following communications respecting Dr. Parsons' MSS. are taken from Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ix., pp. 625, 425-7.

C. T. D.

I.

"Doctors Commons, April 8, 1765.

"My Lord,—I beg your Lordship's acceptance of the inclosed List of the Chancellors of your Diocese, which I hope is correct. Dr. Parsons, Chancellor thereof from 1677 to June 12, 1711, is known to have drawn up a curious manuscript Account of the Diocese of Gloucester, and of the Antiquities of that County. When I had lately the honour of waiting upon your Lordship, I told you that I had heard Dr. Parsons had left this MS. to Succession, and thought it might possibly be found in the Registry at Gloucester. I since find that I was misinformed, and that his MS. Collections fell, after his death, first, into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Colley, M.A., Chaplain of Christ Church in Oxford, and afterwards got into the Library of the late famous Antiquary Peter Le Neve, esq., whose noble Library of Manuscripts was sold by auction many years ago. I shall therefore give your Lordship no farther trouble on this subject, but will enquire of my friend Mr. Martin,† of Palgrave in Suffolk (executor of Peter Le Neve), who bought these Collections; and if I have the good fortune to trace into whose hands they now are, will not fail to acquaint your Lordship therewith. I have the honour to remain, with great respect, my Lord, &c., &c.,

"A. C. Ducarel.

"Ld. Bp. of Gloucester [Dr. Warburton]."

* These collections, as an Oxford correspondent has lately observed in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. v. 394), came into the Bodleian Library in 1759 with the rest of the Rawlinson MSS. They are marked "MS. Rawl. B. 323," and are fully described in Mr. Macray's catalogue of the MSS.—Ed.

† This was "honest Tom Martin, of Palgrave by Diss."

II.

"Doctors Commons, July 6, 1765.

"Dr. Ducarel desires Mr. Martin would, by Letter, inform him, 'to whom the Collections made by Dr. Parsons for the Ecclesiastical History of the Diocese of Gloucester, which belonged to Peter Le Neve, were sold;' having promised an answer on that head to Dr. Warburton, the present Bishop of Gloucester, and hopes shortly to hear by Letter from Mr. Martin."

III.

"Doctors Commons, Aug. 24, 1765.

"My Good Friend,—I wrote to you some time since a long and a friendly Letter, of which you have not thought proper to take the least notice. As I have always been ready to do you any service in my power, of which you have always seemed sensible, I cannot help acquainting you that I take your silence much amiss. The question I asked you was this—'Who was it bought, at Peter Le Neve's auction, Dr. Parsons's Ecclesiastical Collections for the History of the Diocese of Gloucester?' Pray send me an answer to that question as soon as you can; and you will oblige, Sir, your humble servant,

"And. Coltee Ducarel."

IV.

"Palgrave, Aug. 26, 1765.

"Good Doctor,—Pray bridle your passion; it may possibly be of dangerous consequence to your health. *Irasci crede profanum*, is one of the first rules laid down in the good old book called 'Regimen Sanitatis Salernitanum,' inscribed to one of our antient Kings of England. But to the matter in hand. In perusing the late Mr. Le Neve's Catalogue of MSS., p. 92, No. 335, I find, 'Gloucestershire described, and Epitaphs in Churches, &c., collected by Chancellor Parsons; a Parochial Visitation.' It sold for 3*l.* 16*s.*, but to whom I cannot say, unless it was to Dr. Rawlinson, for his name is put down either to that or the following number, but to which I cannot tell. Old Mr. Wilcox in the Strand was our Auctioneer. If his son has his marked book by him, that may probably give a better light. I had one Burrough, a Check to the Auctioneer, whose book Mr. West had many years since from me; and I presume it is not easily to be found in his superabundant Collections; and, if it should, I question whether the Auctioneer, or my Check, took any further notice than to mark down the prices. The other remarks were what I took pleasure in, to set down to whom any book of value was sold. So as to this point I can go no further. . . . .

"T. Martin."

DCIX.—The Lawrence Family: two Monumental Inscriptions.—The former portions of these inscriptions are given in the continuation of Bigland's *Gloucestershire*, under the parish of Sevenhampton, as having been "once in the church, but now gone": they still exist, however, in their original places on the floor of the

chancel (north side, near the hagioscope), but are concealed by pews. The latter portions in English, it is believed, have not yet been printed.

J. Melland Hall, M.A.

Harescombe Rectory, Stroud.

I.

"Hic Capulo conditum sepelitur | Corpus pueri peramabilis, summæque | Spei, Johannis Lawrence, filii natu | tertij Roberti Lawrence, Generosi, | qui Mortem subiit xiii° die | Augusti, annoque Salv: MDCLVIII., ætat: iiii°-v°. |

"Here lies interred a more pretious gem
Than any prince doth weare in's diadem,
Soiled by the hand of death in's tender age
Ere he had acted five yeeres on the stage;
But he's not lost: when time shall cease to bee,
And Earth and Heaven we shall new moulded see,
This Lawrell branch shall bud and blossom then,
And flourish in the Paridise of Heaven.
And when the Heavenly Jeweller shall take
Into his hands, and up his jewells make,
He shall repolish this, and cause't to bee
Sett in the ring of his Eternity."

II.

"P.M.S. | Particularly to Roger, y^e^ fifth son | of Robert Lawrence of this Parish, Gent:, | whose rare perfections were only shewn | for 8 years and then put up, (the 7^th^ of | May, 1668) in hope of a glorious | resurrection. |

"Harke, passenger, to celebrate a day,
Nature did hand her finest lump of clay,
And made this Flower-pot: Heav'n lik't y^e^ peeces,
And dres't it with the bloomes of Paradise,
T'adorn her place. But fearing to procure
Wherewith to match such costly furniture,
Dash't it against the rock of Destinie,
To save her credit: here the peeces lie,
To tell thee, Vessells whether faire or foule
Are as soon broken, if they're made of mould."

DCX.—John Dorlin Sandland.—This query is reprinted from the *Palatine Note-book* (Sept., 1881), vol. i., p. 164, in the hope of eliciting a reply:—Can you give me any information concerning this author, who, in 1845, published a small volume, entitled *The Wanderer, and other Poems*, which he dedicated to the late Charles Dickens? Although the volume was printed and published at Liverpool, the preface is dated from Blakeney, Gloucestershire.

Liverpool. J. C. M.

DCXI. — The Derivation of "Gloucester." — Its Roman synonym *Glevi Castrum* clearly points to *Glevum* as the Latin form

of an antecedent British, as well as of the subsequent Anglo-Saxon, word. And so the shrewd old Camden in his *Britannia* (MDCVII.) says: "I suspect that, as *Gleaucester* of the Saxons came from *Glevum*, so *Glevum* answerably from *Caer Glowi* of the Britons, *Glow* with them meaning fair and splended, so that *Caer Glow* is the same as fair city; even as the Greeks had their Callipolis, and the Angles their Fairford, and their Brihtstowe." It is satisfactory to find, from Richards' *English and Welsh Dictionary*, that in the Old British language to this day *glo* and *gloyw* mean bright, and *gloen* glowworm; and, from Bosworth's *Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary*, that in Anglo-Saxon *glowan* and *glewan* mean to glow as a fire, and *gleo* glee or mirth. The late Dean Milman, accordingly, styles the hero of one of his poems "Lord of the Bright City," designating Gloucester by that title.

Nor is it less worthy than it is pleasant to remark, that each of our cathedral cities bears a name of the same significance, for Briht, the first syllable of the Anglo-Saxon Brihtstowe = Bristou (*Domesday*) = Bristol, means (as Bosworth tells us) bright. I am aware that Bosworth himself chooses (gratuitously, as I conceive) to derive the name of Bristol from Bricg, Brig, Bridge. JOHN JAMES, M.A.

Highfield, Lydney-on-Severn.

In a paper by Mr. Henry Bradley, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (June, 1881), vol. ccl., pp. 712-24, entitled "The Names of the English Counties," these brief remarks occur with reference to Gloucestershire:—The Roman name of Gloucester was *Glevum*. Our ancestors retained this name in form of *Gléawan-ceaster*, of which the modern Gloucester is a corruption. The Romans, as we know, were in the habit of calling their new towns by the simple names of the rivers on which they stood (for instance, Deva, Isca, Derventio), and it seems likely that the word *Gloyw*, clear or bright, may have been the British name, either of the portion of the Severn near Gloucester, or of some small tributary stream.

DCXII.—STAGE COACH TRAVELLING IN 1696.—The *London Gazette*, "from Monday, Aug. 17, to Thursday, Aug. 20," 1696, contains this advertisement, which may be quoted in illustration of the slow travelling of former days:—"Cirencester Stage Coach goeth out every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from the Bell-Savage Inn upon Ludgate Hill, to the King's head Inn, Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, or any part of that road, in Two days, and returns from thence on the same days from London."

G. A. W.

DCXIII.—THE PRICE OF MEAT EIGHTY YEARS AGO.—The price of bread in Bristol eighty years ago having been given in No. CCCCLIX., a statement of the price of meat about the same date may be acceptable; and therefore I send a copy of a butcher's bill

(of which I have the original), which was found under the flooring of an old house in this town :—

"Mr Webb.

Bot of R. Slatter, Cirencester.

			£	s.	d.
1799.					
July 3.	96 lbs. of Mutton,	5d.	2	0	0
Aug. 25	63 lbs. of Beef,	3½	0	18	4½
Oct. 4.	31 lbs. Do.	3½	0	9	0½
„ 11.	34 lbs. Do.	3½	0	9	11
1801.					
April 2.	173 lbs. Do.	3	2	3	3
„ 21.	64 lbs. Do.	3	0	16	0
			6	16	7"

The meat was no doubt supplied for the inmates of Powell's Schools.

C. H. Savory.

Cirencester.

DCXIV.—Alderman John Jones, of Gloucester.—(See No. CCCLI.) The following extract from a lecture on the Parliamentary representatives of Gloucester, delivered by John Joseph Powell, Esq., Q.C., in that city in 1863, will prove interesting :—The next member on my list will be recognised as an old acquaintance by all who are familiar with our Cathedral. It is that of the quaint old gentleman who sits there in a scarlet gown, stiff frill, and with his pens and ink-bottle beside him, and bundles of wills and other documents illustrative of his office as registrar to the bishop of the diocese. I mean, of course, John Jones, alderman, thrice mayor of this city, burgess of the Parliament at the time of the gunpowder treason, and registrar to eight succeeding bishops of the diocese. This gentleman, I am able to state on the authority of one of his descendants now living amongst us,* was of a very ancient family. On his father's side he was a descendant of the old Fitzgeralds, Earls of Desmond, but why or when the family changed that name for the more euphonious one of Jones, I have not been able to discover. This, however, I learn, that his grandfather married the sole daughter and heiress of Tudor, the third brother of Owen Glendower, which Tudor was killed in battle, fighting against Henry V. at a place which is to me an unpronounceable name, but which I am told signifies "the meadow by the mill." If surprise be felt that a descendant of the fighting Fitzgeralds and Glendowers should be content to fill the peaceful office now so worthily filled by our friend Mr. Holt, it should be borne in mind that in those

* Mr. John Jones, for many years of Gloucester, and latterly of London, who died at Leicester in January, 1881. On his father's side, he was descended from the Jones family of Brockworth, near Gloucester, and on his mother's, from the Taylor family of Stratford-on-Avon; and he was "a man of the most versatile talents and wide and varied knowledge—a good linguist, artist, naturalist, geologist, archæologist, and an encyclopædia of local and county history." An obituary notice, comprising many details of his life and labours, appeared in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, January 15, 1881.—Ed.

days men wielded both the sword and the pen, and that it has been proved beyond doubt that Glendower himself, "the irregular and wild Glendower," as Shakespeare terms him, was a barrister of the Middle Temple. But to return to Mr. Jones himself; he was sheriff of the city in 1587 and 1592, mayor in 1597, and elected member for the city, with Nicholas Overbury, the recorder in the first Parliament of James I., in 1603. This Parliament, having providentially escaped the gunpowder plot, sat for the long period of seven years, and did many things worthy of remembrance; but at last, having granted the King large supplies, they ventured to address him respecting certain grievances, whereat the Scotch Solomon was so surprised that he prorogued them, and though he convened them twice afterwards, it was only to lecture them about the plot, and the gratitude they owed to God and himself for their preservation. The result was they passed an Act for solemnizing the 5th of November for ever, and another empowering the King to levy £20 a week on Papists absenting themselves from church. They also offered great rewards for the discovery of Popish priests, and prohibited the children of Papists from being sent beyond the seas. Then, having attempted to put down Popery, they tried to support Protestantism, by fining every Protestant a shilling who did not go to church on Sunday; and more reasonably, every player £10 who used the name of God profanely. They also passed the wholesome law, still in operation, for inflicting the penalty of five shillings or the stocks for getting drunk. I need scarcely say that in each session, or nearly so, they had to grant a subsidy. But in addition to this hard work, and the fear of being blown up by the Papists on the one hand, and by the King on the other, they were equally in danger of the plague,* for at that period 68,596 persons died in London of the plague in two years; and yet even this dreadful state of things was not without its compensation, for had they remained in Gloucester they would have been in equal danger of being drowned, it being on record, that in the year 1607 there was so great an inundation of the Severn that "the water rose above the tops of the houses." I wish the record had stated where the houses were, and what was the height of them. There were also other valuable compensations, if your venerable members had known the value of them, for in 1603 the King granted his royal license to one "William Shakespeare" and others to act tragedies and comedies at their usual place, the Globe Theatre, or elsewhere, so that if they did not prefer attending long puritan harangues, which I think it probable they did, Messrs. Jones and Overbury might have taken a boat at Westminster, when the House rose about noon, and landing on the Surrey side, near Old London Bridge, have witnessed in the afternoon, what thousands since would have given an eye to see, or an ear to hear, Shakespeare performing one

* The plague was almost as bad in Gloucester; and Alderman John Taylor was fined £100 for keeping a servant in his house who had been seized by it.

of his own plays. After this Parliament, Mr. Jones returned to Gloucester and devoted himself to official and municipal duties. He was re-elected mayor in 1618, and again in 1625; and it is recorded by Atkyns that when Charles I. issued writs for levying ship-money, some dispute having arisen whether the county or the city was liable to contribute to the sum levied on the county in general, Mr. Jones, the mayor, though not independent and enlightened enough to resist the payment altogether, consented to contribute a twelfth part on condition that the payment so made should not be taken as a precedent for any subsequent period. He died in 1630, having first erected the monument, which still remains in the Cathedral, and respecting which you all know the familiar story, that when it was finished he came to see it, complained that they had painted his face a little too red, took a turn or two in the Cathedral while they altered it, then expressed himself satisfied, and, giving the workmen some money for drink, and taking home the statuary to pay him for his work, went to bed, this being on the Saturday, and died on the following Monday.

DCXV.—The Recovery of Clifton Parish Register, 1538-1681.—On the outside of this old register there is a label, which bears this inscription :—"Register of Clifton Church, Glouc., from 1538, restored to the Parish in 1828 by J. Skelton, of Oxford, F.S.A." And inside there is a memorandum, as follows :—"This attested copy of the Register of Clifton Church, Gloucestershire [made in 1616 to that date], was purchased about five years since by Joseph Skelton, of Oxford, amongst a parcel of old books & papers relative to Oxfordshire, under the mistaken idea that it belonged to the Church of Clifton, Oxon. It was only lately discovered, upon a close examination, that it belonged to the Parish of Clifton, n^r^ Bristol, to which this valuable record is with the greatest pleasure restored by Joseph Skelton, 7 April, 1828."

Many registers having, in some way or other, strayed from their proper quarters, the foregoing is given as a good example to be followed.

Editor.

DCXVI.—On the Distribution of Place-Names.—In 1880 a paper, entitled "On the Distribution of English Place-Names," was presented to the Philological Society by my friend, Mr. Walter R. Browne, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. For some time I have been anxious that he should investigate more fully the place-names of Gloucestershire, but he has been prevented by other duties from doing so; and I have therefore obtained his leave to make what use I like of his investigations, while classifying the Gloucestershire names on a larger scale than that which he has used for those of all England. For any remarks in this paper I am solely responsible, but they are not to be taken as more than suggestions to elicit inquiry on the subject.

The interest of an examination of the names of places depends upon the indications given by them of the distribution of the various races that have civilized the country. For this purpose Mr. Browne has made a list of about 10,500 names, and arranged them in counties according to their terminations, the total number of endings classified being about 60. There are also a large number of miscellaneous names having other endings. Of those classified about 40 are believed to be Anglo-Saxon or Old English, five of British, and about eleven of Norse origin; the remainder are considered to be more or less doubtful, being possibly derived sometimes from one language, and sometimes from another. In my own list I have arranged the names of about 530 places in Gloucestershire in the same manner. Rather more than 40 of the endings classified by Mr. Browne are found in this county, besides a proportionate number of those classed as miscellaneous.

Ton.—The first place in the list is given to the three well-known Anglo-Saxon endings, *ton*, *ham*, and *ing*. Of these *ton* is far the commonest termination, the number of instances given (including 11 *hamptons* and 41 *ingtons*) amounting to 152, or more than a quarter of the whole number examined. The ending no doubt signifies 'the single croft, homestead, or farm, inclosed by a rude fortification,' and forming the settlement of the Anglo-Saxon franklin.

Ham.—It has been held that two words are combined under this suffix: (1) *ham*, 'an enclosure,' that which hems in, and (2) *ham*, 'home,' like hame in the Lowlands. The first sense is very doubtful, though it would explain such cases as the Ham at Gloucester, a flat island between two branches of the Severn. With either meaning, the endings 'hampton' and 'hampstead' are difficult to account for, both appearing almost tautological.

Ing.—Mr. Kemble holds that this termination signifies 'descent,' and that names ending in *ing* point out the original seat of the clan, while those in which it is followed by *ton* or *ham*, mark the colonies sent out from the parent settlement. On the other hand, all the *inghams* and *ingtons* do not correspond to an original seat ending in *ing*, which they should do on this supposition. In fact, the frequent use of *ing* as a termination seems to belong to some particular branch of the Anglo-Saxon family, as it is common only in North Norfolk, Essex, Kent, and Sussex, where *ham*, *field*, and *stead* are also common. The list for Gloucestershire contains but 17 *hams*, one including *ingham* (Arlingham), and six *ings*.

Ley.—Next to *ton* this is the commonest suffix in Gloucestershire, the number of instances amounting to 35. Dr. Murray considers the word to mean 'ground left lying uncultivated'; a sense in which it is still used in Scotland, 'let it lie *lea* for a year or two.' On the other hand, Professor Skeat derives *leah* from *leohan*, 'to shine,' meaning 'a clearing into which light is admitted.' He holds *lucus* to be exactly the same word; while the Low German equivalent is *loo*, as in Waterloo.

Ford is found as a suffix in 16 cases, about five times as often as *bridge*, a striking proof of the scarcity of bridges at the time when place-names were fixed.

Borough or *Burgh*, *Barrow*, and *Bury* or *Pury*, have been separated from each other, as their respective meanings seem to be doubtful. A distinction has been drawn between *beorh* (whence *bury*), 'a hill,' and *burh* (whence *borough*), 'a town,' though Professor Skeat derives *bury* from *byrig*, the dative of *burh*. It seems possible that when the names were separated, *bury* signified an earth-work or camp, while *borough* meant a more regularly fortified town. *Bury* is much more common in the south and west than *borough* and *barrow*; the number in Gloucestershire, for example, being as 22 compared with 3 and 2, while earthen camps are also common in the south and west. It would be interesting to ascertain whether each one of these 22 places is the site of an old camp.

Low or *Loe*.—This termination is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *hlaew*, 'a hill.' There are only three instances in Gloucestershire, and it is nowhere common except in the Scottish Lowlands, under the form *law*.

Bourne.—This ending, meaning 'a stream,' is found in six cases in the county. A winterbourne is the name still given in Wiltshire to a stream that is dry in summer. The ending *burn* is also common in the Scottish Lowlands.

Land.—This is said to be a corruption of *len* or *loen* (German *lehn*), 'land held in fee or farmed out.' Buckland apparently is the Old English Bockland, 'land held by book or written deed.' There are only four cases of this ending.

Cot, *Cote*, or *Coates* is a fairly common termination, being found in thirteen cases. According to Isaac Taylor, *cote* means 'mud cottage'; and the common Caldicote is the same as the equally common Cold Harbour, both meaning a shelter by the way side used by travellers.

Field is also common, occurring sixteen times. In Gloucestershire the word is now used solely for arable land, a pasture-field being called 'a ground.'

Worth is one of our commonest suffixes in this county. I have noted nineteen instances of it. One authority says '*worth* means farm or castle,' but I do not know how far this is to be depended on.

Chester or *Cester* is far less common than I should have expected. So many Roman camps have become important towns, that the name has become familiar to us. But there are only four instances in Gloucestershire, and but 50 altogether in England.

Hurst.—This word for 'wood' is found in four cases, being unknown in nearly all the adjacent counties.

Stock, *Stoke*, or *Stow*, meaning 'a stockaded place,' is found in a few cases only in Gloucestershire, though common in Somerset-shire.

Ey, Ea.—Names with this termination are believed to be Old English, from *ea*, 'water,' or *ig*, 'island' meaning either the marsh round an island, or the island in a marsh. Somersetshire, as a fen district, has many such names, and there are 12 in Gloucestershire.

Of the other common Anglo-Saxon terminations, there are a few instances in Gloucestershire of *stone*, *hall* or *hull*, *ridge*, *hill*, *more* or *moor*, *stead*, and *over*; but none of *mouth* (Avonmouth being probably modern), *hay* or *gay*, *side* (unless Syde is to be reckoned), *grave*, *head*, *mere*, *cliff*, *try* or *tree*, *wade*, *wath* or *with*, *hithe*, *ith* or *eth*.

We come now to the second group of endings, namely, those which are British in their origin. These, however, cannot be taken to indicate names given by the Britons in all cases, but rather as showing that the words now forming the endings were taken up into the Old English speech, and then used in forming place-names. This is shown by the following facts:—1. It is the endings which are generic, as *combe*, 'a valley,' *pol*, 'a pool'; but the genius of the Keltic languages is to place such words at the beginning, not at the end, of a place-name, as is shown by the words beginning with *Cwm* in Wales, and *Pol* in Cornwall. 2. Many of these terminations are combined with distinctly English prefixes, as in Harescombe and Sheepscombe. 3. The endings themselves are sometimes still found in English dialects, as *combe*, 'a hollow in the hill', *dene*, 'a deep narrow valley,' and *down*, 'a grassy hill.'

The ending *don* or *down* is found in ten instances in Gloucestershire. In Keltic it means properly 'a hill-fort' (*dun* in Ireland and Scotland), but here seems to have been used simply for 'a hill.'

Combe is common, as it is also in Dorset, Devon, and Somerset. It still means 'a hollow or cleft' in the hill; and it would be desirable to ascertain whether this description would apply to all the 14 combes in Gloucestershire.

Dene, Den, or *Dine* is supposed to be from the Keltic *den*, 'a small valley.' The Forest of Dean still preserves the name, and there are about 9 or 10 places with this ending.

Pool and *Port*, the two other Keltic endings, are hardly found at all in Gloucesterehire. There is an interesting group of Keltic names in close proximity in the angle between the Avon and the Severn. These are Brintry (Bryntre), Penpole (Penpwll), Pen Park (Pen Parc), Hallen (Halen salt), and Trym (vigorous). All these names are almost identical with well-known Keltic words. The first three are places on the limestone ridge running northwards from the Avon, while Hallen is at its foot, where the salt marshes of the Severn would formerly have ended. The Trym is a small stream which passes by the hamlet of Combe, and falls into the Avon. Somewhat north of this is Aust, which is supposed to have derived its name from the Proprætor Ostorius, who commanded in Britain, and used to ferry his legions over here; and above this again we come to Oldbury Church, built on the site of a camp, while in the

parish of Oldbury we find another British termination in Shepherdine.

In Mr. Browne's paper the next class of endings are those derived from the Norse, but in Gloucestershire these are conspicuous by their absence. I have found no trace of these endings, *fleet*, *toft*, *holm* (except the islands of Steep and Flat Holm), *how* or *hoe*, *dale*, *kirk*, *by*, *gate*, *thwaite*, and *beck*. The only commonly called Norse termination to be found in Gloucestershire is *thorp* or *throp*, of which there are five instances; and the fact that this ending is found in Gloucestershire and also in several other counties from which the commonest Norse ending *by* is entirely absent, leads us to doubt whether the word is not Anglo-Saxon as much as Norse.

The following endings are considered doubtful.

Wick, which Isaac Taylor considers a Norse ending, meaning 'a station for ships,' and thence 'a small creek'. The ending is, however, more common in Anglo-Saxon than in Norse counties, and seems to be usually English. In Beowulf *vic* is used simply for 'an abode,' and as a place-name it seems to indicate 'an outlying habitation' detached from the main *ton*. Jeffries, in *Wild Life in a Southern County*, says that in his district there is a *Wick* farm near almost every village. Taylor mentions that thirty farm houses in the salt marshes of Essex end in *wick;* and such names as Cerney Wick and Rissington Wick seem to confirm the idea that it denotes an outlying habitation. There are about 11 other villages with this ending in Gloucestershire. *Well* may sometimes be a corruption of the Norse *ville*, but in the six or seven cases in Gloucestershire it appears certainly to mean 'a spring,' as Clearwell and Broadwell. The other terminations which seem to have some regular meaning are *hope*, *age*, *ern* or *erne*, *or* or *er*, *ett*, *ock* or *oak*, *way*, *brook*, *church*, *lode* or *lade*, and *grove*. The endings in the miscellaneous column amount to about 80, a few being names of saints, and many of them apparently quite irregular.

In conclusion I must repeat that these observations are merely suggestions in order to elicit inquiry on the subject.

3, All Saints' Road, Clifton. THOMAS ROACH, M.A.

DCXVII.—A BISHOP WITH A WAR MEDAL.—An Afghan war medal has been conferred upon the Right Rev. Thomas Valpy French, D.D., Bishop of Lahore. This, it is understood, is the first instance on record in which a bishop of the Established Church has been made the recipient of a war medal. Bishop French, during the recent campaign in Afghanistan, behaved with conspicuous gallantry, and with an entire disregard to personal risk. On a memorable occasion, although strongly urged not to undertake the journey, he proceeded from Peshawur to Basaule, and safely passed through several bands of natives, then strongly incensed against the British. The effect of his presence at Basaule was gratefully appreciated by the troops there. On several other critical occasions

during the campaign, he, at no little risk, ministered to the spiritual needs of the Peshawur field force. He was at one time curate of Clifton, Bristol, under the late Rev. Canon Hensman, and he subsequently (1865-69) held the incumbency of St. Paul's, Cheltenham. As a memorial of his work in the former parish, he published a volume of sermons, entitled "*Remember how thou hast Heard*": *Selections from Pulpit Addresses at Clifton, Bristol*, London, 1862.

J. G.

DCXVIII.—Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt.—The following communication appeared in the *Richmond Standard* (Virginia, U.S.A.), February 19, 1881:—"Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt.—In the parish church of Stoke Gifford, Gloucestershire, England, there is a very long monumental inscription* to the memory of the above-mentioned distinguished nobleman, part of which runs as follows: 'In 1768 | the government of Virginia was committed to his care. | During his residence in that colony, | he was seized with a fever, | which on the 15th of October, in 1770, | in the 53d year of his age, | put a period to his life. | His body was deposited | in the college of William and Mary, | in the town of Williamsbourg. | How much the Virginians ow'd | to his paternal and well-conducted government | they have gratefully testified | by unanimously voting | in their Council and Assembly | a magnificent statue to his memory. | Thus were his public virtues acknowledged.'| I shall feel very much obliged by your informing me if there is any engraving of this statue (and if so, by whom), and whether there is any inscription connected with it. If there be any inscription, please favour me with a literal transcript. Where has the statue been erected? Is there any other memorial of him, such as a monumental inscription, in Virginia? and is there any biographical record published in separate form or otherwise? I shall be thankful to your readers for any particulars they may be able to supply.—(Rev.) Beaver H. Blacker, M.A., Stroud, Gloucestershire, England."

To the foregoing Mr. Robert A. Brock, of Richmond, appended several interesting particulars, which we gladly reprint:—

"We are not definitely informed as to the present condition of the statue. Howe (*Historical Collections of Virginia*, ed. 1856, p. 326,) gives the following account of it:—

"'In a beautiful square, fronting the college [of William and Mary], stands the statue of Lord Botetourt, one of the colonial governors. It is much mutilated, though still presenting a specimen of elegant sculpture. He appears in the court dress of that day, with a short sword at his side. It was erected in 1774, at the expense of the colony, and removed in 1797 from the old capitol to its present position. Its pedestal bears the following inscription:—

"'The|Right Honourable|Norborne Berkeley,|Baron de Botetourt,|

* This may be found at full length in Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 700; and the inscription to the memory of his father in the preceding page of the same volume.

his Majesty's | late Lieutenant, and | Governor-General of the | Colony and Dominion | of Virginia. | [*Right side:*] Deeply impressed with the warmest sense | of gratitude for his Excellency the | Right Honble Lord Botetourt's prudent | and wise administration, and that the | remembrance of those many public and | social virtues, which so eminently | adorn'd his illustrious character, might | be transmitted to latest posterity, | the General Assembly of Virginia | on the XX day of July, Ann. Dom. MDCCLXXI., | resolved with one united voice to erect | this statue to his Lordship's memory. | Let wisdom and justice preside in any country, | the people must and will be happy. | [*Left side:*] America, behold your friend, | who, leaving his native country, | declin'd those additional honours which | were there in store for him, that | he might heal your wounds, and restore | tranquillity and happiness to this | extensive continent. With what zeal | and anxiety he pursued these glorious | objects, Virginia thus bears her | grateful testimony.' |

"Weld, in his *Travels in America*, 1798, says :—'The statue of Lord Botetourt was defaced, and the head and arm knocked off during the war (Revolutionary), when party rage was at its highest pitch, and everything pertaining to royalty obnoxious.' *

"'Lord Botetourt gave a sum of money, the interest of which was sufficient to purchase annually two gold medals—one to be given to the best classical scholar, the other to the best scholar in philosophy. This medal was annually awarded until the Revolution. The first competitors for the episcopate of Virginia, the Rev. James Madison and the Rev. Samuel Shield, both received this medal; the former in 1772, the latter in 1773. This medal was also conferred on Mr. Nathaniel Burwell in 1772; Mr. David Stewart, of King George, 1773; on Mr. Joseph Eggleston, of Amelia [major during the Revolution], 1774; and the same year on Mr. Walker Maury, of Williamsburg; and in 1775, on Mr. John White, of King William, and Mr. Thomas Evans, of the Eastern Shore of Virginia.'—(*History of the College of William and Mary*, 1874, p. 42).

"Howe also gives, in an extract from the *Virginia Gazette*, an account of the joyous and impressive reception of Lord Botetourt by the colonists, together with an ode, recited and sung with an accompaniment of music on the occasion (pp. 326-7). We know of no other monumental memorial now extant in Virginia than the statue mentioned, nor of any biographical record of Lord Botetourt in separate book-form.

* It may be well to give in full what Mr. Isaac Weld, of Dublin, has written upon the subject in his *Travels through the States of North America*, etc., 1795-7 (London, 1799, 4to.), p. 95 :—"In the hall of the capitol stands a maimed statue of Lord Botetourt, one of the regal governors of Virginia, erected at the public expence, in memory of his lordship's equitable and popular administration. During the war, when party rage was at its highest pitch, and every thing pertaining to royalty obnoxious, the head and one arm of the statue were knocked off; it now remains quite exposed, and is more and more defaced every day. Whether the motto, '*Resurgo rege favente*', inscribed under the coat of arms, did or did not help to bring upon it its present fate, I cannot pretend to say; as it is, it certainly remains a monument of the extinction of monarchical power in America."—Ed.

"On the evening of the 22d of February, 1876, there was held in this city, at the Richmond Theatre, a ball in commemoration of the vice-regal court of Williamsburg as it appeared during the government of Lord Botetourt. The participants, in most instances the lineal descendants of distinguished men and courtly dames who formed the society of the colonial capital Williamsburg, reproduced the attire of that day in all of its original resplendence and impressive concomitants. Many were the treasured memorials, transmitted heirlooms—jewels, swords, fans, rich brocades and satins, and costly laces—which were drawn forth for the occasion. The stage of the Theatre was fitted up for the brilliant tableaux, the body of the building being filled to overflowing with spectators. This memorable event was the accomplishment of a number of patriotic ladies who desired to celebrate appropriately the birthday of Washington, and at the same time to earn money with which to improve the condition of the Virginia room at Mount Vernon.

"An account of the brilliant spectacle appeared in the *Richmond Dispatch* of the following day. To it we contributed some notice of the career of Lord Botetourt, from which we extract as follows:—

"The accession of Lord Botetourt to the vice-regal government of Virginia occurred at a period rife with discontent among the colonists and pregnant with swiftly approaching and momentous events. Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt, son of John Symes Berkeley, was born in 1718; was colonel of the North Gloucestershire militia in 1761; represented that shire in Parliament; and in 1764 was raised to the peerage. 'Having ruined himself by gambling,' says the relentless Junius, 'he became a cringing, bowing, fawning, sword-bearing courtier.' It would appear from the subsequent career of this best-beloved and most honored of our colonial viceroys that the character so pitilessly drawn by the stern censor was hardly merited. He received the appointment of Governor (succeeding Sir Jeffrey Amherst) in July, 1768, though he did not arrive in the colony until October following. A contemporary presents a foil to the venomously drawn picture as quoted by us. He says of Lord Botetourt:—

"'If from birth and education he had not been a courtier, his dependence on the Crown for the revival of an extinguished title must have generated habits to conciliate and please. He came hither not only with the grace of polished life, but also with the predilections of the people, who were proud in being no longer governed by a deputy. His predecessors, Fauquier, Dinwiddie, Gooch, Spotswood, Nicholson, and Drysdale, had been the vehicles of sinecures to some principals who never cast an eye or thought on Virginia. Through Botetourt the colony was assured by the King that as a mark of honor to it the evidence [? residence] of the chief Governor there should never be dispensed with in future. Always accessible on business, adhering without a single deviation to the resolution of sleeping every night in the metropolis, affable

to the humblest visitor in social circles, easy himself, and contributing to the ease of others, he was sincerely and universally beloved. In his public functions, his purity and punctuality confirmed the attachment which his qualities as a gentleman had begun. By his patronage he inspired the youth of William and Mary with ardour and emulation, and by his daily example in the observance of religion he acquired a kind of sacred ascendency over the public mind.' (MS. History of Virginia, by Edmund Randolph, in the collections of the Virginia Historical Society).

"Solicitous to serve the Virginians, Botetourt pledged his life and fortune to extend the boundary of the colony on the west to the Tennessee river on the parallel of 36½°.

"On the 11th of May, 1769, when the Assembly was convened, the Governor, attended by a numerous retinue of guards, rode from the palace to the capitol in a luxurious state-coach drawn by six milk-white horses—a present from George III.—and the insignia of royalty was displayed with unusual pomp. On that day and the one following he entertained fifty-two guests at dinner. The Assembly, however, on the 16th instant following, venturing upon the assertion of certain colonial prerogatives by the passage of resolutions against parliamentary taxation and the sending of accused persons to England for trial, was dissolved by him. But this exercise of arbitrary power was speedily condoned by an action of cordial conciliation. Botetourt, having received from the Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the Colonies, assurance that it was not the intention of the Ministry to propose any further taxes, and that they intended to advocate a repeal of those already complained of, called the Assembly together, and communicated these assurances, pledging himself to every exertion in his power toward the redressing of the grievances of the colonists and the promotion of every measure tending to their advancement and prosperity, which led to an interchange of cordial greeting between the colonial legislative bodies and the Governor, and the inauguration of that warm sentiment of esteem and affection already so graphically portrayed. But the generous-minded Botetourt, soon finding that the promises held out to him by the Ministry were utterly faithless, and indignant at the deception practised upon him, demanded his recall.

"Shortly after this, on October 15, 1770, he fell a victim to an attack of bilious fever. He appears to have met death with the calm fortitude of the philosopher and the confiding trust of the Christian. The pure-minded and deeply-pious Robert Carter Nicholas, the treasurer of the colony, with whom he was on terms of the strictest friendship, having during one of his visits to the Governor observed that he thought that the latter would be very unwilling to die, 'because,' as he said, 'you are so social in your nature, and so much beloved, and you have so many good things about you, that you must be loth to leave them,' his lordship made

at the time no reply; but a short time after, being on his death-bed, he sent in haste for Colonel Nicholas, who lived near the palace, and who instantly repaired thither to receive the last sight of his dying friend. On entering his chamber he asked his commands. 'Nothing,' replied his lordship, 'but to let you see that I resign these good things which you formerly spoke of with as much composure as I enjoyed them'; after which he grasped his hand with warmth, and instantly expired."

(To be continued.)

DCXIX.—"COLLECTIONS BY HENRY POWLE."—(See No. DXLV.) Another literal extract from the Lansdowne MS. volume, entitled as above:—

A provission of powder match and Bulletts provided & putt in readiness wth in y^{e} divissions of the 7 H H Whitston & Bisley an^{o} 1588.

l	*d*		£		
Powder 1500 at 12 the pound			75	00	00
Match 2200 at 6 the pound			30	00	00
Bulletts 2500 weight at 10*s* the hundred			07	10	00
		Sume	112	10*s*	

The names of all the Captaines and their severall charges

Berkley divission

S^{r} William Throckmorton	300 foote
Sir John Poincts	300 foote
George Huntley armi^{r}	150 foote

fforrest divission

W^{m} Winter Esq^{r}	200 foote
Joseph Baineham Esq^{r}	200 foote

7 Hundred divission

S^{r} Henry Poole	300 foote
S^{r} Anthony Hungerford	300 foote
Henry Evinston Esq^{r}	200 foote

Kifsgate divission

S^{r} John Tracy	300 foote
John Reade Esq^{r}	200 foote
Thomas Chassey Esq^{r}	150 foote
Edward Ayleworth Esq^{r}	150 foote

Citty of Glouc^{r}

William Guise Esq^{r}	300 foote

The names of the Captaines of the horse and their charges

Berkly divission

S^{r} Tho: Escourt	50 horse

7 H. H. divission

Henry Bridges Esq^{r}	50 horse

Kifsgate divission

Nicholas Tracy Esq^{r}	50 horse

fforest and Citty of Glouc^{r}

S^{r} William Cooke ... ... 50 horse

The perticuler rates of armes both of horse & foote

Light Horse Armour Compleate

	l	*s*	*d*
Light horse armor viz brest back gorgett and Cask with a beaver before the face and a long elbow gauntlett ...	1	13	4
A long ffrench Pistoll with case and sheathe	1	0	0
Light horsemans Staffe	0	2	8
Sword girdle and hangiers	0	8	0
	3	03	04

Lance Armor Compleate

Launce Arm^{r} viz Brest Back Gorgett headpeece Poldrons & Vambraies long Custes and gauntlett	2	13	4
Pistoll furnished ut supra	1	00	0
Launce Staffe	0	6	0
Sword & Girdle	0	8	0
	4	07	4

Corslett Compleate

Corslett viz Brest Back gorgett and headpiece lined & furnished	0	22	0
Pikes armed with steeled heads	0	03	0
Swordes with Turkie Blades basket hilts and w^{h} girdle and Hangier	0	8	0
	1	03	00

Muskett Compleate

Muskett of the Best proved	0	16	00
Rest mould and bullett bagg	0	2	4
Bandeleares of double plait	0	2	8
Murrion lined and fringed	0	2	8
Sword girdle and hangiers	0	8	0
	1	09	8

United Service Club. A. B. S.

DCXX.—Subsidy Roll for Elmore Parish, 1327.—Enclosed is a copy of the subsidy roll for Elmore, 1 Edw. III., which I extracted many years ago from the original in the possession of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., and now, I presume, in the library at Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham. I had some copies printed at the time for circulation amongst my relatives and others interested in the parish.

Elmore Court, Gloucester. William V. Guise.

TAXACIO VICESIMAE DNO. REGI A LAICIS IN COM. GLOVCEST. CONCESSE PRÆTER DE BVRG. ET ANTIQVIS DNCIS. DNI. REGIS FACT. PER WILLM. TRACY ET ROBTM. DE ASTONE ANNO R.R.E. TERCII POST CONQVESTVM PRIMO (A.D. M.CCC.XXVII.)

HUNDR. DE DVDDESTON,
ELEMOR.

De Johne de Gyse vii s iiii d
‘ Beatric. de Gyse vi s ix d ob q
‘ Johe atte Polle xv d q
‘ Willo. Phelipp vi d
‘ Rico. le Broke xxii d
‘ Johne Jannes vi d
‘ Willo. le Reue xvii d
‘ Matill. Dauwe ix d
‘ Willo. le Broke vii d q
‘ Johe Loke vi d
‘ Adam Garleke xvi d
‘ Agnet. Jip xviii d
‘ Willmo. Caam xii d ob
‘ Rico. Garleke xi d
‘ Felic. Vmfray ix d q
‘ Adam Vmfray xi d ob q
‘ Walto. Nichol xi d ob
‘ Willmo. le Coke ix d
‘ Adam le Holdare xiii d q
‘ Rico. Rauel vi d
‘ Adam Bolloke vi d
‘ Henr. de Pelle xvi d q
‘ Willmo. Prat vi d
‘ Willmo. Hatholf ix d
‘ Margar. atte Welle xii d
‘ Willo. atte Broke ix d
‘ Robto. Halyday viii d
‘ Matill. Arnewy x d
‘ Willo. Godrich xii d q
‘ Rico. Godrich xiii d ob

De Willmo. le Broke vi d
‘ Walto. Eolfe ix d
‘ Walto. de Shirne ix d
‘ Robto. Dabitot xii d ob
‘ Robto. atte Welle ix d
‘ Willo. Bulloke vi d
‘ Johe Chynoun vi d
‘ Adam Inthehale vi d
‘ Rico. atte Polle ix d
‘ Henr. atte Polle ix d
‘ Walto. le Deye ix d
‘ Walto. le Graunger ix d ob
‘ Adam Michel viii d
‘ Johne le Shirreue vii d q
‘ Henr. le Brok viii d

ADHUC ELEMOR.

‘ Johne le Hope vi d
‘ Robto. de la Berwe vi s iiii d q
‘ Willmo. Dake vi d
‘ Johe Wattes vi d
‘ Nicho. Dake vi d
‘ Johan la Swones vi d
‘ Thm. Cronnok vi d
‘ Regin. atte Hulle ix d ob
‘ Alic. de Holteleye xiiii d ob q
‘ Johe de Holteleye xi d q
‘ Willo. de Holteleye ix d ob

prob. Sma. lxiii *s.* iii *d.*

DCXXI.—Gloucestershire Churches.—The following communication appeared under this heading in *Notes and Queries* (2nd S. vii. 216):—“Would any of your correspondents give me *any* information respecting churches of *especial note* in the diocese of Gloster, architecturally, historically, or otherwise? or as possessing particularly interesting monuments, brasses, screens, fonts, &c.? I

am induced to seek this information, intending during the summer to visit all in my power in that diocese, and to photograph all those possessing any especial interest. Through the kind assistance of Archdeacon Thorp, Sir J. Glynne, and others, I have already been enabled to make out an exceedingly interesting list, aided also by Bigland's work on the Gloucestershire churches; but any other memoranda, including the titles of old manor-houses, of which many are scattered through the county, or old and picturesque parsonages, would greatly oblige me.—J. W. G. Gutch."

Communications, to be addressed to 10, Upper Victoria Place, Clifton, were at the same time invited, but with what result I know not. Only one reply appears in *Notes and Queries*, viz., on Cubberley Church, p. 304 of same volume. Any information as to what Mr. Gutch was able to effect in the matter will be gladly received.

ANTIQUARIUS.

DCXXII.—AN OLD CHURCH-NOTICE.—I was lately at Hawkesbury, and copied the following (which has no date) from an old notice-board in the north-west porch of the parish church:—"It is desired that all Persons that come to this Church would be careful to leave their dogs at home, and that the Women would not walk in with their Pattens on."

Doynton Rectory. A. G. H.

DCXXIII.—THE WINSTON MONUMENT IN LONG BURTON CHURCH, DORSET.—In the chancel-aisle of the parish church of Long Burton, near Sherborne, Dorset, are recumbent figures of Sir Henry Winston and Dionise, his wife, and Thomas Winston, his father, together with the following inscriptions:—

(First tablet.)

"M.S. | Monvm^{ts} dedicated to the Memories | of Tho: Winston, of Standish, in the | Covntie of Glocester, Esquier, descen | ded of many avncient and noble How | ses, both British and English. | And of | S^{r} Hen: Winston, his Sonne, Livtenant of the | Bril (S^{r} Tho: Cecil beinge then Governovr), | who dyed in Febr: an^{o} Dni 1609, ætatis suæ 47. | And lastly of | The Lady Dionise, his wife, (the daughter of | S^{r} George Bond, of London, Knight,) who | dyed in March, an^{o} Dn̄i 1609, ætatis suæ 44." |

(Second tablet.)

"Eleanor, | one of their Daughters, now wyfe of | Leweston Fitz-Iames, of Leweston, | Esquire, (beinge denyed to repayre and | erect these Remembrances of her | Parents in the Chvrch of Standish, | where they lie bvried,) hath transfer|red them thence, and placed them | here, where part of their poste|ritie is now, by the mercifvll pro|vidence of the Almightie, planted. | P.E." |

The monument is ornamented with three large and four small shields, viz.,

i. Party per pale gules and azure, a lion rampant argent, charged with a crescent for difference, against a tree eradicated vert, the head or and vert, the tree on the dexter side. *Winston.* Impaling, argent, on a chevron sable three bezants. *Bond.* There are crests over each coat, viz., A garb or, on each side a lion rampant, each respecting other, the dexter argent, the sinister azure. *Winston*; and A lion sejant rampant argent.

ii. The *Winston* quarterings, viz.

1. *Winston.*
2. Or, a lion rampant sable.
3. Sable, a lion rampant argent.
4. Per pale azure and sable, three fleurs-de-lis or.
5. Sable, three castles argent, in honour point a plate.
6. Barry of ten, azure and argent.
7. Or, three escutcheons barry of six or and gules.
8. Gules, five fusils in bend, or.
9. Argent, a chief azure.
10. Barry of ten argent and azure, six escutcheons sable, 3, 2, and 1, each charged with a lion rampant of the first. *Cecil.*
11. Gules, a chevron between three satyr's (?) heads caboshed or, a mullet for difference.
12. Argent, three heads erased sable.
13. Sable, semè of plates, two flanches argent.
14. Argent, a chevron sable between three mullets gules.

iii. *Bond.*

iv. *Bond.*

v. Gules, on a cross or between four unicorn's heads erased of the second five torteaux.

vi. Sable, a chevron between three boy's heads couped at the shoulders argent, crined or, entwined at the neck with as many snakes azure, a crescent for difference. *Vaughan.*

vii. Argent, a cross engrailed gules, in dexter chief a lozenge of the last.

I shall be much obliged to any one who will explain the circumstance alluded to in the second tablet, and assign to their proper families the unnamed coats of arms mentioned above.

Long Burton Vicarage. CHARLES H. MAYO, M.A.

The following reply has been received from Archdeacon Sheringham, Vicar of Standish :—

I find the entry of burial (and there is also a slab in chancel) of "Thomas Winstone, the son of Henry Winstone, Armiger, died 2^{d} July, 1582"; and there is now on the south wall of the nave, formerly on the north wall of the chancel, a monument of some member of the Winstone family, but nameless and dateless. This is all I can find. My old register of Elizabeth and onwards is very defective, and I can find no entries for 1608-9. Query whether they

have ever been tampered with. There is evidently some hidden cause here for the banning of the Winstone name.

Standish Vicarage. J. W. Sheringham, M.A.,
Archdeacon of Gloucester

Atkyns, writing in or before 1711 (in which year he died), under the head of Standish, refers to a Winstone monument, p. 357, (2nd ed., 1768) :—"There is an handsome monument in stone for Sir Henry Winstone, lord of this manor, who died in 1608 [1608-9]". And Rudder (1779) has likewise done so, p. 682 :—"There is an old monument for Sir Henry Winstone, but the inscription and arms are covered with whitewash." But they probably refer to the one mentioned above by Archdeacon Sheringham, and certainly not to that which is in Long Burton Church. According to the inscription on the second tablet, the transfer was made by Eleanor Fitzjames during the lifetime of her husband. The latter, as Mr. Mayo has since remarked, was buried at Long Burton, 16 April, 1638; and the former, who survived him, died between 17 July and 29 August, 1650, the dates respectively of the making and the proving of her will. Sir Robert Atkyns and Rudder wrote long after the transfer had taken place.

Editor.

DCXXIV.—Burn's References to Gloucestershire Parish Registers.—In Burn's *History of Parish Registers*, etc. (2nd ed., London, 1862), the following particulars are given of, or from, Gloucestershire registers; and they are here arranged alphabetically under their proper headings, with the page of the above-named volume in which each one may be found :—

Badminton Magna.

P. 173.—The register contains a very full account of laying the corner-stone of the new church, and its final erection and consecration, in 1785, signed by the nobility and gentry, who assisted, or were present, on that occasion.

Barrington Parva.

P. 173.—"The Proclamation of King James 2^{d} ordering thanksgiving for his Victory over the Rebels, which were headed by James Scott, formerly Duke of Monmouth, and Ford, once Lord Grey, together with the Service appointed for that day, were used and performed in the Church of this Parish on the 26th of July, 1685.
"Thomas Lambe, Vicar."

"Mem: that on Oct: 6, 1695, I payd my Butcher 5^{l} 5^{s}, my Baker 1^{l} 10^{s}, my Brewer 1^{l} 10^{s}, all in gold, taking in change 9^{s}.
"O Rare Parson Tom."

Buckland.

P. 174.—The register contains an account of the plague which raged in the parish in 1606, by which the rector, John Maltbee, lost six children in one month.

Cherington.

P. 135.—"(1642), Tho. Jelf dyed in prison in Oxon, being taken at the Siege and Winning of Cirencester."

Cirencester.

P. 161.—In the register under date 1655, is the following:—"That the reason wherefore here wanteth several years and some several months for weddings, at this time the Rump Parliament set forth an Act that all Banns should be published 3 several market days at the High Cross, and after such publishing the parties to be married by a Justice of the Peace, so that there was but little to be done in the Churches, the said *Parliament* also consisting of *Anabaptists* and *Independents*."

P. 135.—"1688, November the 12th, Bulstrode Whitelock, Esq., died at the King's Head when my Lord Lovelace was taken prisoner."—See Macaulay's *History*, vol. ii., p. 499; and Burn's *History of Henley-on-Thames*, 1861, p. 280.

Dursley.

P. 40.—The first register, beginning in 1556, having been destroyed, the earliest entry now is in 1640.

Elmore.

P. 70.—The register begins in 1560; but at the end of the first book is a part thus intituled:—"Of Baptisme, Weddinges, and Burialls happening at Elmore, out of the Worshipfull House of Guyse, sythens the 6th day of December, 1556."

Frampton Cotterell.

P. 40.—No entries whatever made from 1639 to 1653.

Frampton-upon-Severn.

P. 173.—In the register there is a long detail of damage done by a storm, February 18, 1662, which, in the space of four hours, destroyed twelve barns and a dwelling house, and rooted up 357 trees, chiefly in orchards. This account is subscribed, "John Barnsdale, Vicar."

Frocester.

P. 171.—"Hoc anno 1574 die Laurentii Martyris, serenissima Regina mea Elizabetha hoc meum oppidatum accesit et invisit in eoq; in ædibus Georgii Huntleii Armigeri Comiter, benigneq et suma cum humanitate tractantis pernoctavit indeq: Barkleyum Castellum concessit.

"Tho. Tullio Vicario de Frocester."

Lassington.

P. 52.—The earliest register, commencing in 1661, has this entry:—"The old Register Bookes belonging to the Parish of Lassington were embezzled and lost in the late times of confusion, criminell divisions, and unhappy warrs."—*Population Returns*, 1831.

Lechlade.

P. 206.—In the author's (Mr. Burn's) copy of Mr. [not "Sir"] Ralph Bigland's *Observations on Parish Registers* is this memorandum, in the handwriting of the Rev. James Dallaway:—"A late Vicar of Lechlade, in a fit of intoxication or despair, threw two Register Books of that Parish into the fire."

Rodmarton.

P. 67. — "Hanc Librum Jobus Yate Rector Ecclesiæ de Rodmerton in Comit. Glouc: fieri fecit sumptibus Parochiæ impensis in eum mille. tercent. quadragint. quatuor quadrantibus Feb: 3 1630 stylo novo i.e. Januar 24 Anglicano Veteri.

"If you will have this Book last, bee sure to aire it att the fier or in the Sunne three or foure times a yeare—els it will grow dankish and rott, therefore look to it. It will not bee amisse when you finde it dankish to wipe over the leaves with a dry wollen cloath. This Place is very much subject to dankishness, therefore I say looke to it."

Mr. Burn has added this foot-note:—"The situation of Rodmarton is high and dry, on a calcareous soil; the 'dankishness' complained of arose solely from the exuding nature of the building stone, which, after a little time, is fatal to any books or papers which may come in contact with the walls."

P. 184.—"1636 Hoc anno in agris in loco Hocberry vocato dum sulcos aratro ducunt discoperta sunt . . . tessallata pavimenta, tegulæ quibus ferrei clavi infixi subrutæ, nummi quoque ærei Antonini & Valentiniani imp: In colæ mihi . . . . . dixerunt se æreos & argenteos nummos sæpius ibidem reperisse nesciente quid rei essent a patribus autem audiisse Rodmerton ab illo loco . . . . translatam olim, ubi nunc est positam esse apparet autem stationem aliquam Romanorum ibidem aliquando fuisse."

This site has been explored, and the particulars published in Lysons' *Reliquiæ Britannico-Romanæ.*

P. 174.—There is this entry, made in 1649:—"In the Windowe by the doore of the South Isle adjoyning to the Chancel, was a little picture in the glasse, of one praying in the habit of a minister *cum baculo pastorali* and underwritten, 'Richardus Exall' which was broken by Children, perhaps he was att the charge of that window. There is also upon the West side of Cotes Towre in stone, 'Orate pro animabus Ricardi Wiat & Ricardi de Rodmerton', it may bee it was this Richard which did joyne with the person of Cotes to build that towre."

Slaughter, Upper.

P. 41.—The third page of the register begins thus:—"here we want fower yeares in Qweene Mary."

Tewkesbury.

P. 70.—The register has this "title":—

"Lo heare thou maiest with mortall eie beholde
Thy name recorded by a mortall righte,
But if thou canste looke but spiritualie
Unto that God which gives such heaunly sighte
Thou maiest beholde wth comfort to thy soule
Thy name recorded in the Heaunly Roule;
And therefore praie the Register of heauen
To write thy name within the Booke of Life
And also praie thy sinns maie be forgiuen
And that thou maiest flee all sinn and strife
That when thy mortall bodie shall have ende
Thy soule maie to the Imortal Lord assende."

ANTIQUARIUS.

DCXXV.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE BEACONS.—(See No. CCCC.) There is in my collection of old papers the following document, which may perhaps help to throw some light on the subject of Beacons:—

"To the High Constable of the Hundred of Bisley, and to every of them greeting.

"According to the directions we have received from his ma^{ties} privi Councell these are to will and Comaund yo^{u} that upon the receipt hereof yo^{u} cause yo^{r} said Beacon to be repayred and furnished wth wood and other things that shall be there unto needefull, and yo^{u} are to see that a contynuall watch be kept at the said Beacon—whereof faile yo^{u} not at yo^{r} p'ill. Dated at Standish the viiith day of June Anno D^{ni} 1635.

"Ralphe Dutton,
"W. Trye."

William Hancox, of Denway, in the parish of Bisley, was at that time high constable of the above-named hundred.

Chalford, Stroud. R. W. W. N. HANCOX.

Fosbrooke, in his *Gloucestershire*, vol. i., p. 362, under the head of Saperton, writes thus:—"A *beacon* is also retained in memory; these were pots of combustibles upon the top of a pole, ascended by another jagged and oblique, by way of ladder; and the illumination of them was a signal for all men capable of bearing arms, to put themselves in a posture of defence: at the rebellion in the north, upon the dissolution of abbies, temp. H. VIII., they were lit up, and perhaps there are later instances. [Certainly there are.] A Parliament roll of 6, 7, 8 H. VI. says, 'a towre to bee upon daylight a redy bekyn, wheryn shall be light geving by night,' and orders it to be kept by a hermit."

J. G.

DCXXVI.—THE RECTORS OF ULEY.—Until the episcopal registers of the induction of clergymen now at Worcester and Gloucester

shall have been searched, Gloucestershire antiquaries must content themselves for accounts of the parochial clergy with the meagre lists given by Atkyns, and with the names subsequent to his time which are included in the parish registers. It is worth noting here that the episcopal registers at Worcester, of which diocese Gloucestershire anciently formed part, begin as early as 1268; only three sees possessing older records—viz., York, 1214; Lincoln, 1217; and Exeter, 1257. The institutions of the Wiltshire clergy have been printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps; and we must look forward to the time when the same will be done for Gloucestershire.

Atkyns' list of Uley rectors includes only four names. Of these the first, Thomas Manwaring, has no date attached; and the third, as he states, was Sir Herbert Crofts, Bart., rector in 1667, and afterwards Bishop of Hereford. The rector of Uley, however, was Dr. Herbert Croft, whose son, Herbert, was created a baronet in his father's lifetime; and the date also is clearly an error for 1637. Moreover, Atkyns gives no account of the long interval which must have elapsed between the resignation of Dr. Croft and the induction of Mr. Heart. No information is at present available respecting James Dalton, the second on the list.

Herbert Croft, the most eminent of the rectors, was a man of mark in his day, and took an active part in all the troubled changes of the 17th century. Born in 1603, a few months after the death of Elizabeth had placed the Stuart dynasty on the throne, he died in 1691, scarcely eighteen months after its fall. He was the third son of Sir Herbert Croft, of Croft Castle, Herefordshire, of a family said to be one of the very few which can trace their ownership of the land to an earlier period than the Conquest. His father towards the end of his life became a Roman Catholic, and about 1619 joined a society of English Benedictine monks at Douay, in Flanders. His old age was employed in attempting to convert his family to the Roman faith, and controversial pamphlets on this subject between them are mentioned by Anthony á Wood. Herbert Croft, the son, received his "grammar learning" at Hereford, and in 1616 was sent to Oxford, where he stayed only a short time, being sent for by his father to Douay, who placed him with the English Jesuits at St. Omer. Urged by his father, and persuaded by John Floyde, the youth became a Roman Catholic, and even appears, though contrary to his father's advice, to have joined the Society of Jesus. With them he went through courses of logic and philosophy. His father's death occurred in 1622, when he was about to return from England, whither he had been sent on business relating to the family estate. The next few years he spent abroad in travel and in the study of theology. "He was in many ways accomplished, whether you took him as a gentleman or as a scholar." Returning to England, he became reconciled to the English Church, through the persuasion of Bishop Morton, of Durham, and again went to Oxford, entering his name at Christ Church. There in 1635 he supplicated that his

ten years' study of divinity abroad might be allowed to free him from the necessity of residence, and that he might proceed to the degree of B.D., although not yet M.A., on performing the exercises required by the statutes. The University was persuaded to relax its rule; and after going through the disputations "accurately and learnedly," he became B.D. in 1636. "He became about that time minister of a church in Gloucestershire, and rector of Harding, in Oxfordshire." Probably he was not long rector of Uley, for in 1639 he was chaplain in the expedition against the Scotch, and in the same year was appointed a prebendary of Salisbury. He was also chaplain to Charles I., "who was so well satisfied with his integrity and loyalty, that he afterwards entrusted him with his secret commands to several of the great officers in his army, to the hazard of his life." Promotion came rapidly upon him; and the same year that he was installed a prebendary of Salisbury, he obtained a like appointment at Worcester, and in 1641 a canonry at Windsor. Three years later he became Dean of Hereford. During the Commonwealth he was of course deprived of his preferments, and took refuge for part of the time with his friend Sir Robert Berkeley, of Cotheridge, "constrained to a narrow income," though this is probably an exaggeration, for about this time by the death of his elder brother, Sir William, he succeeded to the family estates in Herefordshire. At the Restoration he was replaced in his deanery, and in 1661 was consecrated Bishop of Hereford, refusing, it is said, still higher preferment. He became Dean of the Chapel Royal in 1667; but he was too outspoken in the pulpit to please the dissolute Court of Charles II., and after holding his office little more than a year, he retired to the country. Burnet, in the *History of his Own Times*, describes him as a "warm, devout man, but of no discretion in his conduct; so he lost ground quickly. He used much freedom with the king, but it was in the wrong place, not in private, but in the pulpit." As a bishop, he was very strict in his rules of admission to holy orders, by which he "dissatisfied many more of the clergy than he obliged"; and he steadfastly set his face against non-residence and other abuses. In 1675 he wrote a book, the appearance of which was "like a comet." This was *The Naked Truth; or, The True State of the Primitive Church;* and Andrew Marvell styled the author "judicious, learned, conscientious, and sincere, and a true son, if not a father, of the Church of England." It called forth a considerable controversy; and amongst those who took part in it were Dr. Turner, Master of St. John's, Cambridge, and Bishop Burnet. Besides other works he wrote, in 1685, *Some Animadversions on a Book called The Theory of the Earth*, and in 1688, *A Short Discourse concerning his Majesties late Declaration in Churches.* This latter came into the hands of James II., who doubtless thought he did a clever thing when he "commanded as much as concerned the reading of the declaration, which was for the indulging of conscience, to be

printed, but suppressed all he said against taking off the test and penal laws." Bishop Croft was buried in Hereford Cathedral, in 1691. Upon his tombstone are the words "In vita conjuncti," and over the adjoining grave of his friend Dean Benson, "In morte non divisi."

During the Puritan period George Ven was "Minister of Uleigh", as we learn from a document printed at p. 330 of vol. i. of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*. As his name does not appear in Calamy's *Ejected Ministers*, he may have conformed, or perhaps was dead before the Act of Uniformity.

From the incumbency of George Ven the history of Uley rectory is at present a blank until 1668, in which year we find in the parish register the name of William Heart as rector, who appears to have been then inducted into the living, and who continued to hold it for the long period of forty-one years. From the register we learn that he was a Master of Arts of Oxford, and had been a Fellow of Magdalen College, in that University. The *Catalogue of Oxford Graduates* does not begin earlier than the year 1660, and his name consequently is not found in it: we can hardly indentify him with a William Heart of Magdalen College, who took his B.A. degree in 1665, as the latter never proceeded to that of M.A. As the present register was commenced in a fresh book by Mr. Heart in the year he came to Uley, we may infer that the parish records had previously been neglected. Perhaps the cause of this may have been that the former rectors were absentees. Bishop Croft was clearly non-resident, and probably also the rectors who succeeded him, for Uley is a Crown living, and may have been held by the incumbent with other preferment. Heart, however, seems to have been resident, for the names of two sons of "William Heart and Aggnes, his wife," are recorded in the register in the rector's handwriting. These were, William Alliffe, baptized 16 January, 1670-1, and buried on the 19th of the same month, and John Alliffe, baptized 30 July, 1673. We may note the use of a double Christian name, which was unusual at this period. The Hearts appear to have been a Gloucestershire family, and resident in King's Stanley. John Heart, "an inhabitury of King Stanly", and probably identical with the above-named John Alliffe Heart, had a son William, baptized at Uley, 3 March, 1701. His wife, Mary Heart, did not long survive; for just below, under date 10 March, is the entry, "Mary, wife of the afores^{d} John Heart, buried", and in 1705 the King's Stanley register, under date 18 October, records the marriage of John Hart and Elizabeth Fowler. The same register contains also these entries: "Elizabeth, daughter of John Hart, bapt. 2 Aug., 1706;" "Sarah, daughter of John Hart, bapt. 16 Jan^{y}, 1707-8"; and "John, son of John Heart, gen^{t}, bapt. 27 Jan^{y}, 1709-10." A few years later, 27 December, 1714, Elizabeth Heart, widow (doubtless the Elizabeth Fowler just mentioned), was buried at Uley. The register was well kept by William Heart, who wrote clearly and legibly; and he con-

tinued to make entries until shortly before his death, though his handwriting had become very unsteady during the last nine or ten years of his life, and other writings began to appear. A certain carefulness is shown in the entries made by him. For instance, in 1697 we find, "Borne [16 February] a child of John Robbins, Broadweaver, and of Martha, his wife, and on y^e^ 17^th^ of February buried, but neither y^e^ buriall nor baptism notified to mee, W^m^ Heart, Rector." And in 1698, "A male child of Henry Hurcombe, day-labourer, and of Joane, his wife, buried contrary to y^e^ maner and rites of y^e^ church of England." Again, in 1701, "A daughter of John Giles, a Dissenting Preacher, borne March 23." At length comes the following entry: "William Hart, Rector of this Parish, was buried June the fourth day, 1709."

Heart's successor was John Jackson, who was appointed in 1709, in which year he wrote thus in his register: "This part of the Register was begun by me, John Jackson, Rector of Uley, December y^e^ 4^th^, 1709." On October 17th in the succeeding year he married Mrs. Mary Basset, and thereby became allied with the principal family of the place, now long since extinct, and of whom only a vague tradition remains, while even the site of their manor-house, Basset's Court, is a matter of question. There are no further particulars of him on record. Probably he was non-resident during the latter part of his incumbency; for in 1714, we find mention in the register of "Tho^s^ Gwynn, Jun^r^, Curate de Uly." The *Catalogue of Oxford Graduates* gives the name of Thomas Gwynn, B.A., Gloucester Hall (now Worcester College), 16 June, 1713.

Rice Williams succeeded Jackson in 1719; but no particulars of him are given in the register. His handwriting appears until 1723, when we find the name of Thomas Twisell, who may have been one of a family formerly resident in the neighbourhood of Stroud. He is probably identical with Thomas Twissell, of Wadham College, Oxford, who took his B.A. degree 16 June, 1715. Later on, in 1733 and 1737, the name of "John Hogis, Curet," occurs; and Mary, daughter of "M^r^ John & Elizabeth Hoges," was baptized 31 May, 1735, and Allingtun, their son, 16 September, 1736.

In July, 1748, Thomas Gregory, M.A., who had signed as curate in 1739, succeeded Rice Williams in the rectory. Traditionally he is said to have been of a Hampshire family. A Thomas Gregory graduated B.A. at Christ Church, Oxford, 1 March, 1737, and another of the same name at Trinity College on October 15 of the same year; but neither appears to have proceeded to the M.A., degree. Two more of the same name graduated M.A., one in 1747, and the other in 1751, at Queen's College, Cambridge; but as Mr. Gregory styled himself M.A. in 1739, the place of his education must for the present remain doubtful. He was twice married. The register records an event, which is duly notified in the *Gentleman's Magazine*: "Mary, wife of the Rev^d^ M^r^ Thomas Gregory, buried 13 March, 1744-5"; and also, "The Rev^d^ M^r^ Thomas Gregory, Rector of

Uley, and Mrs Susannah Thomas, of the same, married Nov. 1, 1748." The *Magazine* announced this marriage somewhat differently:—"Rev. Mr. Gregory of Uly to Widow Thomas, £10,000"; but in any case, the rich widow evidently waited for the curate to become the rector. [See No. CCXCIX.] They had five children whose baptisms are recorded:—Edward, 1 September, 1749; Mary, 20 November, 1751; Thomas, 3 January, 1754; Susannah, 2 February, 1758; and William, 2 May, 1759. Their second son, Thomas, became an apothecary in Dursley; and his shop, with the signboard, "Gregory, Apothecary," stood on the site of the present police-station. He is said to have been one of the last who wore a "pigtail." His death occurred in 1837; and by will he left £50 to the town of Dursley, and £80 to his native parish, to provide a dole of bread on St. Stephen's day. His father's monument is in the tower of Uley church, with this inscription:—"Near this place lie the remains of the Revd Thomas Gregory, A.M., Rector of this Parish 29 years. He departed this life June 30, 1778." His relict, Mrs. Susannah Gregory, died 2 October, 1789.

Mr. Gregory was succeeded, in 1778, by his son, the Rev. John Gregory, who held the benefice until his death in 1795. It may be noted that in his day occurred two late instances of the maintenance of early ecclesiastical discipline in the excommunication of Mr. Edward Dorney, 26 April, 1778, and of Sarah Talboys, 3 April, 1785. The sentence on the latter was revoked by the curate, the Rev. Ralph Lockey; but Mr. Dorney died excommunicate, in 1795, and was buried at midnight without any funeral service.* The children of Mr. Gregory and Elizabeth, his wife, were:—Jane Barnes, bapt. 20 March, 1784; Mary Barnes, 15 July, 1789; and John Barnes, afterwards a captain in the army. Miss J. B. Gregory died as recently as 1872, having lived in a small cottage on Uley Green. She was well known in the village, and was a survival of a past generation, reminding one much of the old portraits hanging around her parlour. On a brass plate under the north window of the chancel there is this inscription:—"To the glory of God, in memory of his servant Jane Barnes Gregory, born March 5, 1784, died May, 1872. Daughter of the Revd John Gregory, died 1795, grandaughter [*sic*] of the Revd Thomas Gregory, died 1777, successively Rectors of this Parish." Her brother, Captain Gregory, of whom many strange stories are told, died in 1846. His grave is in Uley churchyard, under an altar-tomb, and a small tablet in the church commemorates him. The family residence was an old-fashioned gabled house in Uley street, now occupied by Miss Roberts; and over the door there was for many years a man-trap, to serve as a visible warning of the fate in store for trespassers.

* See the Rev. J. H. Blunt's *Dursley and its Neighbourhood* (1877), p. 224. "It may be well to add," writes Mr. Blunt, "that sentences of excommunication were not issued by the parochial clergyman, who had to read them in church (according to the rubric after the Nicene Creed), at his own will, but by formal process in the Bishop's or Archdeacon's Court, after 'presentation' by the clergyman or churchwardens."—Ed.

The Rev. Thomas Esbury Partridge, of Merton College, Oxford (B.A. 10 June, 1789; M.A. 7 July, 1792), succeeded Mr. Gregory in 1777. He was a Gloucestershire man; and the Esbury family, from which he descended, was long settled at Hawkesbury. There is little to record of his incumbency, during which non-conformity in the parish was at the height of its prosperity.

In 1823 the Rev. Marlow Watts Wilkinson, son of a distinguished preacher, the Rev. Watts Wilkinson, succeeded Mr. Partridge. Watts Wilkinson, of Worcester College, Oxford, graduated in 1780; and another of the same name, brother doubtless of the Rev. M. W. Wilkinson, from the same college, B.A. 1818, and M.A. 1820. The rector of Uley also was educated there, and graduated B.A. 21 June, 1810; M.A. 11 February, 1813; and B.D. 21 May, 1825. To the day of his death he held also the benefice of Harescombe-cum-Pitchcombe, to which he was presented, before the year 1826, by Mrs. Purnell, of Kingshill. He is said to have been the best scholar in a local clerical society; but the type of parochial clergyman to which he belonged, is now almost, if not quite extinct. During his incumbency, in 1858, the church was rebuilt; and through his influence the old dedication was changed from St. Giles to St. Matthew. By this he thought to abolish "Uley Feast," which was held annually on the 1st of September; but the hoped-for result did not take place. For many years before his death he was very feeble, and was in consequence obliged to have the assistance of curates, who were, in succession, the Revs. C. N. Johnson, T. Fetherston, J. D. Pratt, Peter Pearson Mason (1861-64), and E. F. Green. Mr. Wilkinson resided in a large house on Uley Green, now styled "The Mansion," and formerly occupied by the great clothier, Mr. Edward Shepperd, who afterwards built The Ridge. The Rectory, a cottage at the back of the church, long inhabited by the parish clerk, was pulled down, and rebuilt on another site, by the succeeding rector. Mr. Wilkinson died in 1867; and on his tomb in the churchyard there is this inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of the Rev^{d} Marlow Watts Wilkinson, B.D., 44 years Rector of this Parish, who departed this life March 28th, 1867, in the 80th year of his age. He was distinguished as a scholar, and for the faithful discharge of his public ministry."

In 1867, the present rector, the Rev. Charles Chapman Browne, of University College, Oxford (B.A., 1863; M.A. 1866), and a member of a family well known in Uley, succeeded Mr. Wilkinson. In 1872, on the death of the Rev. A. G. Cornwall, who was rector of Beverstone, Kingscote, Newington Bagpath, and Owlpen, the last named parish, under an Order of Council passed as long before as 1840, was separated from the others, and united to Uley; and this arrangement necessitated the assistance of a curate. The following clergymen have served at Uley since 1872:—the Revs. John Clare Hudson (1872-75), George Eyre Massy (1876-77), Norcliffe Dalton (1877-80), and Sidney Charles Saunders (1880).

W. P. W. Phillimore, B.C.L.

DCXXVII.—Duntsborne Abbas Barrows.—(Reply to No. DVI.) The two round barrows at Duntsborne Abbas, of which mention is made in the Note referred to, have been examined by Mr. G. B. Witts with very unexpected results, which, when completed, will be communicated to the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

William V. Guise.

DCXXVIII.—The Healthiness of Dyrham.—With reference to what has been stated in No. DXVI. respecting Saintbury, I may observe that in this parish of Dyrham there was not a death between December 23, 1880, and March 23, 1882, *i.e.*, for fifteen months, the population being over 400.

Dyrham Rectory, Chippenham. W. T. Blathwayt, M.A.

DCXXIX.—Lysons' "Gloucestershire Antiquities."—Mr. Samuel Lysons was the author of a folio volume, dedicated to Henry, second Earl Bathurst, and entitled *Etchings of Views and Antiquities in the County of Gloucester, hitherto imperfectly, or never engraved;* it comprises a large number of plates, with a letterpress description of each, and was published in London, in 1791- . This work does not bear the author's name. Subsequently he published another folio, entitled *A Collection of Gloucestershire Antiquities,* "by Samuel Lysons, F.R.S. & F.A.S." (London, MDCCCIV.); comprising 110 plates, with a list of them, but differing in many respects from the preceding volume. Mr. Lysons makes no reference in the latter to the former.

The late Mr. George Ormerod, after giving a MS. analysis of contents, has written in the copy which belonged to him:—"Then follow such portions of an earlier series of Gloucestershire Views as appear to have been intended to form part of a prior publication, and to have been suppressed. The work is not mentioned by Upcott, or in the life of S. Lysons, in *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 89, part ii., p. 274. There may have been two reasons for withdrawing the work. The subjects were not limited to Antiquities, and most of the prints were executed in his first and very inferior style. The collection, however, is of great interest; it marks Mr. L.'s progress in engraving, and contains many views not engraved for the edition of 1803 [nor for that of 1804]." As further stated in a note on this same copy (comprising 53 plates) in one of Mr. Quaritch's book-catalogues, the work is not mentioned by Lowndes, and "according to the descriptions there should be sixty-four plates, but it is very probable the others were never engraved."

In the British Museum there is a copy, which Mr. Anderson, in his *Book of British Topography* (London, 1881), has thus described:—"Gloucester, County of. Views and Antiquities in the County of Gloucester hitherto imperfectly or never engraved. [With descriptive letterpress. By S. Lysons.] London, 1791[-98]. fol. [Imperfect, wanting plates 79, 80, and 83; also the letterpress to

plates 65-85. The dates of the engravings range from 1792-98.]"

The above details have been given in the hope that some of your readers will supply further information respecting the earlier of these two volumes.

C. T. D.

DCXXX.—The Luttrell Family.—(See No. CCCCXXXIV.) The following particulars from a remote quarter may possibly be of use to your correspondent. In St. David's burial-ground, Hobart, Tasmania, there is a large tomb, which seems to have consisted originally of the rectangular base, with a superstructure, also rectangular, now placed upon it; and on the sides are the names of Luttrell, Atkins (of the Firville family, Co. Cork, Ireland), and Haskell, with these inscriptions :—

"Here lyeth interred the body of D^{r} Edward Luttrell, M.D., late principal Surgeon at this Settlement. Died 10 June, 1824, aged 67 years."

"To the memory of Martha, widow of the late D^{r} Luttrell, who departed this life 4 May, 1832, leaving 3 sons and 4 daughters to lament her loss. Aged 67 years."

From the *Hobart Town Gazette and Van Dieman's Land Advertiser*, June 11, 1824 :—

"Died last evening, in his 68th year, at his residence in Bridge Street, Dr. Luttrell, M.D., late Principal Surgeon of His Majesty's Settlement of Van Dieman's Land, much lamented by his numerous family and friends."

Justin Browne.

Hobart, Tasmania.

DCXXXI.—Sir Fleetwood Dormer, of Arle Court.—(Reply to No. DLXVII.) In Lipscomb's *History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham* (London, 1847), vol. i., p. 415, there is a pedigree of the Dormers, of Lee Grange, the following being the particulars which have reference to Sir Fleetwood Dormer, of Arle Court, near Cheltenham :—

Sir Fleetwood Dormer, Knt., of Shipton Lee and Lee Grange, *m.* Mary, third daughter of Sir Euseby Isham, Knt., of Pytchley, Northamptonshire (*bap.* 24 May, 1584, and widow of Edward Reade, Esq., of Cottesbrook, in same county), and *d.* at Quainton in Feb., 1638-9, ætat. 68, leaving a son,

Sir Fleetwood Dormer, Knt., of Arle Court, Gloucestershire, and Virginia, North America, *bap.* at Quainton 21 May, 1616, *d.s.p.* 27 Aug., 1696, and *bur.* 16 Sept. at Quainton.

H. Isham Longden.

Oakwood, Crawley, Sussex.

DCXXXII.—The Farley Family.—In the *Western Antiquary* (March 18, 1882), vol. i., p. 193, this communication (in reply to Mr. J. Farley Rutter, p. 184) has appeared :—"The late Dr. Oliver, many years ago, published a series of biographies of distinguished Exonians in *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post.* The sketches are

numbered consecutively, and No. 13 is that of 'The Farley Family.' The family, as far as can be traced, came originally from Bosbury, near Ledbury, in the county of Hereford. James, the son of Thomas Farley, of Bosbury, was placed out an apprentice to Thomas Chester, at Bristol, 16th August, 1559, took up his freedom there in 1568, and was buried at St. John's, Bristol, in November, 1605. When the family moved from Bristol to Exeter cannot be discovered; but Samuel Farley was established here (Exeter) as a printer in the reign of King William III. He lived 'over against' the Guildhall, in the very premises lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Dyer, now a heap of ruins from the fire, and there he subsequently, viz., in May, 1723, started another paper called *The Exeter Journal.* Within a short period he must have quitted for Bristol, for we find Edward Farley (perhaps son of Samuel) afterwards conducting that paper. As for Samuel Farley, he retired to Bristol, where he commenced a newspaper. The first number that we have heard of is dated the 22nd November, 1735. Felix Farley appears shortly after to have been taken into partnership, for in the *Journal* dated January 6, 1738, we learn it is described as printed at Bristol by Samuel and Felix Farley, at the Shakespear's Head, Castle Green. For more than a century this paper took the lead of the Bristol journals."

"We," as Mr. John Taylor writes in his *Book about Bristol*, 1872, p. 284, "have before us a weekly number of the year 1799, published at 6d., and find it to be precisely one half the size of one of the present daily numbers at the price of one penny, so that the old were relatively twelve times the price of the current numbers."

Prefixed to each issue of the *Daily Bristol Times and Mirror* these words appear:—"Felix Farley's Journal (Established 1714) was Incorporated with the Bristol Times in April, 1853; and the Bristol Times and Journal with the Bristol Mirror in January, 1865."

BRISTOLIENSIS.

DCXXXIII.—JOHN LYCETT, L.R.C.P.E., ETC.—Dr. Lycett, well known in the scientific world for his unwearied researches and numerous publications in various departments of geology and palæontology, died at Scarborough, where he had resided for more than twenty years, April 8, 1882. An obituary notice appeared in the *Scarborough Gazette* of the 13th of the same month, and to it we are mainly indebted for the following particulars.

He was born in 1804, in Worcester, where his father was engaged in business as a glove-manufacturer; and he was educated there under Dr. Simpson. While young, he was sent to London, where he was articled to Dr. Pettigrew, Court Physician. Subsequently he removed to Kidderminster, and there married the eldest daughter of Blankley Pirrins Willis, Esq.; and some time after, he settled at Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, where he spent nearly twenty years in the practice of his profession. It was during this period of

his life that he began to devote much attention to the study of geology and palæontology, which he pursued with great enthusiasm. Science is indebted to him for his careful researches into the geology of the last-named district, and for his admirable treatise on the subject, entitled *The Cotteswold Hills: a Handbook to their Geology and Palæontology* (London, 1857). He was, during the same period, an active member of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club, in connection with which he published fourteen papers; and it was also while at Minchinhampton that he produced his critical history and description of the "Mollusca of the Great Oolite," illustrated with forty-five plates, and published in the Palæontographical Society's volumes (iv., vii., and viii.) for the years 1850-54, in conjunction with Professor Morris; with a supplement in vol. xv. (1861). Dr. Lycett's publications were very favourably received when they first appeared, and they are still standard text-books on their several subjects. During that part of his life which was passed in Gloucestershire, by his industry and painstaking as a geologist, he formed extensive collections of fossils and other remains; a considerable part of which he disposed of on his removal to Scarborough. A large portion was subsequently presented to the several museums at Sydney and Melbourne, in Australia; at Vienna,and at Cambridge. Only a few years ago he sold a remarkably fine collection of Trigoniæ to the Jermyn-street Museum; and very recently he completed, at the request of the Palæontographical Society, his principal work, which is on "the British Fossil Trigoniæ," in vols. xxvi., xxviii., xxix., xxxi., xxxiii., and xxxv. (1872-81). To the body of the work there are two supplements, one of which has been printed, while the other is yet in MS., but ready for the press. This work is finely executed; the greatest care has been taken with the text, and the illustrations (forty-one in number) produced at the establishment of Madame Veuve Lackerbouer, in Paris. It may be added, as one of the latest incidents in Dr. Lycett's scientific career, that in February of the present year (1882) he was awarded the Lyell medal of the Geological Society of London, and part of the proceeds of the Lyell fund, in recognition of his patient and long-continued researches in Jurassic Palæontology, and of the services rendered by him to science through his contributions to various periodicals.

CLERICUS.

DCXXXIV.—THE FOWLERS OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

(Continued from No. DXXIII.)

Before coming to Daniel Fowler, I will ask the reader to go back with me for a moment or two to the generation next before him. It will be remembered (see No. CCCCXLI.) that Daniel's grandfather, Richard Fowler, had seven sons, of whom Giles was the youngest. The following extract from the Close Rolls probably refers to this Giles; and as it seems to explain the particular mention made of him in the will of his brother Richard (No. 5), showing that he

was a landowner at, and therefore probably a whilome inhabitant of, Cirencester, which was Richard's place of residence; as moreover, it shows where he eventually settled, and is the only trace of his after-life that I have discovered, I have thought well to give it:—(13) Close Rolls, 4 Elizabeth, Pars 14.—Giles Fowler, citizen and clothworker of London, mortgages his messuages, cottages, and lands in Cirencester to William Fowler, of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, Gent., for eight score and fourteen pounds.

What became of Giles Fowler after this I cannot say. I have not found that his will was proved either in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury or the Consistory Court of London, and I have been unable to make any search at Gloucester.

I now come to Daniel Fowler, son and heir of William Fowler, of Stonehouse, who was baptized there November 29, 1566. He inherited from his father the lordship of Stonehouse manor; and doubtless on the strength of his position as a landed proprietor, March 13, 1606, he obtained through William Camden, Clarencieux King-at-Arms, a grant of arms and crest. The arms—*Quarterly az. and or, in the first a hawk's lure or*, are very simple and in unusually good taste; and the crest—*An ostrich's head or, between two wings arg., holding in the beak a horse-shoe az.* Strictly speaking, I suppose only the descendants of Daniel Fowler are and were entitled to bear this coat; but in old days the heralds were not particular, and the same arms were apparently allowed by them to Daniel's cousins of King's Stanley and Morralls. He married Judith St. Loe (called Huntley in one pedigree), of whose family I know nothing, nor is she mentioned in the Stonehouse registers: he lived to a good old age; and doubtless some interesting particulars might be collected from subsidy rolls and other sources, showing such matters as the value of his estate, and the part he took in the civil wars; but for this I have had no time. I have not found his will at Somerset House, but some local antiquary might discover it at Gloucester; and if he would send me an abstract, I think the reader would be interested, while for my part I should be very willing to pay the official fee. Daniel Fowler was buried at Stonehouse September 22, 1647, having had by his wife the following issue, all baptized there,

i. Stephen, his son and heir, bap. April 14, 1594, and the last in the male line of the Fowlers of Stonehouse manor, though the family long continued in the parish. He is, of course, the Stephen Fowler mentioned in the two extracts from the Close Rolls given below (Nos. 14 and 15); and he died, I presume, about 1671, as his will was proved at Gloucester in that year. Here again I have to appeal to local antiquaries for an abstract of the will, which would doubtless be appreciated. For some reason unknown Bigland has called him Daniel; and there has been a doubt as to the exact descent of the heiress who carried the manor to the Smyths, though it seems clear enough. All the pedigrees assign to Stephen Fowler

as wife Ursula Browning, of Coaley, daughter of George Browning, of that place. By her he had three daughters, baptized at Stonehouse,

1. Mary, bap. March 30, 1626, and apparently sole heiress, who married Thomas Smyth, of Nibley, to whom she brought the manor of Stonehouse. They had a son and heir, Thomas Smyth, whose daughter and heiress brought the manor to the family of Ball.
2. Abigail, bap. August 26, 1628, who was perhaps the Abigail Fowler, married at Stonehouse to Thomas Wallas, September 29, 1645, unless that was her father's first cousin Abigail, daughter of Henry mentioned above. This is a point which Stephen Fowler's will would probably decide.
3. Judith, bap. May 9, 1630.

ii. Nathaniel, of whom hereafter.
iii. Samuel, bap. March 29, 1598.
iv. John, bap. Nov. 23, 1600; bur. Sept. 28, 1641.
v. Daniel, bap. Feb. 1, 1604 (?) married at Stonehouse in June, 1629, Sarah Gibs, by whom he had the following children, baptized at Stonehouse,

1. Judith, bap. May 9, 1630.
2. Daniel, bap. Dec. 7, 1631.
3. —— (a son), bap. Nov. 1, 1633. Query Stephen, for, April 4, 1717, "Mr. Steven Fowler, upward of four score and three," was buried at Stonehouse. He had been churchwarden there in 1686.
4. Joan, bap. Feb., 1635.
5. Sarah, bap. Dec. 1, 1638.
6. Thomas, bap. Sept. 9, 1641.

His wife probably did not recover after the birth of this child, for the burial of Sarah, wife of Daniel Fowler, jun., is entered in the Stonehouse register, March 9, 1642. Whether he married again I cannot say; but I have very little doubt that he was the Daniel Fowler buried in 1664, as mentioned below (No. 16), and that the other entries relate to Daniel, son of Ferdinando Fowler, baptized at Stonehouse in August, 1620. There was a Daniel, son of Arthur Fowler, baptized at King's Stanley in 1620, but his children were likewise baptized at King's Stanley, where he lived.

vi. William, bap. Feb. 10, 1611, and living in 1674, as he is mentioned in the will of his brother Nathaniel.
vii. Anna, bap. Feb. 28, 1595, married Richard Clutterbuck, of Mill End, Eastington, and her will (No. 17) is dated 22 years after his (No. 18). One of their daughters married William Clutterbuck.
viii. Judith, bap. Dec. 5, 1602.
ix. Hester, bap. Sept. 22, 1605.
x. Elizabeth, bap. Feb. 22, 1607.
xi. Alice, bap. Nov. 25, 1610; bur. Dec. 12, 1614.
xii. Jane, bap. Nov. 28, 1613; bur. April 7, 1629.

I now give the two extracts from the Close Rolls mentioned above; and as they contain several names besides those of Fowler, they may prove generally interesting :—

(14) 7 Charles I., Pars 35, No. 16. William Harding, of Cam, co. Glouc., Samuel Watt, citizen and merchant of London, and Samuel Trotman, of the Middle Temple, London, Gent., grant to William Hopton, of Berkley, Gent., Stephen Fowler, of Stonehouse, Gent., Thomas Morse, of the Middle Temple, Gent., John Trotman, of Stinchcomb, clothier, and William Orchard, of Nibley, Gent., lands and tenements in Cam, all of which are now in the tenure of the said William Harding, and were formerly in that of William Harding, the elder, clothier.

(15) 1651, Pars 58, No. 30. The Earl of Arundel and others, in consideration of the payment of monies and resignation of their rights in the lately inclosed lands in Minchinhampton, &c. The grantees were John Stephens (father of Thomas and Grace), of Over Lippiat, Esq., T. Penfold (son of Elizabeth), of Minchinhampton, clothier, John Webb, and Charles Wood; with reversion to Stephen Fowler, of Stonehouse, Esq., Jeremy Buck, of Minchinhampton, Esq., J. Weeks, of Upton, in the parish of Tedbury, clothier, and Samuel Webb, of Stroud, clothier.

The following extracts from the Stonehouse registers may relate to Daniel, son of Daniel, and therefore I give them; but as I have stated above, I have no doubt that all but one refer to Daniel, son of Ferdinando :—

(16) 1643, Dec. 31. Bap. Richard, son of Daniel Fowler.
1649, Feb. 18. Bap. Henry, son of same.
—— March 4. Bur. Henry, son of same.
1664, Aug. 16. Bur. Daniel Fowler.
—— Oct. 9. Bap. Mary, daughter of Daniel Fowler and Joan, his wife.
1670, Dec. 29. Bur. Daniel Fowler.

(17) Will of Anna Clutterbuck, of Eastington, dated 1672. Mentions Nathaniel and William Fowler, her brothers, and William Clutterbuck, her son in law.

(18) Will of Richard Clutterbuck, of Mill End, Eastington, clothier, dated 1650. Mentions Stephen and Nathaniel Fowler, his brothers in law.

7, Waterloo Street, Birmingham. WM. F. CARTER.

(To be continued.)

DCXXXV.—THE REV. ROBERT KENING, M.A., VICAR OF MARSHFIELD, 1666-81.—The Rev. Francis J. Poynton, M.A., Rector of Kelston, Somerset, has given sundry particulars of this clergyman in his "Notes on the Rectors of Kelston", first published in Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, N.S., vol. ii., pp.

380, 381, and since reprinted, for private circulation, in *Memoranda, Historical and Genealogical, relating to the Parish of Kelston*, part i., pp. 10, 11 (London, 1878). Having been connected with the two above-named parishes, Mr. Kening left bequests to both in favour of religious education, and to help poor boys to learn some useful trade; and as the provisions of his will are somewhat peculiar, such portions as pertain to his charitable bequests are inserted here. There is a monument to his memory in Kelston Church, the inscription on which is likewise given. His benefactions, it may be added, are still enjoyed by the poor of both parishes, under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners.

Extracts from his will, which was proved by his son John, Nov. 18, 1709:—"I give and bequeath unto John Harington, of Kelston, Esq., and to the Rector of the parish of Kelston aforesaid for the time being, the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds, in trust for these charitable uses. That the yearly interest of one hundred pounds be employed every year for the placing out a poor boy an apprentice one year, & that the first, for the placing out a poor boy of the parish of Kelston, if any one be first [? fit] for it, and after that for four following years the s^{d} interest be employed each year for the placing out a poor boy of the parish of Marshfield, in the county of Gloucester. And the fifth year again to be employed for a poor boy at Kelston. Then again for four years for poor boys at Marshfield, and so to continue in course. And if there be not a poor boy fit at Kelston to be bound at the first year, then it shall be employed the first four years at Marshfield, and the fifth at Kelston. And I do hereby give a power to the s^{d} Trustees, that if they find that any one of the sons of my kinswoman Christian Ward, wife of Thomas Ward, of Twiverton [Twerton-on-Avon], shall stand in need of assistance for their being placed out an apprentice, they may employ the s^{d} interest any year for the benefit of such son of the s^{d} Christian Ward, and it is my will that the interest of the twenty pounds be employed every year for the buying Bibles & M^{r} Baxter's Call to the Unconverted to be disposed of each sort at Kelston, and the rest to be disposed of to the poor at Marshfield at the discretion of the Ch'wardens & Overseers of the poor of the time being. But if at any time hereafter a charity school shall be erected at Marshfield, it is my will that then the interest of the twenty pounds aforesaid shall be wholly employed for the benefit of the s^{d} Charity School so long as the s^{d} school shall continue."

Inscription in Kelston Church:—"Robert Kening, M.A. Sometime Vicar | of Marshfield in the County of Glocester | and xxvii. yeares Rector of this Church | Who, among other Charities, gave one hundred | and twenty pounds to the poor of this Parish | and of Marshfield aforesaid, and | was buried in this Chancel the xvi. Day | of August MDCCIX. in the lxv. year | of his age." |

To Mr. Poynton we are likewise indebted for the following extracts from his register:—

1690. "Martha Kening [the Rector's wife] buried May 28th."
1702. "John Kening [his son] & Ann Springer were married Augst 24, 1702."
1709. "Mr Robert Kening, Rector of this Church, was buried ye 16th August."

CLERICUS.

DCXXXVI.—NEW YEAR'S DAY AT STANWAY HOUSE, 1793.—In the *Gentleman's Magazine* (March, 1793), vol. lxiii., p. 263, this foot-note is appended to an article, entitled "A SOLILOQUY, by a supposed former Neighbour, accidentally passing the venerable mansion of Stanway, once the residence of the Tracys, and now, after a long inter-regnum of Night and Chaos, restored to more than its ancient splendour and hospitality by the present possessors and descendants":—At Stanway House, the residence of Lord Elcho, the new year was ushered in in a style truly constitutional and loyal. Evening prayers were read in the great Gothic hall, at 3 o'clock, by the clergyman of the parish; and, at intervals, proper psalms and hymns were sung, accompanied by the Hon. Miss Charteris's, and Miss Hamiltons, in a masterly and scientific manner: the whole concluded with *God save the King*, in which the congregation, ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, joined with the truest spirit of loyalty, zeal, and sincere attachment to our beloved and revered Sovereign. Lord Elcho then ordered strong beer, wine, &c., to be served to those present, and the King's health was cordially drunk. What added to the musical performance was, the seven young ladies of the choir appeared in an elegant, white, uniform dress; with a neat *coëffure*, ornamented with a berried holly-sprig, and the like also in the bosom, in conformity to the season. After a splendid and hospitable dinner, the *fête* was concluded with a ball, where the ladies were distinguished no less by their grace and elegance in dancing than they had been admired for their skill and knowledge of music. The concluding Hallelujah, which would have been done credit to the genius of Handel or Pergolese, was the unsophisticated composition of Miss Susan Hamilton.

J. G.

DCXXXVII.—DEATH OF MILTON'S GRAND-NEPHEW.—In reply to Mr. C. J. Davies, who had given "London" and "March 27," on the authority of *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xxi., p. 775, Mr. Edward Solly has written in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. v. 434), June 3, 1882, as follows:—The statement is probably incorrect both as to locality and date. The death is thus recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1827 (xcvii. 379), under the head of deaths in Gloucestershire: "Feb. 27. At Bristol, aged 84, Mr. Tho. Milton, the celebrated engraver. His grandfather was brother to John Milton, the author of *Paradise Lost*." In the *Annual Register* for 1827 a similar statement is to be found: "At Bristol, 27 Feb." (Appendix to "Chronicle," p. 234). It is rather to be wondered at

that if the grandson of Sir Christopher Milton was a "celebrated" engraver, the records of his life and works are so scanty. In Fuessli's *Allgemeines Künstlerlexikon* (1809, p. 877) he is mentioned as a recent English engraver, who engraved, or superintended the engraving of, Luigi Mayer's views in Egypt, consisting of forty-eight plates published in 1802. Some further particulars of Mr. Thomas Milton are desired.

In the next volume, p. 37, this further reply from Mr. Edward H. Marshall appeared:—"Thomas Milton, landscape engraver. Was born about 1745. He practised his art in London, and for several years in Dublin. He gained a great reputation. He engraved for *Views of Gentlemen's Seats*, 1799; *The Stafford Collection of Pictures*, *Views of Castles in Ireland*, 1787; and *Views in Egypt*. His grandfather was brother to the author of *Paradise Lost*. He was a governor of the Society of Engravers. Died at Bristol, February 27, 1827, aged eighty-four." (Redgrave's *Dictionary of Artists of the English School*, 1878.) Thomas Milton is not mentioned in the account of the poet's family in Cunningham's edition of Johnson's *Lives*.

DCXXXVIII.—Two Letters on the Death of Mrs. Bovey, of Flaxley Abbey.—These letters from Mrs. Margaret Barrow* to Mrs. Winstone,† which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1792-3), vols. lxii., p. 703, and lxiii., p. 399, are worthy of reproduction:—

I.

Dear Madam,

I must acknowledge the favour of your most kind letter, though I labour under the greatest grief I ever yet knew—so sudden, so unexpected a change! so great a loss to poor and rich, and all that knew Mrs. Bovey! Surely no one ever died so much lamented! For my own part, and my sister's,‡ our sorrows are too strong to be expressed. You very justly imagine what we feel; and poor M^rs^ Blount no less a sufferer. I live in terror of my sister's sinking under this great trial. It has pleased God to enable her to bear this mighty shock hitherto as most becomes a Christian and a faithful friend. Business is some allay to grief; and this dear deceased friend has left her a great deal to do, but in a most exact method, as all her affairs were managed. Since you desire me, I must give some account of that fatal illness that proved her death. Wednesday morning, was as well at breakfast as usual: between eleven and twelve o'clock was seized with a most violent colick; we sent to Gloucester for Grivell, as the nearest at hand; that night for Lane, but he not to be met with. The extremity of pain continued; and, notwithstanding all means that could be used, nothing

* Daughter of William Hayward, Esq., whose sister married Mrs. Barrow's brother.

† Aunt of Sir Charles Barrow, Bart., M.P. for Gloucester, who was created a baronet 22nd January, 1784, with remainder to Thomas Crawley-Boevy, Esq., the husband of his cousin, Anne Savage, who was heir of his uncle, Thomas Barrow, Esq., her grandfather.

‡ Mrs. Mary Pope, who left her fortune to her nephew, Sir Charles Barrow.

would pass. She apprehended death approaching the first day, and said what her illness was: we sent to Oxford and Hereford, but no physician till it was too late. Friday morning she had a little ease, which gave us great hopes; but very soon the exquisite pain returned, and never left her till death had performed its great office betwixt eleven and twelve Saturday morning. She was sensible all along, and expressed great satisfaction in being here, where, she said, she always wished to die. And surely no one ever died more resigned! without any delirium, or the least convulsion; but some few hours, insensible of pain, she seemed to sleep; and so in peace resigned her breath to the great God that gave her life. Oh! may we all endeavour to live and die like her, who seemed to have nothing else to do when death approached. My tears will give me leave to add no more. I will write you the next spring by Pearce, and remember what you desire. I am, dear Madam, with due regard, your obliged humble servant,

MAR. BARROW.

My sister is your humble servant, and so is M^rs^ Blount.

Business will oblige my sister to go to town soon, and I with her. Farewell to Flaxley and all its comforts! Feeding the hungry, and cloathing the naked, was the highest pleasure of M^rs^ Bovey's life; and she has greatly manifested her care for that at her death. She left directions how she would be interred; which was performed accordingly in a most private manner.

Flaxley, Jan. 29, 1726.

II.

Dear Madam,

Your kind concern for our late troubles and inexpressible loss, I conclude, render my letters acceptable, dull as they are; and I also think, I promised you one by this opportunity. We daily lament our departed friend, and hourly miss her, still more so that my sister is hastening away as fast as she can to deliver up this agreeable place to the Crawley family, who come into great plenty; so generous a predecessor sure never was an instance of like this. After all she has done for the benefit of the estate and place, she has given M^r^ Crawley all the stock upon it, of every kind, within and without, her fine mares, coaches, and all that's here, and five hundred pounds in cash besides, plate and linen only excepted. Eighteen hundred pounds is given to this church and poor; charities in other places more than I can remember; and legacies too out of number, of which M^rs^ Blount has a large share. Her will was most exactly written in her own hand, and signed in March last, in which she has most kindly thought on me, by one hundred pounds legacy, a favour I had no reason to expect after receiving so many in her life-time: the loss of such a friend admits of no allay, only that which ought to silence all our complaints, that it was God's will who gave us such a blessing, and best knew when to recall it.

If the weather will permit, I go to Gloster this week, in order to get ready to go with my sister to London: I shall be glad to hear

from you, by the post, at Gloster any day next week; for, if possible, we shall begin our journey the week after. I think I told you my sister Pope was left executrix, which will oblige her to be at the house in London for this year. I had pleased myself with the thoughts of seeing you this spring at Bristol; but Providence has determined otherways for me. At present, God knows if we shall ever meet again: this I am sure of, that my prayers and good wishes will ever attend you, and to hear of your welfare will always give me pleasure. I believe my sister will let me have Bett * to town in a little time, but at present I shall leave her at Gloster. I long to see her. Perhaps this may find you at Bath. I shall be glad to hear Mrs Selwyn is well, and how Lady Hewett likes the chaplain; I heard he was to be there. Sure, I think, 'tis impossible he should get the ascendant over her judgement too. My repeated good wishes to Mr Winstone and yourself conclude, dear Madam, your most faithful and affectionate friend, MAR. BARROW.

P.S. I had almost forgot to tell you of one great action of our departed friend amongst her god-daughters. She has distinguished my niece Bett by a two-hundred-pound legacy. Poor Miss Blount is truly afflicted, and very justly reflects on the loss of such a friend. I have sent a glass of sweetmeats, which my sister desires your acceptance of; and have put a small remains of dear Mrs Bovey's carving, which, I believe, you will value for her sake. The sweet-bag is filled with what she had collected from her own garden, and, I fancy, will please the smell. I believe you will put a glass over this bunch of carving, for dust will spoil it; it is some that was left of her frame, and I have put it in this form as the best I could think of.

DCXXXIX.—THE PARTRIDGE FAMILY: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In the parish church of Wormington there are the following inscriptions on mural tablets in the chancel:—

(1) "Here lyeth ye Body | of Iohn Partridge, | aged 63 years, | and Parson here | 28 years, who de | parted this life 21 | day of Iuly, Anno | Dom: 1690." |

(2) "Here lyeth also | the Body of Mary | Partridge, his beloued | wife, who departed | this life ye 3 day of | February, Anno | Dom. 1700, | aged 56 years." |

(3) "Near this | place lieth the Body | of James Partridge, | Rector of this Church | 40 years; he was buried | the 11th day of | July, | Anno Domini 1734, | aged 64 years. | Also Elizabeth, | his beloved wife, | buried here | October ye 12, | 1750, | aged 80 years." |

(4) "Near this place lieth | the body of John Partridge, | (Rector of this Church 41 years). | He was buried the | 27th day of May, | Anno Domini 1775, | aged 76 years." |

* Sister of Sir Charles Barrow, *d. unm.*

In the parish registers these entries may be found :—

1734. "The Rev^{d} M^{r} James Partridge, Rect^{r}, was buried y^{e} 11th day of July, Anno Dom : 1734."

1775. "The Rev^{d} M^{r} John Partridge was buried May 27."

C. T. D.

According to Atkyns, in his *Gloucestershire* (2nd ed., 1768), p. 447, a John Partridge was appointed to the rectory in 1575 ; a second of the same name in 1623 ; a third in 1662, who died, as stated above, in 1690 ; and a fourth (whose Christian name, however, was *James*, as is proved by the inscription and the entry in the register) in 1694. The above-named Mary Partridge appears, on the same authority, as patron of the benefice in 1690 and 1694.

"There is an inscription in the chancel for John Daston, Esq., who died 1532 ; another for Anthony Daston, Esq., who died 1640 ; another for Judge Daston, who died 1626. There is an inscription in the same chancel for Mr. William Dobbins, who died 1680. Another for Mr. John Newton, who died 1619. Another for Mr. William Fell, who died 1690. Another inscription for John Partridge, who had been forty-eight years rector of this church : he died 1623. Another for John Partridge, who had been thirty-nine years rector : he died 1661. Another for John Partridge, who had been rector twenty-eight years : he died 1690." So wrote Sir Robert Atkyns in or before 1711, in which year he died. The last inscription referred to by him has been given above. Are the others extant, or have they, from one cause or another, shared the too common fate of memorials of the dead ?

Five members of the Partridge family have been mentioned in No. CCCXII., and three in No. CCCCIII. Fosbrooke, it may be added, gives in his *Gloucestershire* (1807), vol. i., p. 54, a short pedigree of Partridge, of Wishanger.

EDITOR.

DCXL.—NORBORNE BERKELEY, BARON DE BOTETOURT.

(Continued from No. DCXVIII.)

"His death was deeply lamented by the colony, and the funeral ceremonies incident upon his burial were conducted with great state, the ostentation exhibited being unprecedented in the country. A verification of the display, being copies of bills presented against his estate (inclusive of those for the funeral expenditure), lies before us. The originals, lately in our possession, have been returned to their owner, Miss Sarah Nicholas Randolph, of 'Edgehill,' Albemarle county, the great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson.

"The expenses aggregate about £700 sterling, and the items are stated with great minuteness. The remains appear to have been enclosed in three several coffins—one of lead, furnished by one Joseph Kidd ; 'an inside coffin,' and one of black walnut, by one Joshua Kendall. The 'inside coffin' was lined 'with Persian fully ornamented,' and the 'outside coffin,' covered with 'crimson velvet,'

ornamented in the best manner. There were 'eight silver handles and sixteen escutcheons for his lordship's coffin,' and 'one large silver plate engraved, a lute-string shroud, mattress, pillow, and cap.' The church was hung with black cloth, and it and the hearse were ornamented with 'escutcheons.' 'Sixteen books of silver leaf' and 'one dozen books of Dutch metal' also appear as charges. Staffs were borne by and cloaks furnished the mourners. There were 'streamers for the horses,' and an extensive list of articles for the costuming of the numerous attendants upon the obsequies. The interment did not take place until the 20th of October, if it was not later, as numerous items of the incidental expense were entered on that date."

The American historian, Mr. Bancroft, in his *History of the United States* (12mo ed.), vol. vii., p. 124, writes of the selection of Lord Botetourt for the governorship in these terms:—"For Virginia, it was most properly resolved that the office of its governor should no longer remain a sinecure, as it had been for three quarters of a century; and Amherst, who would not go out to reside there, was in consequence displaced, and untimately indemnified. In selecting a new governor, the choice fell on Lord Botetourt; and it was a wise one, not merely because he had great affability, and a pleasing address, and was attentive to business, but because he was ingenuous and frank, sure to write fearlessly and truly respecting Virginia, and sure never to ask the Secretary to conceal his reports. He was to be conducted to his government in a seventy-four, and to take with him a splendid coach of state. He was to call a new legislature, to closet its members, as well as those of the council; and to humour them in almost anything except the explicit denial of the authority of Parliament. It would have been ill for American independence, if a man like him had been sent to Massachusetts."

Mr. Edward V. Valentine, of Richmond, the eminent American sculptor (whose "Andromache and Astyanax" possesses a world-wide repute), in a letter dated April 19, 1881, has supplied this information relative to the statue:—"In a letter from John Norton (London, 10th March, 1772) this sentence occurs:—'I have fix^{d} on an Artist to execute the statue of L. Botetourt since Duke of Beaufort came to Town, his name his Havard, & lives in Piccadilly, 'tis to be finish^{d} in 12 months compleatly with Iron Rails, packages, &c., & put onb^{d} Ship for £700. I shall send the Design to M^{r} Nicholas framed, & Cap. Robertson, also 4 Medallions done by Gossett, an exceedingly good Likeness of L. Botetourt, w^{ch} I have bought & send as pres^{ts}, one for M^{r} Pres^{t} Nelson, 1 for the Treasurer, 1 for the Speaker, & 1 for yourself.' Again, in a letter likewise from London, dated 31st March, 1772, from the same, I find the following:—'I have put into the Captain's care 4 Medallions mentioned in my last Letter, for the Speaker, Treasurer, M^{r} Nelson, & yourself, have also sent the Design by Havard for L. Bottetourt's statue to

the Treasurer, which Lord Besborough has promis'd me to see executed properly.' And in another letter, dated 15th August, 1772, there is this sentence :—'I am glad the Medallions pleas'd, I thought they would be acceptable.' These letters are addressed to 'Dear Hatley' (John Hatley Norton)."

Mr. Charles W. Coleman, Junr., of Williamsburg, Virginia, writing on the 28th July, 1881, has furnished several additional particulars :—

"Some months ago, through the columns of the *Richmond Standard*, Mr. R. A. Brock desired information from me concerning the statue of Lord Botetourt erected in this city. But I was not a subscriber to the *Standard* at that time, and it was only through chance that I obtained the number containing the request. Let this in some measure excuse the tardiness of my reply, which I now forward directly to you without the intervention of a third party. Mr. Brock has already so fully replied to your queries that there is very little left for me to say. There are, however, some small items that I am able to add to his account, which I suspect may prove of interest to you. The above-mentioned monument has undergone many vicissitudes. During the Revolution, when all relating to royalty was so obnoxious to the American mind, even the effigy of one of Virginia's most beloved governors did not escape the spoiler, for some irreverent hand inflicted capital punishment upon the statue of his lordship. Fortunately the head was preserved, and though much defaced, now occupies its proper position. Since then the figure has been again decapitated—this time by a student, who, ambitious of displaying his strength, flung a cannon ball at the monument, and sent the unfortunate head once more to the base of the statue. For many years afterward the baron was left in peace. But again, in 1861, came the blast of the war-trumpet, and the peer was aroused from his repose. His position in the College grounds became unsafe, so with great labour and much unavoidable injury the ponderous effigy was removed to the grounds connected with the Insane Asylum in this town, where even such sacrilegious hands as those of the Federal army did not dare to penetrate. This removal was indeed a fortunate one, for 'William and Mary', the alma mater of our fathers, was reduced to ashes. . . Since the late war the monument has been replaced in the College grounds.

"Mr. Brock has already furnished you with the inscriptions; but I have recently made copies of them, in which I have preserved the lines as they appear upon the monument. [As the copies agree, to the letter, with what has been already given, they are not here repeated.] The inscriptions occupy three sides of the base, which is six feet high and handsomely carved; and upon the fourth are the figures of Minerva and Diana, holding boughs above a burning, garlanded altar, upon which is the one word 'Concordia.' Below the inscription on the front appear the armorial bearings of his lordship, which, like the figures of Minerva and Diana, have been much

mutilated. The present position of the statue is in the grounds of William and Mary College, directly opposite the Capitol, its old location, about a mile distant.

"There is now a question which I desire to propound. Where was Lord Botetourt buried? It is generally supposed that he was interred in one of the vaults beneath the College chapel; and this theory to my mind is very plausible. To judge from the old accounts, or bills, relating to the subject, the body was encased in three coffins, one of which was leaden, and another covered with crimson velvet. When the College was destroyed by fire in 1859, the vaults were examined, and all the coffins bore plates with the names of their occupants, except one which was almost entirely decayed; and about this rotting wood clung some remnants of a dark cloth. This coffin occupied a portion of the vault of my kinsman, Sir John Randolph, and the bones lying with it were declared to be those of a man. Are these the remains of Lord Botetourt? I think so. But where is the leaden coffin? Col. Benj. S. Ewell, the present President of the College, suggested to me a very probable solution of this question. He thinks the coffin may have been converted into bullets during the Revolution by the Americans, who would not disturb those of Peyton Randolph, the President of the first Continental Congress, and his wife, who also occupy vaults beneath the College chapel. As a stronger proof that his lordship is interred in the place mentioned, I make an extract from the MS. Journal of the Meetings of the College Faculty:— 'April 11th, 1771. This day was received from the honourable President and the other gentlemen appointed to take care of Lord Botetourt's effects, the following extract of a letter from his Grace the Duke of Beaufort: 'I understand that his lordship expressed a desire some time before he died, to be buried in Virginia, so that I do not intend to remove the body to England, but hope the President, &c., of the College will permit me to erect a monument near the place where he was buried, as the only means I have of expressing in some degree the sincere regard and affection I bore towards him. And I flatter myself it may not be disagreeable to the Virginians to have this remembrance of a person whom they held in so high estimation, and whose loss they so greatly lament.' Which being read, the application therein contained received the unanimous assent of the Society, who are glad of any opportunity of showing their sincere regard to the memory of Lord Botetourt.' This monument never was erected; and therefore we are not entirely certain where all that was mortal of our much loved colonial governor was laid to rest, although I think the case is evident.

"By this mail I forward to you a photograph of the statue, which is much disfigured by the two women who stationed themselves after the manner of the lion and the unicorn in the British arms. I also send a copy of the *History of the College of William*

and Mary, feeling certain that it will prove of much interest to you."

The Rev. David Royce, M.A., Vicar of Nether Swell, Stow-on-the-Wold, has written :—"In Charlbury Church, Oxon, about two years ago, I found this inscription :—'Elizabeth Viscountess Dowager of Hereford, Daughter and, at length, sole Heiress of Walter Norborne, of Calne, in the County of Wilts, Esq^{r}, by Elizabeth*, his wife, [eldest] Daughter of S^{r} Edmund Bacon, of Redgrave Hall, in the County of Norfolk, Bar^{t}. Married first, May, 1690, to Edward Devereux, [eighth] Viscount Hereford [*d.s.p.* Aug. 9, 1700], by whom she had no issue ; and afterwards to John Berkeley, of Stoke, in the County of Gloucester, by whom she had issue, Norborne Berkeley, Esq^{r}, and Elizabeth Duchess Dowager of Beaufort. She was born March 26, 1678. Died Nov. 17, 1742, in the 65 year of her age.'"

As already stated, Rudder (p. 699) has recorded the inscription in the church of Stoke Gifford to the memory of Lord de Botetourt's father : his mother is mentioned therein ; but the foregoing contains additional particulars of her, and therefore has been given.

In reply to an inquiry in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. iii. 327), four communications appeared in the same volume, pp. 353-4, 417, 455 :—

(1) About a year ago I saw a portrait (I think an engraving) of this nobleman at the shop of Mr. White, a dealer in old books, &c., in Gloucester. Since writing the above I happened to take up an old book lying on the table, and found it to be *A Complete Collection of the Genuine Papers, Letters, &c., in the Case of John Wilkes, Esq.*, Paris, 1767, and in it a letter from Wilkes, dated Oct. 5, 1762, by which it appears that Col. N. Berkeley was the second of Earl Talbot in a duel between the earl and Wilkes in consequence of some reflections on the earl in the *North Briton*. The duel took place at Bagshot, two or three hours before the letter was written, and it appears that after firing at each other with horse pistols, without effect, the parties supped together very amicably.—J.J.P.

(2) See Ripley and Dana's *New American Cyclopœdia*, *s.v.* There is also some account of him in Anderson's *History of the Colonial Church*, vol. iii., p. 148, ed. 1856. He died unmarried, and the barony passed to his sister Elizabeth, who was married to the fourth Duke of Beaufort. Anderson's marginal reference is to Campbell's *Virginia*, 140, and Collins's *Peerage*, i. 241, ix. 436.—Edward H. Marshall, M.A.

(3) Lord Botetourt was Constable of the Tower in 1767. I have his signature to a letter of Privy Seal for an order of a certain sum of money to be paid to him.—Emily Cole.

(4) At Troy House, a seat of the Duke of Beaufort's, there is a

* *Frances*, according to Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage* (1871), p. 58, a younger sister having been named Elizabeth.

picture of this nobleman when a boy. It represents him at full length, leading by the hand his sister (afterwards Duchess of Beaufort), a child a year or two his senior. Both children seem to be under thirteen years of age, but they are dressed like adults in the finest fashion of the day, and are moving forward, as if about to begin a minuet. The faces are round and childlike, with large dark eyes, but the dress and formal attitude of the little pair make the picture a curious one.—Hibernicus.

EDITOR.

DCXLI.—THE REV. HERBERT HAINES, M.A.—In the *Antiquary* (October 19, 1872), vol. ii., p. 256, a well-deserved tribute is paid to the memory of this distinguished archæologist:—"We are sorry to have to chronicle the death of this gentleman, whose name is so familiar to archæologists as the author of a capital work on 'Monumental Brasses' [2 vols., 8vo.]. This work, originally published by the Oxford Architectural Society, was much augmented in the subsequent edition, which appeared in 1861, and its usefulness to those engaged in collecting brass-rubbings cannot be over-estimated."

The *Gloucestershire Chronicle* referred in these terms to the mournful event:—"A painful sensation has been caused throughout the city by the death, after a very short illness, of the Rev. Herbert Haines, second master of the Cathedral School. The words 'universally beloved and lamented'—too often words of course—may be used of Mr. Haines with perfect truth and sincerity. His loss will be deeply felt in many ways, but especially in the school, with which he had been connected almost from childhood. He entered it as a pupil at a very early age, and went directly from it to Oxford. He returned as second master soon after he took his degree, and he held the office from that time to the day of his death. Most of the young men of the city of the middle and upper classes have passed through his hands, and we are convinced there is not one among them but will always retain the deepest affection and respect for his memory. As chaplain of both the asylums (at Wotton and Barnwood), his death will be deplored as well by the inmates as by the officers of those institutions, to all of whom he had greatly endeared himself by his kindly, gentle, and winning demeanour. In Mr. Haines the city has lost its most learned antiquary. His special subject was Monumental Brasses. His *Manual* is the most complete and exhaustive treatise on this subject that has yet been published, and it will probably remain so. His knowledge of church architecture was accurate and extensive. No one more thoroughly understood the architectural details of our Cathedral, and there is no better guide to it than that written by him.* We have reason to know that he was on many occasions requested by

* This work, entitled *A Guide to the Cathedral Church of Gloucester*, and "embracing a description of the Painted Windows, Ancient Paintings, Inscriptions, &c.," first appeared in 1867, in a thin 8vo. A second and much improved, but (specially as regards Latin quotations) not immaculate edition has been published (Gloucester, 1880), "revised and corrected up to the present time, and illustrated, by F. S. Waller, Architect, F.R.I.B.A."

the Dean and Chapter to consult with Sir Gilbert Scott on doubtful points connected with the cathedral restoration, and that Sir Gilbert had great respect for, and was much influenced by, his opinion. His life, in all its relations, was that of a good and faithful servant of his Master—quiet and unobtrusive; and his death leaves a void that will not be easily filled."

A brass plate, designed by Mr. Capel N. Tripp, and executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, has been laid in the floor of the north transept of Gloucester Cathedral: it consists of a full-length figure of the deceased under a canopy, and bears this inscription around it:—"Herbertus Haines, A.M., Scholæ hujus | Cathedralis per XXIII. annos hypodidascalus, obiit A.D. XIV. Kal. Oct. A.S. MDCCCLXXII., annos XLVI. natus, cujus corpus in | Cœmeterio juxta hanc Urbem sepultum | jacet. Hoc monumentum pauci ex discipulis et amicis, beneficiorum ab illo acceptorum memores, ponendum curaverunt." |

GLOCESTRIENSIS.

DCXLII.—COMPOSITIONS TO AVOID KNIGHTHOOD, 1 AND 2 MARY.—(See No. DCVI.) Mr. Evelyn P. Shirley has inserted in Nichols' *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. v., pp. 18-24, a copy of a paper found among the muniments of the Baroness North at Wroxton, Oxfordshire, bearing date "30 Martii 1603," and endorsed "A note of composicōn for knightes to Quene Marie for refusing knighthood 1 et 2 of her reigne." As appears from the opening paragraph, it was compiled from the records in the Exchequer called *The Pelles of Receipt*, from the original parchment rolls on which the sums were entered. It is to be regretted, however, that in many instances the names are omitted, and the fines paid for composition entered only in the lump, as "aliis per vicecomitem", *i.e.*, "from others by the sheriff," who appears in the first instance to have collected the fines.

The whole subject of Feudal and Obligatory Knighthood has been treated at length in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries by Francis Morgan Nichols, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., and printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxix., pp. 189-244. He remarks (as quoted by Mr. Shirley) that "under Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, proclamations were made before the several coronations (as had been usual on former occasions of the kind) for gentlemen of 40*l.* a-year to come in and receive their knighthood. And there is evidence that in the two former reigns some proceedings were taken to make a profit by the defaulters. Among the State Papers of the first year of Edward VI. (Calendar, p. 5) is a list of the names of such persons certified by the sheriffs as have not compounded for their fines for knighthood; and among the papers cited by Mr. Noy, in his MS. notes upon the legal proceedings in the matter of knighthood money, is a paper in the Exchequer, dated the first year of Mary, being a schedule of *the tax of those who took not the order of knighthood according to the proclamations.*" (Lansdowne MS. 253, p. 456.)

"Theise whose names hereafter follow did make theire p'ticular payments into the receipt *(quia non susceperunt ordinem milit.)*, and did take out theire owne dischardge"; the following being the names recorded under the head of "GLOUC.":—

Joh'ne Trye, ar.	liii^{s}	iiii^{d}
Xtofero Baynam		vi^{li}
Rich'o Norwood, ar.		C^{s}
Thoma Baskerfeld		iiij^{li}
Richō Tracy, et al. p. vic̄.		xx^{li}

These two appear under "CIVITAS BRISTOLL":—

Thoma Launcedon, grocer	liii^{s}	iiij^{d}
Hugone Partriche		C^{s}

With reference to the fine of 10*l.* paid by William Rogers, Esq., of Dowdeswell, in 1630, I may observe that one of the many printed productions of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., is entitled *Compositions, or Fines, of Wiltshire Gentlemen for not taking the Order of Knighthood at the Coronation of King Charles I.: levied in 1630, 1631, and 1632*, two leaves folio, 1855.

GENEALOGIST.

DCXLIII.—THE MILLARD FAMILY.—In No. CCCCLXXXIX. you mention a bequest of Thomas Millard, of Gloucester, to Trinity College, Oxford. I should like to find out whether this Thomas Millard was connected with Nathaniel Millard, likewise of Gloucester, who married a sister of the well-known composer of church music, William Hayes, Mus. Doc., Organist of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Professor of Music in that University. Were his arms the same as those borne by the descendants of Nathaniel Millard, viz. *Azure, four mascles or?* This Nathaniel lived in the parish of St. Mary de Lode, Gloucester, and died there, I think, in 1768. Whence he came, where he married, and his father's name, etc., I have not as yet been able to ascertain. One of his sons married a daughter of the Rev. H. Salter, D.D., Master of the Charter House, Prebendary of Gloucester, and of Norwich, etc.; and one of his daughters was wife of the Rev. Paul Whittingham, M.A., Chaplain of Magdalen College, Oxford, and subsequently Minor Canon of Norwich, etc. Any information respecting the family will be acceptable.

J. W. MILLARD, M.A.

The Rectory, Shimpling, Scole.

DCXLIV.—LARGE MOUND NEAR CHARFIELD.—(Reply to No. DXI.) It is asked whether the large mound near Charfield is natural or artificial. During the civil wars of the seventeenth century the town of Wotton-under-Edge, which is about a mile and a half from the mound, was garrisoned in the interest of King Charles; and there is a tradition that this mound is the burial-place of soldiers slain in a skirmish between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians in the vicinity, though the occurrence is not mentioned by Clarendon. The name by which this tumulus is

locally known is "Hellbury Hill." In the vicinity of Worcester there is a hill of similar formation, but much more extensive both in height and circumference, which bears the same name: it is supposed to have been a Druidical sacrificial mound; but whether it is natural or artificial, has probably not yet been ascertained. Sir Walter Scott, in his *Ivanhoe*, chap. i., describes a similar mound as existing in the forest in which he lays the scene of his tale, and considers it to have been used by the Druids for sacrificial purposes. If I mistake not, the mound at Charfield was slightly excavated many years ago under the direction or sanction of R. B. Hale, Esq., the proprietor of the estate, but nothing was discovered.

AN OLD WOTTONIAN.

DCXLV.—NAMES WITH AN "ALIAS."—Many in former days adopted an *alias*, as, for example, in the case of "Smith alias Heriz": it was chiefly amongst the smaller gentry; but why was it done? Was it from illegitimacy? (certainly it was sometimes on that account;) or was it more commonly from the mother being of a more important family than the father? In such cases, which name had the preference—the father's or the mother's? Or was a name sometimes assumed with an inheritance, or for certain other reasons, as in modern days?

CHELTONIENSIS.

DCXLVI.—"PENNY-YARD PENNY."—(Reply to No. DIII.) In a review of the Rev. Charles J. Robinson's *History of the Castles of Herefordshire and their Lords*, in Nichols' *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. vi., pp. 448-55, there are some remarks connected with the castle of Penyard, which may perhaps be acceptable to your Indian correspondent, and with this in view I send them.

Towards the close of the article the reviewer observes that "in one more instance, when describing the castle of Penyard, our author has adopted another of these apochryphal stories—'There seems to have been a mint established at the castle in the sixteenth century, and silver pennies of a particular coinage have occasionally been found there. Guillim states that the family of Spence of Hangwest, co. Ebor., bore for their arms, *circa* 1638, Azure, three Penyard pence proper. We cannot find that the family was connected with the place, and probably these bearings were assumed solely on account of the punning allusion contained in them' (p. 117). Mr. R. here entertains a wholesome doubt on the armorial feature of the tale; but should he not also have intimated some incredulity regarding its numismatic aspects? Is not the mint a myth? and were not the silver pennies, if actually borne as heraldic charges, ordinary English coins? Mr. Robinson had opened his description of Penyard by stating that it means 'the hill inclosure," and that it stands, in accordance with its name, high upon the wooded hill-side above the village of Weston, near Ross. Not a very suitable place for a mint! This legend of the Penny-

yard Pence is one of those which runs through nearly the whole series of the old armorial writers, both before and after Guillim, but surely it is one of the most absurd of their many absurdities. We find it thus handed down even in Berry's *Encyclopædia Heraldica*, 'PENNY-YARD PENCE, a small piece of coin, called by that name. See Plate xlv., fig. 22. This coin is stamped with a cross moline between twelve balls, and is called *penny-yard pence*, from the place where they were coined, which is supposed to have been at Penny-Yard Castle, near Ross, in Herefordshire.'"

J. G.

DCXLVII.—THE COLLETT FAMILY.—The following extract from Ivimey's *History of the English Baptists* (London, 1811-30), vol. ii., p. 166, is not without interest, as, apart from the special incident narrated, it bears testimony to the difficulties and persecutions under which Gloucestershire Nonconformists then laboured :—"In Mr. Jessey's *Lord's Loud Call to England* the following remarkable account is given of two ministers, members of the Baptist Church of Bourton-on-the-Water. 'At a meeting at Brokington, in Gloucestershire, where many met, June 3, 1660, B. Collet and B. Collings, gifted brethren, from Bourton-on-the-Water, and divers others thence, and from Stow, and other places. It was rumoured about that some of the county troop would then come and seize upon them, and imprison some, and rout them all. The clerk's daughter came with her mother, who had opposed and reviled them, uttering hard speeches against them, and their meetings and their ways; and these two stood by in a corner. When they came B. Collet was speaking upon Jude 14, 15, with much affection, 'Behold, the Lord cometh,' &c. While he was speaking from these words, the hand of the Lord of Hosts went out against that daughter, as it appeared, for she gave a sudden great shriek, and fell down dead before them all. Those that were about her rubbed and chafed her for her restoring, but there was no appearance of life at all. B. Collet was much affected with this hand of the Lord, and looked pale, being of a very tender spirit. B. Collings seeing it, was about to seek the Lord for raising her up again; but her mother, being much out of patience, hindered their prayers for her, and she never recovered. As some were carrying her out Mr. H. met them, who led that party of the troop; and he came in, and would have them away prisoners, and he charged them with being the death of the maid, that they had killed her. B. Collings answered to this effect, 'Nay, we have not killed her, but the Most High hath done it, in whose hand is both your breath and ours.' After he had pulled the speakers toward the door, and spoke more to them, he and the soldiers left them.' The place where this happened is about 10 miles from Bourton. It is said Mr. Collet used to preach in Bury fields. He had a good estate called Nethercott farm. His son was mayor of Coventry, and lies buried with his father in Bourton Meeting."

Further particulars of this Mr. Collet, and generally of the Gloucestershire family bearing the name, will be acceptable. Was the Rev. Joseph Collet, Baptist minister of Coat, Oxon, who was born at Longborough, Gloucestershire, and died at Coat, Aug. 21, 1741, in his 57th year, descended from him? The notices of persons of the name of Collett in Bigland, Rudder, &c., are known to me.

J. C.

Kensington, S.W.

DCXLVIII.—Nichols' "Herald and Genealogist."—In this standard publication (8 vols. 8vo., London, 1863-74) the student of Gloucestershire archæology may find the following articles, which are more or less extended, and are likely to be useful; and to them his attention is hereby directed:—

Vol. i.

P. 175. The Arms of the Nine Worthies and the Tomb of Robert Duke of Normandy.
„ 273. The Family of Canning.

Vol. ii.

„ 64. Monument of Charles Steward, Esq., at Bradford, Wiltshire.
„ 74. Henry Smith, the Surrey benefactor, and the Smiths of Campden.
„ 218. Mrs. Elizabeth Gear, 1837: Monumental inscription, Clifton.

Vol. iii.

„ 161. The House of Somerset, and Edward Marquess of Worcester.
„ 173. Who was Arnulph de Hesding?
„ 225. The Beaufort Progress through Wales, 1684.
„ 281. The Co-heirs of Sir John Chandos, K.G.
„ 288. The first Duke of Beaufort.
„ 297. Katherine West, daughter of Richard Seaman, of Painswick.
„ 410. Mee or Mey Pedigree.
„ 478. Arms in Bagendon Church.

Vol. iv.

„ 7. The Codrington Baronetcy.
„ 93. Archbishop Tobias Mathew.
„ 193. Some Account of the Manor of Button or Bitton, by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe.
„ 244. James Campbell and the Earldom of Breadalbane.
„ 287. Arms of Families of Hodges and Hodgetts.
„ 289. The Heraldry of Bristol Cathedral, by the Rev. John Woodward.
„ 311. Manor of Bitton (continued).
„ 435. Barre's Court, or Hannam, and the Family of Newton.
„ 526. Crest and Motto of Newton.
„ 531. William Lawrence, of Withington, and his Descendants.

Vol. v.

„ 18. Compositions to avoid Knighthood, 1 and 2 Mary.

P. 116. Sir John Berkeley, of Beverstone.
„ 191. Family of Hanbury.
„ 266. Pedigree of Sir James Campbell, Bart., of Aberuchill.
„ 354. Pedigree of Dene, of Dene.

Vol. vi.

„ 223. The Family of Alye.
„ 241. The Descendants of Arnulph de Hesding.
„ 359. The Wilmot Co-heirs of Dudley.

Vol. vii.

„ 51. General Richard Deane.
„ 72. Sir George Nayler, Garter.
„ 87. Notice of Coleman's Pedigree, etc., of the Family of Penn.
„ 272. Chichester and Cirencester.
„ 434. Woodward's Supplement to Bedford's "Blazon of Episcopacy." See also pp. 440, 443.
„ 504. The Bright Family, of Bristol. See also pp. 509, 510.
„ 546. The Descendants of the Deane Family.

Vol. viii.

„ 349. Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., and his Collection of Manuscripts.
„ 392. The Will of Dame Jane Lady Barre, 1484.
„ 428. The Heraldry of Glass: Bristol and Gloucester Cathedrals, etc.
„ 439. Pedigree of Lady Newton.
„ 446. MS. touching the Death of Sir Thomas Overbury.

GENEALOGIST.

DCXLIX.—JOSEPH SWETNAM, OF BRISTOL.—I have not been able as yet to meet with a copy of Joseph Swetnam's book, entitled *The Schoole of the Noble and Worthy Science of Defence*, &c., London, 1617, 4to., pp. 115. I am very desirous to see one, as I am preparing a supplementary volume of notes and illustrations to the whole series of my Occasional Issues (of which Dover's *Annalia Dubrensia* forms one); and I should be glad to add something to my reprint of *Swetnam the Woman-Hater* (1620), in the shape of extracts from his book (*ut supra*) and any biographical memoranda. Surely Bristol men ought to know about him. He taught his "fencing" in their city.

ALEXANDER B. GROSART, LL.D.

Brooklyn House, Blackburn.

There are references to him in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxviii., pp. 558, 752; and in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* (ed. Bliss), vol. ii., p. 463, in a note on Thomas Goffe, or Gough, there is what follows:—"Taking to wife a mere Xantippe, the widow of his predecessor, notwithstanding he had always before professed himself an enemy to the female sex, and was esteemed by many *another Joseph Swetnam*, he was so much overtop'd by her and her children

which she had by her former husband, that his life being much shortned thereby, [he] died at length in a manner heart-broken." In Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual* mention is made of some of Swetnam's writings, but not of the book in question. EDITOR.

DCL.—ROGER EDGEWORTH, PREBENDARY OF BRISTOL, 1544.—Mr. Thomas Kerslake, of Bristol, writes in reply in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. v. 334), that the derivation of *doll* may be more than "guessed" from the sermons of Roger Edgeworth, one of the first three prebendaries of Bristol Cathedral, elected 1544. His *Sermons* were printed 1557, in a little stout quarto volume in black letter, much like an early edition of Latimer's sermons, or King Edward VI.'s first book of Homilies, and as popular and coloquial as Latimer, but of the other party and much less common. He deals with the popular outrages of the Reformation, and among others that the images were taken from the churches and given to children as a "pretty idol" or "doll." Edgeworth's *Sermons* would be a capital subject for the reprinters of old texts.

DCLI.—THE REV. STAUNTON DEGGE, OF ALMONDSBURY.—(See No. DLVIII.) A mural tablet in the church of Staunton, near Newark-upon-Trent, gives some information which will interest your readers. The Stauntons, "that beloved family", were settled there at a very early period, and numerous monuments and early mailed effigies still commemorate them in the church. As stated on the monument referred to, the male line of the family is extinct, but it is represented by the Rev. Francis Staunton, M.A., of Staunton Hall, and Rector of the parish, who is descended from one of the co-heirs of Harvey Staunton. The monument bears this inscription :—

"To the memory of Jane Degge, 10 years the second wife, and 41 years the widow of Simon Degge, of Derby, Esqr, who died 29th March, 1757, aged 80; and of Harvey Degge, his 5th son, her 2nd son, Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, who died 22nd May, 1733, aged 25. He was the grandson, she the youngest of the four daughters and co-heirs of Harvey Staunton, Esqr, the last of that beloved family, Lord of this mannour. They both lie under the same gravestone in the isle opposite hereunto. This memorial of the place of the sepulture of his mother & brother was erected by Staunton Degge, Rector of this Church. Whosoever shall be in power here, let their remains continue undisturbed untill they rise at the resurrection of the just and triumphal proclamation, 'O grave, where is thy victory?'"

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, B.C.L.

DCLII.—THE REV. EDWARD HAWKINS, M.A., VICAR OF BISLEY, 1782-1806.—Mr. Hawkins, born in 1753, was the youngest son of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Bart., and was presented in 1782 by his father's

friend, Lord Thurlow, to the vicarage of Bisley. For particulars of him and other members of the family, see the Rev. Francis J. Poynton's "Notes on the Rectors of Kelston [Somerset]," first published in Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, N.S., vol. ii., pp. 501, 525, 549, and since reprinted, for private circulation, in *Memoranda, Historical and Genealogical, relating to the Parish of Kelston*, part i., pp. 20-25 (London, 1878). In the south aisle of Kelston Church there is a monument to his memory, with this inscription :—"In the family vault | in the adjoining churchyard | are deposited the remains | of | the Rev^{d} Edward Hawkins, M.A., | Vicar of Bisley in Glostershire | & Rector of this Parish. | He was the youngest son of | Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Bar^{t}, | and died Jan^{y} 5, 1806, aged 53. | 'Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive ; | and let thy widows trust in me.' | Jer. xlix. ver. 11." |

The widow's "pious faith has been fully answered, for of all those sons who survived to man's estate, every one has prospered, and attained to marked distinction in their several professions."

CLERICUS.

DCLIII.—AN AMERICAN'S "IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND."—The following are interesting extracts from the Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe's* *Impressions of England ; or, Sketches of English Scenery and Society* (4th ed., New York, 1860), p. 151 :—We were now in Gloucestershire, and I shall never forget that it was in passing over a hill near Stow-on-the-Wold that I first heard the nightingale. "There," said V——, "there is Philomela! not mourning, but wooing ; 'tis her love-note "—and I listened with a sense of enchantment. Perhaps I was in the mood to be delighted, for certainly I had never spent a day in such charming travel before, and I was conscious of a pleasure, which I cannot describe, arising from the realization of my dreams, in forecasting, through a long series of years, such a journey through England.

In descending the Cotswold hills, I caught, here and there, some enchanting views : little churches perched upon the brows of hillocks, or half buried in the vales ; or farm-houses and cottages not less beautifully situated ; or the seats of country squires and other gentry, embosomed amid trees, or lifting their chimnies above a few lordly elms. But the charm of all was yet reserved for me ; and just after sunset, as we wound around a broad hillside, I came upon a scene at which, it seemed to me, I might have gazed all my life without weariness or satiety. "Stop—stop ! my dear V——, where are you driving ?" said I, beseeching him to rein up, and let me look for a few minutes on as perfect a picture of English scenery as ever Gainsborough portrayed, all spread before us, without a blemish ; its

* Dr. Coxe was consecrated assistant-bishop of Western New York in 1865, and soon after became its bishop on the death of Bishop De Lancey. In *Church Bells* (Feb. 26, 1881), vol. xi., p. 197, there is a portrait of him, with a biographical sketch. Several of his writings have been republished in England.—Ed.

lights and shadows just as an artist would have them, and yet vivid with nature, beyond all that an artist could create. The time, remember, was evening, in one of its sweetest effects of sky and atmosphere, cool and calm; the lighter landscape deeply green; the shadows brown and dying into night; the water shining here like burnished steel, and there lying in shade, as darkly liquid as a dark eye in female beauty. The view was a narrow dell, just below the road, in which stood an old manor-house, ivied to its chimney tops, and encircled by a moat. Some of the most delicate blue was floating thinly from its chimnies into the clear air, and just at hand was peeping, from a dense growth of trees, the belfry of a very tiny church, which seemed to be there only on purpose to complete the picture. Cattle were grazing in the meads, and under a vast and sombre yew tree sat a group of farm-servants shearing the largest sheep of the flock, the wool flaking off upon the green grass like driven snow. While we gazed on this living picture with mute pleasure, the soft notes of a bird added sweet sounds to the enchantment of sight, and I sat, as in a spell, without speaking a word. My friend V—— himself, who had been laughing at me all day for my enjoyment of what to him were common and unsuggestive objects, fairly gave up at this point, and owned it was a sight to make one in love with life. Even now I have lying before me a letter in which he refers to this view of "the sheep-shearing," and concludes by the pathetic announcement that the horse to which we were indebted for that day's progress has since been sold to a coach proprietor, and now runs leader from Evesham to Stratford. "Little thinks he," continues the letter, "as the lash of the cruel Jehu touches his flank, of the classic ground he travels; little recks he of Harry of Winchester, Simon de Montfort, or our friend Rupert—for Rupert had a desperate struggle thereabouts—or yet of Queen Bess, as he enters Bedford, in Warwickshire [*sic*], or even of the immortal Will, as he halts at Stratford."

So winding down our road amid firs and oaks, and enjoying new beauties at every turn, we came through Charlton Kings into the broad and teeming vale, adorned by modern Cheltenham. It is a noble amphitheatre, to which the bold outline of the Cotswold hills gives dignity, and which abounds with minor charms on every side. I was soon lodged at my friend V——'s, after due introduction to his family, including a visit to the nursery, where some lovely children were allowed to salute me with their innocent kisses, and thus to make me sure of a welcome to their father's house.

C. T. D.

DCLIV.—The Blind Boy of Gloucester and Dr. Williams.—The late Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., edited for the Camden Society *Narratives of the Days of the Reformation* (London, 1859); and in the "Reminiscences of John Loude, or Louthe, Archdeacon of Nottingham," addressed to John Foxe in 1579, and taken from

MS. Harl. 425, fol. 134, we find these particulars, pp. 18-22 :—

Now, mr. Foxe, thoghe your booke ys paste the prynte, yet I wyll sett downe truly here (God ys wytnes) what I have creably herd of some of the martyres more then yowr booke reportyth, in the wych I beleeve I shall nether make lye, nor tell lye. The aucthores therof ar so lawfull, I myght saye authentycke. Of whom I may say with the poett: *Quorum pars magna fuere.* I know not whyther ye may be occasyoned to use any of these additionall historyes wych I have sent yow, as a taste of many more I have wrytten, *a Martyrio Jo. Frythi.* I pray yow encreace yowr booke, for I hope it wyll be adbrydged [as was first done by Timothe Bright, doctor of phisicke, London, 1589], and also enlarged, when yow shalbe gon to Chryste.

Nam tuus hic genium fertur habere liber.

Oportet imperatorem stantem et militem Christi pugnantem mori.

Cogita quæ dico, inquit S^{tus} Paulus.

The examynatyone of a blynde boy called the blynde boy of Gloucester afore doctor Wylliams the judge. And of the myserable ende of the same judge.

[This blind boy had already figured in Foxe's narrative of the last days of Bishop Hooper. When the bishop was brought to Gloucester on the 8th of February, 1555-6, the day before his suffering at the stake: "The same day, in the after noone, a blinde boy, after long intercession made to the guard, obtained licence to be brought unto master Hooper's speech. The same boy not long afore had suffered imprisonment at Gloucester for confessing the truth. Master Hooper, after he had examined him of his faith, and the cause of his imprisonment, beheld him stedfastly, and (the water appearing in his eyes) said unto him: Ah, poore boy! God hath taken from thee thine outward sight, for what consideration he best knoweth: but he hath given thee another sight much more precious, for he hath indued thy soule with the eye of knowledge and faith. God give thee grace continually to pray unto him that thou lose not that sight, for then shouldest thou be blind both in body and soule." (Folio ed. 1641, iii. 153.) Subsequently, at p. 702 of the same volume, we read that the blind boy's name was Thomas Drowrie, and that he was finally burned at Gloucester, about the fifth of May, 1556, together with Thomas Croker, a bricklayer. Foxe has on that occasion introduced the conversation given in the text, "Ex testimo. Io. Lond.," as our author's name is there misprinted.]

Thys boy called blynde Tome was browght afore the sayd doctor Wyllyams the chawncelor, and John Barkere alias Taylore the register,* in the consistory by the south dore in the nether ende of

* "John Tayler, alias Barker, occurs soon after the foundation of the bishoprick, and August the 31st, 1569." (Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 170.) In 1552, the sum of forty marks was settled to be paid yearly to John Tayler, alias Baker, (*sic*), gent., for keeping the register of the Bishop of Gloucester.—Strype's *Memorials*, ii. 357.

the churche. The offycers in whose custody the boy remeyned, by commandment of the chawncelor, presented the poore boy at the barre before the judge. Then doctor Wyllyams examined hym apon sondry artícles magistrall and usuall emonge the tormentors at that tyme, as ye may fynd folio (*blank*) in mr. Foxe. [—"such usuall articles as are accustomed in such cases, and are sundry times mentioned in this book." (Foxe, *ubi supra.*)] And namely he urged the article of Transubstantiatyone.

Wyllyams. Doest yow not beleeve that after the wordes of consecratione of the preeste that ther remaynyth the veery body of Chryste? *Tome.* No, that I doo not. *Wyllyams.* Then yow arte an heretyke, and shalte be burnte. Who tawght thee thys heresy? *Tome.* Yow, mr. Chawncelor. *W.* Where, I pray thee? *Tome.* When in yonder place (poynting with his hande and lokyng [Fox has printed "turning"] as it were towerde the pulpytt, standynge apon the north syde of the churche). *W.* When dyd I so teache thee? *Tome.* When yow preched there (namyng the day) a sermone to all men as well as to me, apon the sacrament. Yow sayd the sacrament was to be receaved spiritually by fayth, and not carnally and really as the papistes have hertofore tawght. *W.* Then do as I have done, and yow shalt lyve as I do, and escape burnynge. *Tome.* Thoghe yow can so easly dyspense with yowr selfe, and mocke with God, the world, and yowr conscyence, I wyll not so doo. *Wyllyams.* Then God have mercy apon thee, for I wyll reade thy condemnatory sentense. *Tome.* Godes wyll be fulfylled!

Here the register stoode up and sayd to the chawncelor, Fye for shame, man! Wyll ye reade the sentense, and condemne yowr selfe? Away, away! and substitute another to gyve sentense and judgement. *Wyllyams.* Mr. registere, I wyll obbey the lawe, and gyve sentense me selfe accordynge to myn offyce. And so he redd the sentense with an unhappy tounge, and more unhappy conscience.

Ex testimonio John Taylore alias Barker, Registrarij Glouc', olim ex cenobio Oxon. quod vocatur Omnium Sanctorum.

The strawnge and hasty* dethe of the same doctor Wyllyams.

[John Williams, LL.D, had been first appointed chancellor of Gloucester jointly with Richard Brown, LL.B., 28 Nov., 1541. "This Williams, in King Henry the Eighth's reign, appears very zealous in the execution of the six articles. In the next reign, he was a sudden convert to Protestantism; and he began Queen Mary's with depriving several clergymen of their livings for their marriage. In 1555, he condemned Henry Hicks, a carpenter or joiner in this city, to carry a faggot in Berkeley church, and in this cathedral. . . . He was sometime incumbent of the Holy Trinity in Gloucester, of Rockhampton, Beverstone, Painswick, Siddington

* The word "hasty" is altered into "fearful" by Foxe, who (ed. 1641, iii. 962) has appended this anecdote to his series recounting "God's punishment upon persecutors, and contemners of the Gospel." But he does not there give the authority of John Loude, nor of Loude's informant, the dean of Gloucester.

St. Mary, Coln St. Dennis, and Welford, in this county; and a prebendary in Gloucester cathedral." (Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 163.) After his death, the office was performed by Dr. Powel, the vicar-general of the province of Canterbury, during the vacancy of the see, after which, on the 4th of November, 1562, John Louthe, LL.B., the writer of these "Reminiscences," was appointed.]

When God, of hys inestimable mercy havyng pytye of us, and pardonyng owr synnes for hys sonnes sake Chryste Jhesus, hadd now taken from us that blooddy prynces and sent us thys jewell of joye the quenes majestie that now raygnyth (and long myght she raygne !) over us, and that the commissyoners for restitutione of religione were commynge towarde Gloucester, and the same day doctor Wyllyams the chawncelor dyned with W. Jenynges* the deane of Gloucester, who with all his men were booted and ready at one of the clocke to set forwarde towerd Chyppyng Norton, abowte xv. myles from Gloucester, to meete the commissyoners, wych wer at Chyppyng Norton, and sayd to hym, Chawncelor, are not thy boots on? *Chawnc.* Whye should I putt them one? To go with me (quoth the Deane) to meete these commissyoners.† *Chawnc.* I wyll nether meete them nor see them. *Deane.* Thow muste needes see them, for now it ys paste twelfe, and they wylbe here afore three of the clocke, and therfor, yf thow be wyse, onne with thy bootes and lett us go togyther, and all shalbe well. *Chawnc.* Go yowr wayes, mr. deane ; I wyll never see them.

As I seyd, W. Jenynges the deane satt forwarde with hys company towarde the commissyoners ; and by and by commyth one upon horsebacke to the deane, saying, "Mr. chawncelor lyethe at the mercy of God, and ys speechlesse." At that worde the deane with his company prycked forwarde to the commissyoners and told them the whole matter and communicacion betwene them two as above ; and they sente one of theyr men, with the beste woordes they cowlde devise, to comforte hym, with many promises. But to be shorte, albeyt the commissyoners were nowe nearer Gloucester then the deane and hys company thoght, makyng veary greate haste, especyally after they hadd receaved these newes, yett dr. Wyllyams, thoghe false of religione, yet trew of hys promyse, kepte

* William Jennings, B.D., chaplain to the king, became in 1541 the first dean of Gloucester, having been previously a monk of St. Peter's, and prior of St. Oswald's, in that city. He must have been very accommodating to the changes of the times, as he held the deanery until his death in 1565, when his body was buried before the door of the choir. For his other preferments and epitaph, see Willis's *Cathedrals*, ii. 729, and Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 161. Bishop Hooper's dedication of his "Annotations on the Thirteenth Chapter to the Romans" (*Works*, printed for the Parker Society, ii. 95) commences "To my very loving and dearbeloved fellow-labourers in the word of God, and brethren in Christ, William Jenins, dean of the cathedral church in Gloucester, John Williams, doctor of the law and chancellor, and to the rest of all the church appointed there," &c.

† This commission for visiting the dioceses of Salisbury, Bristol, Exeter, Bath and Wells, and Gloucester, was dated July 19, 1559, and addressed to William, Earl of Pembroke, John Jewel, S. Th. P., Henry Parry, licentiate in laws, and William Lovelace, lawyer. (Strype's *Annals*, i. 167.) Sir John Cheyne was apparently substituted for the Earl of Pembroke, as shown by one of their reports : see the life of Jewel prefixed to his *Works* printed for the Parker Society, pp. xiv., xv.

his ungracious covenante with the deane, for he was dedd er they came to the cyty, and so never sawe them in dede.

Hoc mihi narravit dictus decanus Glouc. cum ego Jo: Loude apud eum una cum multis aliis ceneremus.

Hys woman or howsekeper (for suche wold bee with owt wyves, but not with owt women) told hur fryndes many tymes, that hur master kylled hym selfe with eatyng of rew. *Jo.* Λουδε. A lerned man may hereby gathere that the doctore havyng an evyll conscience, and no good opinione of the commissyoners' curtesy, poysoned hymself, *more Romano*, but, as it semeth by conjecture, receavying suche a chearfull message by poste from the commissyoners, wold have recovered hym selfe by medicyne, to late taken; for nuttes, rew, and fygges, ys a good antidotary preservative agaynst poysone, being taken in tyme. Otherwyse, accordyng to the verse,

——————— sero medicina paratur
Cum mala per longas invaluere moras.

The Commissyoners were these*: mr. Jewell, mr. Alley, mr Parray, mr. Lovelase, mr. Dalabare, &c. EDITOR.

DCLV.—ESCHEAT OF A FORTUNE.—The following paragraph (which has been deemed "worthy of a corner", under the above heading, in *Notes and Queries)* is from the *Times*, April 19, 1882: —"A Commission of Escheat, summoned by the High Sheriff, sat at Cheltenham yesterday, to inquire whether Mr. George Perton, late of Prestbury Mansion, widower, was of legitimate birth. The deceased was formerly a jeweller at Birmingham, but had lived in Gloucestershire for several years, and died without issue at Prestbury last autumn. He was worth 200,000*l.*, only a small part of which had been devised by will. The jury decided that the deceased was illegitimate. By this decision a sum of 170,000*l.* falls to the Crown." As the gentleman who sent this paragraph for insertion has observed, it is stated in Haydn's *Dictionary of Dates* (17th edit.) that a Court of Escheats was held before the Lord Mayor of London in a similar case on July 16, 1771, and that such a court had not been held in the City for one hundred and fifty years before. CHELTONIENSIS.

DCLVI.—THE REGISTERS OF TURKDEAN PARISH.—As is usually the case, some of our registers are "mixed". The memorandum to which you refer [taken from the *Parish-Register Abstract*, 1831],†

* John Jewel, bishop of Salisbury 1559.—William Alley, bishop of Exeter 1560.—Henry Parry, afterwards an exile at Frankfort. (*Zurich Letters*, iii. 763.)—William Lovelace, sergeant-at-law 1567.—Anthony Dalaber, of St. Alban's hall, Oxford, brother to the parson of Stalbridge in Dorsetshire. He was the author of a long and very remarkable narrative respecting the persecutions of those who entertained the new doctrines in Oxford, inserted by Foxe in his *Actes and Monuments* (commencing at p. 421 of vol. v., Townsend and Cattley's edition), respecting which see Maitland's *Essays on Subjects connected with the Reformation in England* (1849), pp. 13 *et seq.*, and Froude's *History of England* (1856), ii. pp. 45 *et seq.*

† The memorandum is as follows :—"*Turkdean* V.—Nos. i.-iii. Bap., 1572-1812; Bur., 1572-1720, 1728-1812; Marr., 1572-1744. No. iv. Marr., 1754-1812. No Marr. register 1744-1754."—Ed.

was no doubt copied from one on a slip of paper in one of the books, which appears to be in the handwriting of the Rev. George Hornsby, who was vicar from 1807 to 1837. It is not, however, very precise, nor, as I think, quite accurate; and I have much pleasure in sending you the best account that I can put together of our registers. I have not as yet thoroughly examined their contents; but I may say that the more interesting entries have been printed by you in No. CCXCVIII., having been contributed by my predecessor, the Rev. F. Biscoe. I hope soon to furnish you with a list of the vicars, etc.

Turkdean Registers.

Vol. i. Bap., (?) March, 1572—April 5, 1741; Bur., April 19, 1573—Feb. 18, 1692, March 17, 1696-7—May 10, 1720, Nov. 2, 1727—Dec. 25, 1739; Marr., Oct. 14, 1572—May 18, 1740.
,, ii. Bap., Bur., Marr., April 5, 1741—Dec. 10, 1756; Bap., Feb. 18, 1757—Oct. 8, 1809; Bur., July 10, 1757—Dec. 7, 1809.
,, iii. Bap., Nov. 15, 1809—Dec. 6, 1812; Bur., April 8, 1810—Aug. 25, 1812.
,, iv. Bap., Jan. 26, 1813—present date.
,, v. Bur., June 20, 1813—present date.
,, vi. Marr., Nov. 28, 1754—Jan. 29, 1812.
,, vii. Marr., July 7, 1813—Oct. 26, 1837.
,, viii. Marr., Oct. 26, 1837—present date.
,, ix. Banns of Marr., 1824—present date.

I am doubtful as to there being any deficiency [as alleged in the *Abstract*] in the register of marriages, 1744-54. From 1740 to 1754 only these entries occur: 1741, one; 1744, one; and 1752, one. The number of marriages seems always to have been very small; and in pages where there is no appearance of an hiatus, there are no entries for three, four, and even eight successive years. For example, no marriages in 1586-8, 1635-40, 1646-52, 1724-31.

Turkdean Vicarage, Northleach. J. L. Tudor, M.A.

DCLVII.—Eleanor Bennett, *née* Fust.—The Rev. J. W. Hardman, LL.D., of Cadbury House, near Yatton, Somersetshire, possesses a good half-length portrait of the above-named lady, with the following inscription in the upper left-hand corner:—"Eleanor Fust, born 1633-4.—Eleanor Fust, sister of S^{r} John Fust, & daughter of S^{r} Edw^{d} Fust, of Hill, in y^{e} County of Gloucester, Baronet, by his Lady Bridget, daughter of S^{r} Tho^{s} Denton, of Hillersdown, in y^{e} County of Bucks, Knight, Ancestor of S^{r} Francis Fust, of Hill, in y^{e} same County, Baronet: y^{e} said Eleanor maried George Bennett, of y^{e} Bath, in y^{e} County of Somerset, Esq^{r}. Died 22^{d} of Jan^{ry}, 1674-5, aged 41." It may be well to place these particulars on record. G. A. W.

In the will of Nicholas Trotman, dated 28 August, 1665, and proved in the succeeding month, amongst sundry bequests, as detailed below in No. DCLXI., p. 210, this one appears :—"To Mrs. Ellinor Fust, daughter of Sir Edward Fust, Bart., of Hill, £10," desiring her to buy a ring, and to wear it "as a testimony of my thanks to her and that family for all their kindness to me." Mr. Trotman, though a citizen of London, was a native of Wotton-under-Edge.

EDITOR.

DCLVIII.—THE HOOPER FAMILY.

(Reply to No. CCCCLXXVI.)

GENEALOGIST can meet with one of the descendants of Bishop Hooper by addressing himself to

MAORI.

Exeter Hall, London, W.C.

DCLIX.—"GAARGE RIDLER'S OVEN."—"J. B." writes to the *Telegraph* :—"In your leading article you credit Berkshire with the authorship of the song in which occur the lines :—

'Droo all the world owld Gaarge would bwoast,
Commend me to merry owld England mwoast.'

Are you not wrong in attributing 'Gaarge Ridler's Oven' to the Royal County? We Gloucestershire folk assuredly think so; and I may point out that Mr. Thomas Hughes, in his 'Scouring of the White Horse,' speaks of the ditty as a 'famous old Gloucestershire song,' and puts it into the mouth of a Gloucestershire farmer. Moreover, the first two lines run thus :—

'Thaay stwuns that built Gaarge Ridler's oven,
O, thaay cum vrom the Blakeney quar,'

and Blakeney is in Gloucestershire. Berkshire, so rich in story, can afford to let the sister county keep her song."

I hope soon to write again to you upon this subject. G. A. W.

DCLX.—MARCH 2ND AND MAY 12TH.—Can you tell me why in some old parish registers, *e.g.*, in those of Hampnett, the year is made to commence on the 2nd of March? Thus, "The Seconde daie of Marche, 1592"; and the same in 1593, 1594, 1595, and following years.

Do you know why the 12th of May is a day much observed in some counties, *e.g.*, in Gloucestershire and Flintshire? Fairs held then, rents often paid, etc.

WM. WIGGIN, M.A.

Hampnett Rectory, Northleach.

DCLXI.—THE TROTMAN FAMILY.—This well-known Gloucestershire surname is said to be Teutonic in its origin, and to signify the trusty man or steward; but whether this be so or not, must be left for philologists to determine. It may, however, be noted that there is a village in Germany named Trautmansdorf. The Trotmans, it is asserted, claim for their ancestor the hospitable neatherd, in whose cottage the incident of the burnt cakes occurred when King Alfred

fled from the Danes. But it is scarcely worth while to enquire into the authenticity of this tradition. At present the oldest reference we have to the name occurs in the early part of the 13th century. A certain Josceline of Wells was elected bishop of that diocese in 1206, and was buried there in 1242. Some writers call him Josceline Trotman, and though Le Neve does not refer to him under this surname, it is not unlikely that it may have been his patronymic, just as William Patten, Bishop of Winchester, was best known as William of Waynflete. According to Fosbrooke, who gives a brief pedigree of Trotman of Siston, the family migrated from Shropshire, though he also asserts that John Trotman held lands at Stancomb, in the parish of Stinchcomb, as early as 1383. However that may be, by the middle of the 16th century they were settled at Cam, in Gloucestershire.

The will of Alice Tyndale, of Melksham Court, Stinchcomb, which was proved 20 March, 1543, was witnessed by Thomas and John Trotman, the former being also one of the overseers. In the same year Thomas Tratman purchased Longfords, or Woodend House, in Cam, from Richard Brayne, and in 1547 lands in Cam and Wheatenhurst from Richard Brayne and Elizabeth Ascheby. This Thomas Tratman died in 1559. In 1553 the will of a Thomas Trotman was proved at Gloucester; while in Michaelmas term, 1556, another Thomas Trotman, probably son of the last-mentioned, was party to a fine by which was perfected the purchase he had made from John Berkeley, Esq., of one capital messuage, two orchards, one garden, sixty-four acres of meadow, and thirty-seven acres of pasture, and 10*s.* of rent in Came and Slymbridge, the purchase-money being 130 marks. We also find that in 1546 Edward Treteman was the purchaser of lands in Stone and Alkington. Another Thomas Trotman married at Cam, in 1570, Agnes, or Anne, Tyndal, of Stinchcomb. The two families were long and intimately acquainted; and later on another alliance with the Tyndales enabled the Trotmans to quarter their arms. In what relation these Thomas Trotmans stood to each other is at present uncertain. Probably there were several families of the name in Cam and its neighbourhood about this time, for we find mention in 1582 of Thomas Trotman, of Dursley, and Thomas Trotman, of Tortworth, besides Richard Trotman, the elder, and John Trotman at Cam. That the family was now prosperous and wealthy is shown not only by the numerous purchases of land made by them, but also from the fact, that three of its members in 1588, John, William (perhaps the bailiff of Dursley in 1580), and Richard contributed £25 each towards the defence of the country against the Spanish Armada;* while a few years later they became a county family, for in 1616, Edward Trotman, of Cam, received a grant of coat armour, and in 1623 entered his pedigree at the Herald's visitation of Gloucestershire. The account of the family in that document has formed the

* See No. CCCCXXXV., vol. i., pp. 440, 442.

basis for these notes; and whatever is taken from it is inclosed within brackets.

[Thomas Trotman, who married Ann, daughter of William Harding, of Cam,] bought Longfords, or Woodend House, as above mentioned, and died in 1558 or 1559, leaving several children. One of them was John Tratman, the elder, of Cam, clothier, whose will, proved in 1592, mentions lands in Over Cam, Nether Cam, and Upthrup. It is remarkable that although he was ancestor of the Nash Court and Steps branches, his children are not mentioned in his will. His wife Katherine was residuary legatee, and the overseers were Richard Trotman, of Cam, "my brother," and Thomas Trotman, of Tortworth, "my brother in law."

[Richard Trotman, of Cam,] second son of Thomas Trotman, is described on his son's tombstone in Cam churchyard, as of Pull Court, Worcestershire, though for what reason is not clear, as Cam was certainly his residence, and he described himself in his will as "of Cam, yeoman." He succeeded to Longfords, and "built a faire house thereon," possibly the ancient messuage now known as "The Steps" in Lower Cam, and occupied as a farmhouse. It is supposed to have taken its name from the steps at the entrance; and it is a little remarkable that nearly all the rooms in the house have either a step up or a step down into them. On the roof is a vane—a man on horseback trotting—which may be a pun upon the family name. We take him to have been the Richard Trotman who was one of the executors of Thomas Tyndale, of Eastwood, "gentilman," who died "at Master Pennes house in London", 28 April, 1571, and was buried in Fanchurch (Fenchurch), in that city, 7 May, and on the 31st of the same month re-interred, according to the direction in his will, at Thornbury, Gloucestershire, where his tomb of black marble, with inscription on brass, remains, although the figures of himself and his wife have long since been removed. He married [Katherine, daughter of Edward Tyndale,] Esq., [sister and co-heiress of Thomas Tyndale, of Eastwood, co. Gloucester]. His will, in which he is described as Richard Trotman, the elder, of Cam, yeoman, was dated 8 October, 1592, and proved in London, 27 April, 1593. By it he desired "to be buried within Christian burial," and gave twenty shillings to the poor of Cam. His bequests indicate that he was a yeoman of considerable wealth, and the furniture specified in his will was such as would befit the "faire house" he had built. He names the following children:—Edward (of whom presently); Griffith, who, as Griffin Trotman, frequently occurs in the Fines, and his wife Catherine, with their children, Richard, Ursula, and Sara; Edith, wife of Thomas Warne; Lodwicke Trotman, "my son in law," and his wife Mary.

[Edward Trotman, of Cam, 1623], having been of Eastwood in 1582, married 20 June, 1575, [Anne, dau. of Richard Watts, of Stroode, co. Gloucester,] by Mary, dau. of John Hall, of Woodchester, Gent. She was born 28 April, 1557, "and of her godly life made

a godly end the 4th of Nov., 1625." He was probably the Edward Tratman, who was the collector of the Lay Subsidy in 1598. In 1616 he obtained a grant of arms from Sir William Segar, Garter King of Arms; which document has been lately published in Dr. Howard's *Miscellanea*, and is reprinted at the end of this article. He entered his pedigree at the Herald's visitation in 1623, and dying ten years later, was buried at Cam, where his tomb exists. It is on the north side of the churchyard, and is one of the few memorials we have in the open air of so early a date. At one end of it are the arms of Trotman quartering Tyndale; and on the side, now only just visible, is the following quaintly-worded epitaph:—

"Here lyeth the body of Mr Edward Trotman, the Elder, late of Eastwood, son of Mr Richard Trotman, of Pool Court, in Worcester Shire, by Katherine, his wife, daughter of Edward Tyndale, Esquire. He was born the fifth day of October, anno Dni 1545, and comfortably departed this life the sixth of June, 1633."

Those of his children named in the Visitation of 1623 were—

[1. Edward,* of the Outer† Temple, juris consultus, 1623, who signed the pedigree in that year; he *m.* Anne, dau. of Anthony Stratford, of Temple Gyting, Esq.,] and had issue, [Edward, 12 years, and Anne, 14 years old, 1623.]

[2. Richard, attorney-at-law, who, with his brother, signed the pedigree, *m.* Anne, dau. of Thomas Lloyd, of Holyrood Ampney, and had issue, Sibbell, 7 years; Edward, 6 years; and Charles, 3 years old, 1623.] His widow *m.* Richard Selwyn, of Wheatenhurst, second son of Jasper Selwyn, of Matson.

[3. Thomas.]

[4. Throgmorton.]

[5. Samuel], ancestor of the Siston branch.

[Richard and William deceased in 1623.]

[1. Catherine, *m.* Richard Haynes.]

[2. Joan, *unm.* 1623.]

[3. Anne, *m.* Nicholas Harvey, Gent.]

[4. Cecilia.]

Throgmorton, more properly Throckmorton, Trotman was an eminent merchant in London. Maurice Trotman, of Cam, who may have been his uncle, and was descended, through a marriage with the Hardings, of Coaley, from Nicholas, son of Harding, witness *temp.* Hen. II. to the marriage-deed between Robert Fitz Harding and Roger de Berkeley, married Alice, sister of Sir William

* "It is worth mentioning that the Gloucestershire village [Cam] which is so honourably associated with the great law names of Selwyn and Phillimore, was also the native place of an industrious author of some note, Edward Trotman, who wrote an abridgement of Sir Edward Coke's eleven volumes of *Reports*, and was buried in the Temple Church on May 29th, 1643."—Blunt's *Dursley*, etc., p. 201*n*.

† ? Inner Temple.

Throckmorton, Bart., of Tortworth. This circumstance no doubt provided Throgmorton Trotman with his distinctive Christian name. From Maurice Trotman, we may observe, was descended the great Dr. Jenner, his grandfather, Stephen Jenner, of Slimbridge, having married Mary Davies, who was the granddaughter of Edward Nelme, of Cam, second son of Capt. Nelme, of Breadston, by the marriage of the former with Trotman's daughter Alice. Throgmorton Trotman's will, dated 30 October, 1663, was proved the year following. By it he founded the noble charities in London which still are known by his name, selecting the Company of Merchant Adventurers and the Haberdashers' Company to be the stewards of his bounty. He established an almshouse at Cam, where he had been born, and lectureships at Dursley and St. Giles', Cripplegate, the lectures to be given at what would now be thought the early hour of six o'clock in the morning. He also gave £500 to nine trustees "for poor scholars at the University, to fit them for the ministry." There are many bequests to friends and relatives, amongst whom he names "my cousin" Edward Trotman, his daughter in Virginia; "my cousin" Edward Trotman, the secondary, my brother's son; my sister in law An Sellwin; "my old cousin" Sarah Pope, of Stinchcomb, widow; Mr. John Dogett, merchant in Bush Lane, to whom he bequeathed a book called "Mercator's Atlas"; "my cousin" Joseph Dorney, son of Thomas Dorney, of Uley, deceased; Margaret, sister of "my cousin" Thomas Trotman, hosier; Mr. James Baber, my factor at Hamberoe; and my brother Samuel Trotman. The last, according to Fosbrooke, was founder of the Siston branch. He also mentions Richard Trotman, of Cam, clothier, grandfather of Edward Trotman, of the Steps at Cam.

To return to the eldest son, Edward Trotman, counsellor, who was a reader in Court, and a bencher of the Inner Temple. He was the author of a small epitome of Lord Chief Justice Coke's *Reports* (London, 1640), and describes himself on the title-page as "Edwardus Trotman, Armig', Interioris Templi socius, in lege apprenticius." The work seems to have been a very useful handbook to the cases reported by the great lawyer; but its value for modern use is greatly decreased by the fact that it is written in abbreviated law-French. He also wrote *Un exact alphabetical Table de toutes les principal matteires, maximes, et axiomes conteynus en le Abridgment de le Seigneur Cokes Reportes per Edwardum Trotman Ar.*' (London, 1664). This must have been a posthumous work, for, according to Mr. Blunt's *Dursley*, as already quoted, he was buried in the Temple Church, London, 29 May, 1643. It is said that he greatly lessened his patrimony by extravagance. His son [Edward, 12 years old 1623] was perhaps the Edward Trotman, of Cam, clothier, whose will was proved in 1663. This family probably became extinct, as no reference is made to them in the Visitation of 1683.

The two branches which were settled at the Steps and Nash Court, were descended from John Trotman, of Cam, brother of Richard Trotman, who died in 1593. His children were—

1. William.
2. Thomas.
3. Nicholas, *m.* Cecill, dau. of Giles Carter, of Swell.
4. Richard, *m.* Anne, dau. of Richard Hale, of Alderley.

Nicholas Trotman, the third son, was ancestor of the Nash Court and Steps branches, the former of which descended from John, eldest son of Nicholas. His younger son Edward is commemorated on a tablet in the north aisle of Cam church.

This carries down the descent of the Steps branch four generations further. The arms of the family—*Argent, a cross gules between four roses of the last*—were refixed, but upside down, when the church was restored some years ago. The inscription is as follows:—

"In memory of
Edward Trotman, of the Steps in y^{s}
Parish, Gen^{t}: and Margaret, his wife.
He was buried y^{e} 10th day of May,
1638, in y^{e} church yard near this Isle,
and covered with a Tomb stone;
and she was buried in this Isle the
22^{d} day of October, 1663.
Also in memory of Nicholas Trotman,
Gen^{t}: (son of y^{e} aforesaid Edward Trotman)
& Ann, his wife, whose Remains were in
y^{s} Isle deposited. His January 22^{d}, 1707,
Hers July 2, 1705.
Also in memory of Charles, Edward, Esther, Ann,
& Eleanor Trotman, immediate Descendants
from the said Nicholas & Ann.
The Remains of

Charles	were in y^{s} Isle deposited	March 6th, 1681,
Edward		April 6th, 1726,
Esther		Dec^{br} 14th, 1662,
Ann		Dec^{br} 8th, 1702,
Eleanor		Dec^{br} 24th, 1723.

Margaret Deceas'd Feb^{y} 8th, 1746.
Robert Trotman, Gen^{t}: Deceas'd
October the 20th, 1759,
aged 73 years.
Also of Betty, his Relict, who died
Feb^{ry} 13th, 1797, aged 81 years."

Edward Trotman, who died in 1638, was aged 72. His wife Margaret was a daughter of Robert Taylor, of Stroud. Ann, wife of Nicholas Trotman, was a daughter of Nicholas Hickes, of Charvil.

Edward Trotman, who died in 1726, was born in 1655, and

Robert Trotman, we may presume from the dates, was his son. Rudder gives the following under Cam, p. 319:—"Mr. Edward Trotman, and his sisters Elianor and Margaret, by their deed in 1727, gave 10*l.* a year for ever; 6*l.* whereof for six poor widows, and the remaining 4*l.* to be distributed in bread to the poor." This Edward, Eleanor, and Margaret were probably the same as those recorded in the above inscription; but the insertion of Edward's name by Rudder in connection with the charity, is probably an error. Margaret Trotman, by her will dated 8 April, 1745, after reciting that she and her sister had charged their capital messuage in Cam with 10*l.* to provide a dame-school, ordered that the annuity should be distributed instead amongst six poor widows and in loaves of bread to the poor.

The Steps continued to be the residence of this branch until the end of the last century, about which time it was alienated by Mr. John Trotman, who died in 1808. His grandson Mr. John Trotman (see *Men of the Time*, 6th ed., 1865) has rendered the name eminent by his invention of the well-known "Trotman anchor." Another member of this branch was Mr. Ebenezer Trotman, who in 1840, in conjunction with Sir William Tite, rebuilt the Royal Exchange, London, the main features of which were generally understood to be due to Mr. Trotman's pencil.

The Knapp, more properly called Nasse or Nash Court, once a residence of the Trotman family, is a small-sized mansion in Lower Cam, apparently of the 17th century. There are no inscriptions on any of the walls, but on one of the chimnies, all of which are evidently of a much later period than the rest of the building, is "D. F. 1720", the initials of Daniel Fowler. The porch, with its ancient door still intact, is an interesting example of the domestic architecture of the district; and the house is remarkable for a stream of water which flows continually through the dairy. A ghost story is connected with the place; for it is said that underneath the steps of the cellar there is a ghost, which will rise as soon as the grass grows; and to prevent so undesirable an occurrence, hot water was formerly poured over the steps. An indenture, dated 7 November, 1651, between John Trotman, of Longneye, and John Trye, Esq., who had married Trotman's daughter, is still among the title-deeds of the property. After having been mortgaged to William, Lord Tracy, in 1687, the property was sold, in 1693, to Daniel Fowler, of Stonehouse, by John Trotman, senr., and Susanna, his wife, and John Trotman, junr. A full pedigree of this branch, tracing their descent from John Trotman, the elder, brother of Edward Trotman, of the Steps, who died in 1638, is entered in the Visitation of Gloucestershire in 1683, now in the College of Arms. The fact that the Trotmans had forsaken the Knapp by the year 1711, is incidentally shown by Atkyns, who says, p. 161, "Mr. Trotman and *Mr. Fowler* have good houses and estates" in Lower Cam.

The following members of the family occur as churchwardens of Cam between the years 1598 and 1678 :—

1600. Richard Trotman.
1604. Edward Trotman.
1610. Mr. Edward Trotman, of the Court.
1612. Mr. Edward Trotman.
1613. Mr. Richard Trotman.
1618. Mr. John Trotman.
1621. Mr. Maurice Trotman.
1622. Edward Trotman.
1623. Richard Trotman.
1625. Mr. Henry Trotman.
1635. John Trotman.
1639. Robert Trotman.
1644. Nicholas Trotman.
1651. Mr. John Trotman.
1655. Edward Trotman.
1659. Richard Trotman.
1669. Mr. Nicholas Trotman, his living called Tayler's or . . . . house.
1671. Mr. Nicholas Trotman, for the house he liveth in.
1672. Richard Trotman, for Dracott's Mill.
1674. Mr. John Trotman.

The Heralds in 1683-4 summoned, amongst others from this place, Robert Trotman, Gent., and John Trotman, Gent.; but the pedigrees were signed by John Trotman, of Nasse Court, and Nicholas Trotman, of the Steps.

The Siston branch before referred to, descended from Samuel Trotman, of Bucknall, Oxfordshire, who was the fifth son of Edward Trotman, of Cam, who died in 1633. A brief sketch only of this branch need be given here, as the reader may refer to Fosbrooke's *Gloucestershire*, vol. ii., where details will be found, and two views of Siston house, "a good old seat" built in the time of Elizabeth by the Dennys family. A fine engraving of "Syston, the seat of Samuel Trotman, Esq.", with his arms, is given by Atkyns, 1712. The arms of this gentleman are represented quartering those of Tyndale, showing that the Siston branch descended from Richard Trotman, of Pull Court, and Katherine Tyndale, the heiress before-mentioned. Samuel Trotman, the fifth son, settled at Bucknall in 1652, and was twice married, his second wife being a granddaughter of Mr. Speaker Lenthall. By her he had several children, of whom Samuel succeeded his father, and married twice, but left no son to inherit the estates, which, on his death in 1684, passed to his brother, Lenthall Trotman, who married Mary Phillips, of Ickfield, Bucks, and died about 1692, leaving issue,

1. Samuel, M.P. for Woodstock and Bath, who succeeded him, died *s. p.* 1748, and was buried at Bucknall; of him Atkyns writes, p. 344 :—"Samuel Trotman, Esq., is the present lord of the manor of Siston : he has a very large handsome house, and a great estate in this and other places : his family has long resided in this county."

2. Thomas, who succeeded his brother, died in 1774, and was buried at Bucknall, leaving by his wife, Elizabeth Haines, who was buried at Siston, a son and successor, Samuel, who, though twice married, died *s. p.* 1774, and was buried at Bucknall.

3. Edward, who died in 1774, and was buried at Shelowell, Oxford-

shire, leaving by his wife Mary, daughter of Tho mas Filmer, Esq., and co-heiress of Lawrence, fifth Viscount Saye a nd Sele, amongst other issue, Fiennes Trotman, who succeeded hi s cousin, Samuel Trotman, and died unmarried at Shelowell, 2 December, 1782, "universally beloved and regretted," and was s uccеeded by his brother, Samuel Trotman, who married Mary New sham, of Butler's Marston, Warwickshire, and left, with other childr en, three sons: of these, Fiennes Trotman, M.P. for Northampton, was "lord of the manor, and proprietor of large estates" in Oxfordsl hire, parcel of the ancient Saye and Sele domains; he married and left issue. His son, Fiennes Trotman, who is described on his mo nument at Siston, as of Siston Court, and of Churchill, Oxfordsh ire, graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, B.A., 1807, and M.A., 1 811. He was a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant, and die d in 1835, aged 50. The deaths of his three infant children l by his first wife, Henrietta Litchfield, are likewise recorded at Sist on. His second wife was Elizabeth Anne Deane, of Winchester. Siston Court is no longer the seat of the Trotman family.

A few additional, but disconnected, notes may be added.

Richard Tyndale, of Stinchcomb, yeoman, in 1561 granted to John Trotman, junr., of Upthorpe (now Uptrup), Cam, clothier, and Thomas Linke, apparently as trustees, his estate at Hunts Court, Nibley. John Trotman, of Stinchcomb, Gent., was one of the executors of the will of Thomas Tyndale, of Melksham, dated 1636; and William Trotman witnessed, in 1616, the will of Richard Tyndale, of Stinchcomb, yeoman.

Another branch of the Cam family settled at Breadston, in the parish of Berkeley. Sir Thomas Wentwo rth, Knight, Lord Wentworth, 1 September, 1561, sold by bargain and sale to John Trotman, of Cam, senr., William Bourchier, of Bradston, and William Nelme, of Stinchcomb, the site of the manor of Bradston and other messuages in Bradston, Ca m, and Stinchcomb. Katherine Trotman, of Cam, widow, in her will, 1602, names Katherine, daughter of Thomas Trotman, the son of Nicholas Trotman, of Breadston, deceased. An inquisition post mortem of John Trotman, son and heir of Maurice Trotman, is dated 16 Charles I., 1640-41, and relates to land in this place. Smyth mentions other lands in Berkeley known as "Trotman's lands, late Curnock's, formerly Dosye's, now (163 9) the inheritance of Thomas Trotman, of Buckover, in the parish of Thornbury, and of Thomas Pope, of Stancombe."

The will of William Trotman, of Buckover, yeoman, was proved in 1656. He makes mention therein of Susannah, "my now wife"; Thomas Trotman, my eldest son; Samuel Trotman, my son, whom he appoints executor; "William Trotman, Thomas his son"; William Trotman, son of John Trotman; Philip Aram, my daughter Katherine's husband; Sarah Bissie, wife of John Bissie; and "Elizabeth, my daughter, which married without my consent."

A John Tratman signed the Berkeley terrier in 1682; and both Trotman and Tratman are frequently to be with on tombstones at Berkeley. It should also be noted that one named Tratman appears as a landowner at Breadston in the new Domesday-book, in which are found about twenty of the name as small freeholders.

Several of the name were settled at Wotton-under-Edge. The will of Nicholas Trotman, citizen and fishmonger of London, tells us that he was born in that town. It is dated 28 August, 1665; and he died very shortly after, perhaps a victim to the great plague of London then at its height, for the will was proved on the 28th of the following month. He desired to be buried at St. Sepulchre's, London, where he was a parishioner. He made numerous bequests; amongst which may be noted the following:—"To Mrs. Elizabeth Bendish, daughter of Sir Thomas Bendish, of Bunstone, Essex, Bart., £100, to buy a ring with the posy, 'A remembrance of a real friend,' as a remembrance of my true love for her, which I desire her to accept and wear"; "to Mrs. Ellinor Fust, daughter of Sir Edward Fust, Bart., of Hill, £10," desiring her to buy a ring, and to wear it "as a testimony of my thanks to her and that family for all their kindness to me"; "to the poor of Wotton Subedge, where I was born, £10, to be given unto fifty poor people on next St. Thomas' day, my kindred, if fit objects to receive my charity, to be preferred"; and "unto my brother stewards of the Gloucestershire feast my proportion of the expenses thereof, if they make the said feast." The legacies first mentioned explain themselves; but the last is a subject for enquiry. Was this "Gloucestershire feast" an annual dinner held in London to promote good feeling amongst Gloucestershire men living there? The other principal legatees were his brother John Trotman, of Wotton Subedge, clothier; his sister Mary Webb, widow, late wife of Nicholas Webb, of Wotton, clothier; the children of his "brother" Richard Hyett, of Wotton, clothier; the children of his sister Katherine Hodges, alias Newarck; his sister Mary Freind, wife of Richard Freind, of Dursley; his sister Elizabeth Marston; his godson Nicholas Trotman, son of his brother William Trotman, of Nible [*sic*], clothier; and the children of his "brother" John Hyett, late of Dursley.

It appears from Sir Thomas Phillipps' *Wiltshire Collections* that Anthony Trotman, of West Amesbury, was fined £10 for refusing to be knighted at Charles the First's coronation.

The undernamed have graduated at the Universities:—

Oxford, 1659-1850.

Nathaniel Trotman, Hart Hall, B.A., Oct. 20, 1701; M.A., June 16, 1704.

Edward Trotman, Trin., B.A., Feb. 9, 1710.

Samuel Trotman, Hertf., B.A., June 26, 1745; M.A., May 26, 1748.

Fiennes Trotman, Ch. Ch., B.A., June 25, 1807; M.A., June 13, 1811.

Joseph Trotman, Worc., B.A., June 2, 1827 ; M.A., Nov. 12, 1829. *Cambridge*, 1660-1872.
Fiennes Samuel Trotman, Sid., B.A., 1819.
John Warren Trotman, Sid., B.A., 1845.

The following grant of arms, which has been published in Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* (April, 1882), vol. iv., p. 188, is here reprinted as a supplement to the foregoing notes ;* and it is to be observed that the date ascribed to it by various heraldic authorities, viz. 14 Elizabeth, is an error for 14 James I., 1616 :—

To all and Singular Persons to whom theis presents shall come S^r^ Will'm Segar Garter Principall King of Armes sendeth his due Comendacons and greeting Know yee that auncyently from the begynninge y^t^ hath byn a Custome in all Countryes and Comon Wealthes well gouerned that the bearing of certayne Markes on Sheilds comonly called Armes haue byn and are the onely signes and demonstracons eyther of prowess and valour atchyved in tymes of warre or of good lyfe and civill conversacon in tymes of peace diuersly distributed according to the qualities and deserts of the person merryting the same Among the which nomber Edward Trotman of Cam in the county of Gloucester the sonne of Richard Trotman of the same place, hath requested me the sayd Garter to appoynt vnto him such a Coate-Armo^r^ as he may lawfully beare, without wrong doeing or p'judice to any person or persons whatsoever : which according to his sayd Requeste I haue accomplished and graunted in manner and fourme following vid'l't Argent a Crosse gueles, between foure Roses of the same, the barbes vert, and further for an Ornament vnto his sayd Coate of Armes a convenient Creast or Cognisance fitt to be borne which is also On a healme forth of a wreath of his Cullers a Garbe gold bound vp w^th^ a Band Argent and Azure betweene two Ostridge Fethers proper mantled and doubled as in the Margent are depicted All which Armes and Creast I the sayd Garter doe by theise presents ratyfie confirme and graunt vnto the sayd Edward Trotman and to his heires for ever and that it shall be Lawfull for hym and them to vse beare and shewe forth the same in Signett Sheilds Ensigne Coat-Armo^r^ or otherwise at his and their Free liberty and pleasure without lett or molestacon. In witness whereof I the sayd Garter haue therevnto sett my hand and Seale of Office the seaven and twentith day of November in the fouretenth yeare of the Raigne of our Soveraigne Lord James by the grace of God King of Great Brittaine France and Ireland Defendo^r^ of the Fayth, etc.

Willm Segar, Garter Principall King of Armes.

* In the parish church of Clifton, Bristol, there is a mural tablet, with this inscription :— "Sacred to the memory of | Thomas Clark Trotman, Esqr., | of the Island of Barbadoes, | who departed this life, | deeply regretted by his afflicted family, | May the 7th, 1826, aged 58 years, | and whose remains are interred | in a vault beneath this church. | This monument is erected | by his afflicted widow, | as a tribute of tender affection. | Also of | Ann Trotman, | widow of the above, | who departed this life Jany. 24th, 1874, | aged 98 years. | Her remains are interred in the | same vault in the crypt with | those of her late husband."—Ed.

The limitation in this grant is worthy of notice, as it is made to the "heirs" of Edward Trotman, and not merely to his descendants, as is usually the case. Probably from this circumstance the Trotmans of Nash Court and the Steps were able to have these arms allowed them at the Herald's visitation in 1683, although they were but distantly related to the original grantee. The grant was enrolled and signed at the College of Arms some years before the date of the last visitation by Samuel Trotman, Esq., barrister, probably of Siston, and either son or grandson of Edward Trotman the grantee.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, B.C.L.

DCLXII.—HOWARD'S "MISCELLANEA GENEALOGICA ET HERALDICA."—The following articles, more or less connected with the history of Gloucestershire, may be found in this monthly publication, N.S., vols. i.–iii., London, 1874-80 :—

Vol. i.

P. 4. Will of William Penn, 1712.
„ 34. Shaxspere or Shakespeere Family: Extracts from Clifford Chambers register, 1560-1610.
„ „ Pedigree of Farren, of Tewkesbury.
„ 61. Memoranda of the Family of Bray, of Barrington.
„ 90. Casamajor Pedigree.
„ 104. Casamajor Wills.
„ 111. Seal and autograph of Robert Woodruffe, Esq., of Alvington, 1603.
„ 114. Memoranda of the Family of Fox, of Brislington, Clifton, etc.
„ 263. Pedigree of Fox, of Brislington, etc., correcting some of the Memoranda, pp. 114-18.
„ „ Brydges Family: Extracts from Cubberley registers, 1555-1656.

Vol. ii.

„ 43. Seal and Autograph of William Norwood, Esq., of Leckhampton, to an indenture, 14 Jas. I.
„ 44. Dimock Family, of Stonehouse: Memoranda from Family Bible, 1729-73.
„ 86. Extracts from Honeyborne and other registers, 1673-1779.
„ 183. Wakeman Pedigree, from Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1583-1623.
„ 222. Inscriptions in Charlton Kings Parish Church, etc. See also pp. 300, 314, 321, 354.
„ 317. Notes relating to the Families of Pickering, Bagge, etc., from Honeyborne and other registers.
„ 373. Inscriptions in Cheltenham Parish Church. See also pp. 385, 410, 440, 492, 559.
„ 380. The Rev. Robert Kening, M.A., sometime Vicar of Marshfield: Extracts from his will, inscription, etc.

P. 501. The Rev. Edward Hawkins, M.A., Vicar of Bisley: Inscription, etc. See also pp. 525, 549.
„ 517. Barker Pedigree.

Vol. iii.

„ 32. Extracts from Registers of Burials in the Parish of Cheltenham. See also pp. 53, 70.
„ 33. Inscriptions in remembrance of Bishop Searchfield and Dean Chetwynd, in Bristol Cathedral.
„ 59. Inscriptions of the Gibbes Family, of Bristol.
„ 60. Mrs. Dyoness Long's Bequests to Church and Parish of Marshfield.
„ 61. Inscription of Mrs. Alice Facknaham [Fecknem] at Kelston. See also p. 62.
„ 88. Grant of Arms to William Henry Hyett, of Painswick, 1813.
„ 92. Harington Inscriptions in Bitton Churchyard.
„ 94. Memoranda relating to the Hyett Family.
„ 119. George and Roger Harington, Aldermen of Bristol.
„ 150. Inscriptions of the Smallcombe Family, of Bitton.
„ 213. Particulars of the will of William Raymond, of Bristol, 1725.
„ 215. Do. of James Lambe, and of Esther Lambe, of Fairford.
„ 218. Harington Extracts from Bitton registers, 1702-67.
„ 243. Memoranda on fly-leaf which belonged to the late Sir Martin Crawley-Boevey, Bart., of Flaxley Abbey. See also p. 266.
„ 261. Pedigree of Arthur John Knapp, of Llanfoist House, Clifton Down.
„ 265. Memoranda of the Farr Family, of Bristol.
„ 273. Pedigree of the Tomes Family, of Marston Sicca.
„ 316. Notes and Registers of Chetwynd, of Bristol.
„ 436. The Gostlett Family, of Marshfield. See also p. 454.

GENEALOGIST.

DCLXIII.—THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER AND OLD PRIVILEGES. —(See No. DCVII.) I send you a copy I made many years ago from the Chancery Pleadings of the Record Office of the Duchy of Lancaster: it may interest your Gloucestershire friends; but I do not seem to have noted the result of the action, or whether Thomas Cloterbucke had to disgorge the letters. Thomas Higgen died soon after, in 1555, having married Elizabeth, daughter of George Birch, of Birch. Anthony, his second son, became Dean of Ripon, and died in 1624, leaving his books "to the church of Ripon for a librarie". This library is now preserved in the Lady loft of Ripon Cathedral. The document is as follows:—

3 Edw. VI. Thomas Hyggins, inhabitant of Manchester, Plaintiff;
Thomas Cloterbucke, Mayor of the City of Gloucester, Deft.

Thomas Higgins, inhabitant of Manchester, clothier, states that the Dukes of Lancaster granted to the inhabitants of Manchester letters patent exempting them from all tolls for stallage, &c., in all cities of the realm of England. That when he and other merchants of Manchester went to sell their clothes and other merchandize in the City of Gloucester, they were made to pay toll; whereupon they complained to the Mayor, who stated that if they shewed their letters patent, he would exempt them. Whereupon he Thomas Higgen delivered the said letters unto the said Thomas Cloterbucke, who unlawfully detained them; by reason of which detention he the said Thomas and others, the tenants and merchants of Manchester, having been since compelled to pay toll, not only in Gloster, but also in divers other cities and towns in the realm of England. He therefore prays, &c.

Broadway Chambers, Westminster. GEORGE HIGGIN.

DCLXIV.—PARLIAMENTARY SURVEY OF CHURCH LIVINGS, 1649-50: CO. GLOUCESTER.—The Commissioners' Returns in connection with this Survey, which was ordered by the Parliament, are preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library, Lambeth Palace, and are thus described in the catalogue of MSS. deposited there:—

Surveys of the possessions of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, and other benefices, were made in pursuance of various ordinances of Parliament during the Commonwealth, by surveyors appointed for the purpose, and acting on oath under instructions given to them, as may be seen in Scobell's *Acts and Ordinances*, A.D. 1649, p. 19. The original surveys were returned to a registrar appointed by the ordinances, and duplicates or transcripts were transferred to the trustees or commissioners nominated for the sale of the possessions, who held their meetings in a house in Broad St., in the City, where these documents remained until after the Restoration. On the 13th May, 1662, they were delivered to Juxon, Archbishop of Canterbury, "who is desired to take care for the preservation thereof, and to dispose of the same to the respective bishops, deans, and chapters, who are therein concerned, if he shall think fit." Some of them were afterwards sent by his Grace to the bishops, deans, and chapters, to whom they belonged, so that the collection in Lambeth Library is not complete: what remain are bound up in twenty-one large folio volumes in alphabetical order, of the different dioceses or counties to which they relate. A minute index to the whole, in one folio volume, exhibits the name of every place surveyed. Besides the above, there are separate surveys of the possessions of the see of Canterbury in three volumes.

There is also a much abbreviated and inaccurate summary of these returns in the British Museum, Lansdowne MSS., 459. This is described as "A Register of all the Church Livings in the Counties of Dorset, Derby, Gloucester, Wilts, &c., with an account of their actual income, the names of the patrons and incumbents, and the particular character of many of the latter," &c.

As regards Wilts, this summary has been printed in the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, vol. xix ., No. 56, by the Rev. Canon Wm. H. Jones, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon, who states, p. 182, that "from the want of any episcopal registers of this date, the document, which is now p cinted for the first time, is valuable as supplying a missing link in t he ecclesiastical history of our diocese" of Salisbury; but no re ference is made to the fuller records or surveys and valuations pr eserved in the Lambeth Library.

Harescombe Rectory, Stroud. J. M ELLAND HALL, M.A.

County of Gloucest er.

An Inquisition taken atte the Boot hall in Glouc^r, in the Countye of Glouc^r, the eighteenth day of June, in the yeare of our Lorde God one thousand Six hun dred and ffiftie, before William Sheppherd, Esquire, Silvanus Wood, Esquire, Thomas Hodges, Esquire, Thomas Escourte, Esquir e, John Dorney, Esquire, & Andrew Solate, Esquire, by virtue of a Commission out of the High Courte of Chancery unto them & ot hers, directed to inquire of divers Articles in the said Commission . . . . . here- unto by the oathes of John Lygon of Pa yneswicke, gent., Henry Bishop of Amney Peter, gent., Paul Jeffe ries of Dunsborne Rous, gent., Thomas Remington of South Cern ey, gent., Andrew Parker of Mintye, gent., George Browne of ffair ford, William Newarke of Cranham, gent., William Symonds of Frampton, gent., Henry Nicholson of Quedgely, gent., Nichol as Hoskins of Wootton Subedge, gent., Henry Pegler of Bagpa th, gent., Thomas Purnell of Nibley, gent., John Champneyes of Almondsburye, gent., Rob^t Wisse of Morton, gent., Willia n Brinckworth of Aston, gent., Francis Moning of Horton, gent ., Edward Fashe, gent., of the same, Robert Smith of Eycott, gent., John Dymerye of Albeston, gent., Christopher Purnell of Groueneads, gent., Maurice Smith of Sherhampton, gent., Arthur Taylor of Mangotsfield, gent., William Osborne of Cold Aston, gent., Richard Morgan of Newland, Edward Clack of Newent, gent., Edward Rew of Albrington, gent., William Hupton of H untley, Joseph Holsted of Westbury, gent., Thomas Ballard of Peb worth, gent., John Johnson of Odington, Thomas Surman of Tredi ngton, William Haynes of Ashchurch, John Ellis of Cheltenham , Richard Restall of Stoke Orchard, John Wells of Wellford, and John Flushe of Apperley, gent., all honest & lawfull men of the s aid Countye who saye upon their oathes.

Harsfeild. *Hundred of Wh itstone.*

That in Harsfeild is a Vicaridge worth about Fiftye Seaven pounds per ann: That M^r Anth ony Andrewes, a Constant Preacher, is the present Mini ster, and takes the Profitts thereof. It hath in it about 1 30 familys, & wee consider

that Cowlthrop , a hamlett of the parish of Standish, is fit to be united to Ha rsfeild.

Longney.

That for Longn ey is a Vicaridge Presentative worth about Thirty pounds per annum. That Mr John Trottman, a Constant Preach er, is the present Minister, & receives the Profitts thereof, & hath in it about three score & ten familys.

Frampton on Severn.

That for Frampt on is a Vicaridge presentative worth £40 per annum. That M r John Barnsdale, a preaching minister, is the present mini ster, & receives the profitts thereof, & hath in it 105 familys or there about.

Quedgeley.

That Quedgeley hath a Stipend of £12 per annum payable by the Impropria tor. the Minister is Mr John Hurdman, a constant preach er, who receives the Profitts thereof. It hath in it about 60 familyes.

Moreton Vallence.

That Mr John S quier, a constant preacher, is the present Minister of More ton Vallence, whoe onely hath a Stipend of Ten pounds pe r annum. It hath in it about 50 familys, & wee consider P ittley being a Hamlett in Standish Parish, also Lodge House and Oakey farme being part of Harsfeild parish, are fitt to b e united to the parish of Moreton Vallence.

Standish.

That in Standish is a Vicaridge presentative worth about £80 per annum of itself. Mr Walter Powell, a preaching [minister], is the present Minister there. It hath three Chappells belongin g to it—viz. Hardwicke, Randwicke, and Saule: That Hard wicke is worth about fiftie pounds per annum, and Randw ick about twenty nobles per annum, and Saule worth about twenty nobles per annum, besides the ffoure score pounds belonging to Standish.

Hardwicke.

That for Hardwic ke is a Constant Preacher, Mr Thomas Holland, who recei es the present Profitts of the Vicaridge there. That in Ha rdwicke are about 60 familys, and wee consider it fitt to be an entire parish.

Randwick.

That for Randwick is noe Minister at present, though there are in it about 100 f amilys, & wee consider it fitt to be an entire Parish: That wee consider Saule is fitt to be united to Fretherne.

Fretherne.

That in Fretherne is a parsonage presentative worth about thirtye pounds per annum, & that Mr Richard Luffingham, a preaching minister, is the present minister, & receives the Profitts. It hath about eight & twenty familys, & wee consider Saule is fitt to be united to it.

Frocester.

That in Frocester is a Vicaridge presentative worth about £40 per annum. That Mr John Chappell is a preaching Minister there, & receives the profitts. It hath about ffortie familys in it.

In the Hundred of Bisley.

Bisley.

That for Bisley there is a Vicaridge presentative worth aboute fiftie pounds per ann. That Mr Richard Britten, a constant preacher, is the present Viccar, and taketh the profytts thereof. That it hath in it aboute three hundred familyes, and as it is wee consider fitt to be one intire parish.

Strood [Stroud].

That Strood is a Markett Towne, and is claymed to be a Chappell of ease to Bisley butt Two myles distant. the Minister's name is Robert Pledwell, a constant Preacher, who hath a Stipend of Tenn pounds fifteen shillings per ann, and a donation of Twentye pounds p. ann during the terme of Sixteene years yett to come. It hath aboute Six hundred familyes, and is fitt to be an intire Parish (as wee consider.)

Payneswicke.

That Payneswicke is a Markett Towne, & hath a Vicaridge presentative worth aboute Eighty pounds per ann. That Mr George Dorwood, a constant preacher, is the present Viccar, & taketh the profytts thereof—that it hath in it aboute two hundred familyes.

Kiftsgate Division: *Hundred of Kiftsgate.*

Wynchcomb.

Imprimis—wee finde the Parishe of Wynchcomb to be a Vicaridge Presentative worth about two & twenty pounds per annum. There being at Present noe settled Minister. There is belonging to it a Chappell of ease lying neare unto it. There are aboute 350 familys in it, it being a Markett towne.

Staunton and Snowshill.

We doe finde that the mayntenance belonging to the Church of Staunton & the Chappell of Snowshill thereunto annexed

—that Staunton is worth eight & ffortie pounds per annum, & Snowshill ffortie pounds per annum, and that there is a present Minister, & for both of them aboute three score & fifteene familys.

Gyting Power.

Wee finde that Gyting Power is a Vicaridge presentative worth aboute fiftye pounds per annum. There is one Chappell annexed to it. William Corton, the present Viccar, receives the profitts thereof, & serves them both, he is a preaching Minister. There are in it aboute ..... familys.

Buckland.

Wee finde that Buckland & Laverton is a Parsonage Presentative, that M^{r} Richard Davys is a preaching Minister there, & receives the profitts thereof, being aboute one hundred pounds per annum, & it consisteth of aboute one & fiftye familys.

Aston Somervile.

Wee finde that Aston Somervile is a parsonage presentative worthe aboute Seaventye five pounds per annum. M^{r} W^{m} Woods is a preaching Minister there, & receives the profitts thereof. It consisteth of aboute fourteen familys. That there is Sixteen pounds now due to the Minister, butt it is in strife between him & the patron.

Battsford.

Wee finde that Battsford is a parsonage presentative worth one hundred & twentye pounds per annum—that M^{r} Thomas Eyston is a preaching Minister there, & receives the profitts thereof. It consisteth of about seaventeen familys.

Hawling.

Wee finde that the Parsonage of Hawling is presentative, worth Fortye pounds per annum. Clement Barksdale is the parson thereof, and a preaching Minister. It consisteth of fifteene familys.

Dumbleton.

Wee finde that Dumbleton is a Parsonage presentative worth one hundred & fortye pounds per annum. Thomas Washbourne, Minister & Parson thereof, is a preaching Minister. It consisteth of aboute fortye familys.

Todington.

Wee finde that Todington is a Vicaridge presentative worth Thirtye pounds per annum. The minister thereof, Thomas Roberts, hath the profitts thereof, & is a preaching minister. It consisteth of Six and twentye familyes.

Temple Gyting.

Wee finde that Temple Gyting is an Impropriation belonging to the Colledge of Christ Church in Oxford, and is worth one hundred three score & tenn pounds per annum. Willoughby Dixon, the Minister thereof, hath for his stipend Twentye pounds per annum. It consisteth of aboute Twentye familys.

Ebrington.

Wee finde that Ebrington is a Vicaridge presentative worthe aboute Twelve pounds per annum. The Churchwardens have not returned the Minister's name. It hath aboute Three score & tenn familys in it.

Mickleton.

Wee finde that Mickleton is a Vicaridge presentative worth Fiftie pounds per annum. The Minister, M^{r} Henry Hurst, is an able preaching Minister, & hath the profitts thereof. It consisteth of foure score & five familys.

Willersie.

Wee finde that Willersie is a Parsonage presentative worth three score & tenn pounds per annum. Richard Flavel is a preaching minister there, & hath the profitts thereof. There are fiftye familys. For the saide Parish the minister payeth a fift part of the profitts to M^{r} Sandys, who was ejected out of the same, and the Tenths.

Didbrooke.

Wee finde that Didbrooke is a Vicaridge presentative worth . . . £ per annum. They have not returned the minister's name, nor the number of familys.

Aston Sub Edge.

That Aston Subedge is a parsonage presentative worth about Sixtye pounds per annum—that M^{r} John Sellers is a preaching minister there, & receives the profitts thereof. there are aboute twentye familyes in it.

Longborrow.

Wee finde that Longborrow is a Vicaridge worth Fortye pounds per annum, & hath no settled Minister. It hath aboute three score familyes in it, and wee thinke that Seasoncott being neare adjoining thereunto, and butt one house, may be united thereunto.

Pebworth.

Wee finde that Pebworth is a Vicaridge worth Seaventeen pounds per annum, there being no Mynister there, and three score & sixteen familys in it.

Over Swell.

Wee finde that Over Swell is a parsonage presentative worth five & fortie pounds per annum. Augustine Jarrett is a preaching minister there & Rector. It hath foure & twentye familys in it.

Cambden.

Wee finde that Cambden, a Markett Towne, is a Vicaridge presentative worth Fiftie pounds per annum. Mr Bartholomew, a preaching minister there, hath the profitts there. There are aboute three hundred familyes in it.

Quinton.

Wee finde that Quinton is a Vicaridge presentative worth Three & thirtye pounds per annum. Mr William Thornborough, a preaching Minister, hath the profitts thereof. There are in it aboute foure score familyes there, and besides certayne tythes worth foure & fortie pounds per annum which belonged formerly to Mr Savage a delinquent . . . . . (and excepted in his composition) allowed to a lecturer there as we are informed.

Saintburye.

Wee finde that Saintburye is a parsonage presentative worth foure score & twelve pounds & tenn shillings per annum. John Browne, a preaching Minister, is parson thereof. It hath twentye familys in it.

Childswickam.

Wee finde that Childswickham and Moursett [Murcott] is a Vicaridge presentative worth Twentye five pounds per annum. Tymothy Wharton is Minister there, & hath the profitts thereof. There are in it aboute three score & sixteen familyes.

Weston Subedge.

Wee finde that Weston Subedge is a parsonage presentative worth aboute one hundred and four score pounds per annum. Mr Richard Cooper, a preaching Minister, hath the profitts thereof. There are fortie familyes in it.

Dorsington.

Wee finde that Dorsington is a parsonage worth one hundred pounds per annum. Ferryman Rutter is a preaching minister there. It consisteth of aboute two & twentye familyes.

Marston Sicca.

Wee finde that Marston Sicca is a Parsonage presentative worth One hundred and fortie pounds per annum. Mr William Cooper, a preaching minister there, hath the profitts thereof. There are in it eight and thirty familyes.

Cow-honiborne.

Wee finde there is a disused Chappell and no means belonging to it, and it is a Parish to Church Honyborne, in the County of Worcester, and about fortie familyes in it.

Wormington.

Wee finde that Wormington is a parsonage worth aboute fiftie pounds. Mr John Partridge, the present incumbent, hath (as wee are informed) under him an able preaching Minister. There are about eighteen familyes in it.

Twyning.

Wee finde that Twyning is a Parsonage Impropriate belonging to Christ Church in Oxon, worth aboute One hundred pounds per annum. The Minister hath a Stipend of Twentye pounds per annum. It consisteth of Three score familyes.

Cleeve Hundred.

Cleeve.

That in Cleeve Parish is a Parsonage worth aboute Five hundred pounds per annum: it hath in it five Tythings, vizt., Cleeve, Stoke Orchard, Southam, Goutherton, and Woodmancote. That Mr Tymothie Gate is the present Parson and Minister, who supplyes the cure by one Thomas Wyncoll, a preaching Minister, though a man excepted by the Committee of the said Countye—that Mr Gate taketh the profitts thereof. That these five Tythings have in them about Two hundred familyes. That wee consider Cleeve, Southam, Woodmancote, & Goutherton are fitt to be one entire parish. That wee consider that Stoke Orchard and Tredington are fitt to be united together.

Tewxburie Hundred.

Tewxburie.

That Tewxburye is a Markett Town. The Minister hath a stipend of Tenn pounds per annum, and a donation of Three pounds. Mr William Burrows is a preaching minister there. It consists of aboute one thousand familyes.

Forthampton.

There is neyther Parsonage nor Vicaridge, onely a stipend of Sixteen Nobles per annum. They have at present noe minister. There are in it aboute three score familyes.

Ashchurch.

There is neyther Parsonage nor Vicaridge, onely a Stipend of Tenn pounds per annum, and a donation of Five pounds per annum. They have noe settled minister. It consists of aboute three score & tenn familyes.

Kemerton.

> That in Kemerton is a parsonage presentative worth One hundred and fortie pounds per annum. Mr John Hinxman is a preaching minister there, and receives the profitts thereof. It consists of six & fortie familyes.

(To be continued.)

DCLXV.—Traditions about Churchdown Church.—In the *Antiquary* (September, 1881), vol. iv., p. 133, Mr. Theophilus Pitt, A.K.C., has written :—During a tour in Gloucestershire, from which I have just returned, I paid a visit to the village of Churchdown, about four miles from Gloucester on the east and six from Cheltenham on the west. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is built on the summit of Churchdown Hill, and the ascent to it is steep and tortuous. It has a nave and north aisle, and on the inside of the tower wall there is this inscription :—"Thys Bel hows was buyldede in the yere of our Lorde Gode 1601." On making inquiries about the church, I was told the story, of which the following account is from Rudder's *Gloucestershire* (1779), p. 339 : —"There is a silly tradition in this part of the country, that the church was begun to be built on a more convenient and accessible spot of ground, but that the materials used in the day, were constantly taken away at night, and carried to the top of the hill; which was considered as a supernatural intimation that the church should be built there." There is another story, which, like the one just given, is told by many people in Gloucestershire. On the other side of Churchdown Hill, as one walks from the railway station, there is a village called Hucklecote, anciently Ukelcoed. It is said that during the service in Churchdown Church, when the people had replied with the usual "And make Thy chosen people joyful," one of the people from Hucklecote got up and said, "And what have the Hucklecote people done?" Whether it was on this account or not that the Churchdown villagers were called the "chosen" people, and Churchdown itself called "Chosen," I do not profess to say; but it is nevertheless a fact, that many of the country folks round about do not know that the village has any other name than "Chosen." The rivalry between the two villages may possibly account for the removal of the stones of the church during building. J. G.

My father, who forty years ago lived at the Zoon's Farm, Hucclecote, informs me that he knew the clerk who was generally credited with thus distinguishing himself, and that his name was William Ursell.

Cheltenham. H. C. W.

DCLXVI.—Sir Richard Hart, Knt., of Bristol.—He was alderman and merchant, and mayor in 1680-1; and with reference to him this curious story, of which "we leave our readers to form

their own judgment," has been quoted in *Bristol: Past and Present*, vol. iii., p. 77 :—"Sleeping at the new house of his brother-in-law, Sir William Jones, King Charles the Second's attorney-general, when in bed in the morning early, when the day was very cleare, and his curtaines open at the bed's feet, he there saw his daughter (whom he had left the day before wel at his house seventeen miles distant from that place), leaning upon a cabbinett that stood in that chamber, with her hand to her head, and looking earnestly upon him as he lay in his bed. He was very much surprised at it, yet continued his beholding, then a considerable space of time before she disappeared; and then in all haste hee arose, and called his man, and sent him with all speed to his house, with his commande to returne immediately with an account of his family, for that hee had an apprehension that all was not well. The servant went and returned the same day, and brought an account to his master that all were well, except the young ladye who had been taken ill about four o'clock that morning, the tyme of the apparition, but shee had a doctor with her, and was pretty wel, and they hoped the worst was past; but hee replied that hee should see her noe more, and soe it fell out, for shee dyed that daye."

Mr. Nicholls has furnished sundry particulars of Sir Richard Hart, which, being easy of access, need not be repeated. He was burgess for Bristol in 1680-85-88-90; and he and Sir John Knight were the last members who received "wages" for their services in the National Assembly. He was elected to the Convention, and voted against the Prince and Princess of Orange being made king and queen. His career having been brought to a close on the 16th of January, 1701, he was buried in St. Nicholas' Church, Bristol.

J. G.

DCLXVII.—Grant of the Hotwell, Clifton, to the Corporation of Bristol, 1661.—The following is a copy of an old document lent by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, M.A., Rector of Clyst St. George, Devon.

John Taylor.

Museum and Library, Bristol.

The fifteenth day of July, 1661.

Wee, the proprietors of a certen Well of Water called the Hottwell, neare unto a place called Rownam, in the parish of Clifton, and County of Glou^{r}, Doe hereby demise and grant unto the Maior, Burgesses, & Coãlty of the Citty of Bristoll, and their Successors, the said Well of Water, as also a parcell of ground and rock, conteining from full Sea marke Twenty foote in breadth along betweene Rownam and the said Well, and the like breadth of ground from full Sea marke for three score foote below the said Well towards Hungroade, togeather with all proffitts and advantages thereto belonging; To hold all and singular the same pr'misses unto the said Maior, Burgesses, and Cõminalty, their Successors and

Assignes, for and during the full time and terme of One Thousand yeares, from henceforth next ensueing and fully to bee compleate and ended, yeilding and paying therfore yearly during the said terme the rent of Twenty shillings of lawfull money of England, on the five & twentieth day of March yearly; And Wee doe agree, that on all demands Wee will demise the same pr'misses unto the said Maior, Burgesses, and Coālty, their Successors and Assignes, for the same terme, by Lease in writing, in such manner and forme as Councell learned in the law shall reasonably advise in that behalfe.

Jo : Whittington,
Will : Hodges.

DCLXVIII.—Tetbury Memoranda.—I send a few notes on some subjects mentioned in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, which may perhaps be of use.

(1) *Hour-glass in Churches.* (See No. XVII.) The last purchase of an hour-glass recorded in the accounts of the churchwardens of Tetbury was in 1689.

(2) *King Charles and the Oak.* (See No. CCXXXIII.) After the battle of Worcester King Charles passed through Tetbury, and slept at Boxwell, as mentioned. At Tetbury, and at Leighterton, which is the nearest village to Boxwell, there are inns called "The Royal Oak." Are there other inns of this name on the road taken by the king?

(3) *Bull-baiting in Tetbury.* (See No. CCCLX.) "To all our friends round Tetbury Bull-ring," is an old Tetbury toast. At Horsley I was shown a large stone (which looked like the base of a village cross) built into some steps outside an inn, and was told it was the stone the bull-ring was fixed to.

(4) *Tolling of Bells.* (See No. CCCLXV.) A bell is tolled at Tetbury Church after service. A "curfew" is tolled at 9 o'clock. The bell is tolled for a few minutes, and then, after a short pause, the day of the month is slowly tolled.

(5) *Destruction of Barrows.* (See No. DVI.) The site of a destroyed barrow on Tetbury Common has been pointed out to me; and half of a long barrow, about three quarters of a mile north of the town, was carted away two or three years ago, and spread over the field. Many flint arrow-heads were found in it.

(6) *Place-Names.* (See No. DCXVI.) Place-names ending in *tree.* For example, Elmestree (anciently Aylmondstree), a modern house and an old farm near Tetbury.

A. H. P.

DCLXIX.—The Canynges Family.—I send you the following communication which I have received within the last few days from the Rev. Charles S. Taylor, M.A., Vicar of St. Thomas', Bristol.

John Taylor.

Museum and Library, Bristol.

I have been employing my time during my holiday by going

carefully through the old deeds belonging to St. Thomas' Church, and have found among the names of the witnesses to a deed dated October 28, 1334, the name of John Canynges.

As far as I know, this John Canynges has hitherto escaped notice; certainly Dallaway and Pryce were unaware of his existence, though the latter says that the whole of the St. Thomas' deeds passed under his observation. William Canynges is the first member of the family whom they notice.

It seems highly probable that this John Canynges was connected with the two famous William Canynges, for John was a family name occurring in every generation that can be traced in the direct line.

A John Canynges, mayor in 1393 and 1399, whose name appears as witness in several of our deeds of that date, was son of the first William Canynges, and father of the second.

This John Canynges had a son John, who died young.

The second William Canynges had a son John, who married a wife Elizabeth, but who died before his father, leaving a daughter Isabel, who likewise appears to have died young.

I should have said that the deed in which the name occurs, is one in which John de Cheddre, son and heir of Richard de Cheddre, conveys to John Bernard a shop in Redcliffe Street, and other property. It is not an attractive deed to look at, but is not really difficult, and there can be no doubt about John Canynges' signature. It is interesting that the name of Richard Blanket appears among the signatures.

I have sent this note to you because any fresh information about the Canynges family is of general interest, and should be placed on record; and I thought that though you have passed the period of the Canynges, you might find a corner for it in your book on the history of Bristol.

I think it likely that the John Canynges living in 1334, was father of the first William Canynges, who died in 1396.

DCLXX.—Broadsides relative to Sir Thomas Overbury.—In Lemon's *Catalogue of the Printed Broadsides in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of London* (London, 1866) the following, which relate to Sir Thomas Overbury, are mentioned, under the year 1615, pp. 44, 45:—

(1) *The Portraiture of Sir Thomas Overbury, Knight, ætat. 32.* Renold Elstrack sculpsit. Compton Holland excudit. This is the rare and beautiful portrait of Overbury represented in the act of writing his own epitaph, and is the source from which all subsequent likenesses of him have been taken. He was murdered in September, 1613; but the lines underneath the portrait show that it was not engraved until after the trials for his poisoning had taken place, which was nearly two years after his death.

(2) *Sir Thomas Overbury or the Poysoned Knight's Complaint.*

Represent a tomb, on the top slab of which lies a skeleton; and on the side of the tomb are these verses :—

"Within this house of Death a dead man lies,
Whose blood, like Abels, up for vengeance cryes;
Time hath revealed what to trueth belongs,
And Justice sword is drawne to right my wrongs.
You poysoned mindes did me with poyson Kill,
Let true repentance purge you from that ill."

On either side of the tomb stand the figures of Time and Justice, and underneath a short poem by Samuel Rowlands, alluding to the tragic scenes lately perpetrated, and calling for justice upon the murderers. Imprinted at London for John VVhite.

(3) *Mistris Turner's Farewell to all women.* A large wood-cut with two female figures; one representing *Mrs. Turner* in deep mourning; the other *Lady* Pride, lasciviously dressed out, and between both these verses :—

"Angell (turn'd Divell) Pride, by thee I fell,
When heere on earth I dwelt, too the pit of Hell:
Ye, spite of all thy Poysons, I am faire:
Now in God's eyes, Women by me Beware."

Then follow some verses descriptive of Mrs. Turner and Lady Pride. Printed for John Trundle. The whole contained in a large oval border of very rude ornamentation.

(4) *Mistres Turner's Repentance, Who, about the poysoning of that Ho: Knight Sir Thomas Overbury, VVas executed the fourteenth day of November last.* A long poem descriptive of her conduct at her execution, by T. B. Printed at London, for Henry Grosson and John White, 1615.

I shall be glad to know of any other broadsides relative to Overbury, and where to be seen. GLOCESTRIENSIS.

DCLXXI.—MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN TURKDEAN PARISH CHURCH.—(See No. CCXCVIII.) The following inscriptions, with the exception of the last one, which is mural, are on flatstones, and the present position of each is indicated, several of them, it is said, having been moved during the restoration of the building in 1859. Nos. i., iv., vi., vii., and xiv., have been given, or referred to, with extracts from the registers, in the previous Note, vol. i., p. 284; but it is thought well to repeat them. All have been literally copied (1882), line for line; and they will prove rather interesting, referring chiefly to the two families of Banaster and Coxwell,* the latter of which, I am informed, is represented by R. R. Coxwell-Rogers, Esq.,

* "Two religious houses were seized of the greater part of the parish, and the remainder was vested in lay proprietors, *viz.* Upper Turkdean belonged to Westbury college, near Bristol, and after the dissolution of that house, was granted to sir Rafe Sadleir 35 H. 8. William Bannister died seized of Turkedeane 2 Jac. 1., leaving Thomas his son and heir, as appears by the escheator's inquisition, taken the same year. Thomas Bannister was seized of it in 1608, from whom it descended to Mr. serjeant Bannister, who enjoy'd it when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this parish: Since which time it passed out of that name, and Edmund Waller, esq., is [1779] the present proprietor of it. Lower Turkdean belonged to the priory of Lanthony, near Gloucester. Richard Poncy gave certain lands in Turchdene to the canons

D.L., of Dowdeswell Court, near Cheltenham. From these inscriptions, and from the registers, a tolerably full pedigree of the Banaster family may, I think, be constructed, from the year 1604 to 1720. Of the Coxwells I find only two baptisms, and no marriages, though there are twelve burials.

Chancel.

i.

(Within the altar rails, north side.)

"Here Lieth Interred the | Body of Dame | Elisabeth Nelthorpe, | Wife of | the Hon^{ble} S^{r} | Moantague Nelthorpe, | Bar^{t}|, Eldest Daughter of Henry | Coxwell, Gen^{t}. Buried Ap^{ll} | y^{e} 14th, 1718."

ii.

(Just below the sanctuary step, in a line from north to south, there are four; No. ii., which is small, reading the opposite way to the others.)

"George Iles, Clerk, Ob. May 21, 1731."

He was vicar of the parish from 1707 to his death in 1731.

iii.

"Here Lieth M^{r} John Coxwell, | Second Son of Henry Coxwell. | Buried March y^{e} 17th, 1696-7. | Also Henry, Eldest Son of | Henry Coxwell, Gen^{t}. Buried | April y^{e} 6th, 1697."

iv.

"Here Lyeth the Body of [Mary], | the Eldest Daughter of John | Coxwell, of Nether Turkedeane, | Gen^{t}: who Departed this Life | the 19th day of May, 1683."

Four lines of Latin verse follow. "Mary" must have been the name that is wanting, as appears from the register.

v.

"Here Lieth M^{rs} Leanna Coxwell, | Second Daughter of Henry | Coxwell. Buried April y^{e} 11th, | 1713."

vi.

(Down the centre of the chancel, in a line from east to west, there are three.)

"Here Lieth the Body of Leanna, | Wife of Henry Coxwell, Gen^{t}, and | youngest Daughter of Paul Dod | well, Gen^{t}, and the Lady Ralleigh. | Buried Dec^{r} ye 26, 1700. | Also Mary, Third Daughter of | Henry and Leanna Coxwell, Gen^{t}. | Buried Jan^{y} y^{e} 12th, 1700."

regular of Lanthony, which were afterwards confirmed to them by the king's charter 1 Joh., and a writ of *Quo warranto* was brought against the prior to set forth his right to a court leet and waifs in Turkdean, and his claim was allowed 15 E. 1. After the dissolution of that priory, this estate was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in trust, 35 H. 8. John Walter, upon the death of his father, had livery of this manor granted to him 1 Eliz. It came afterwards to Oliver lord St. John, who died seized thereof 24 Eliz., and John lord St. John, his son, had livery of it the same year. It passed afterwards to Mr. Coxwell, who enjoyed it about half a century since; but it is now [1779] the property of sir John Nelthrop, baronet."—Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 778.

vii.

"Here Lyeth the Body of Robert, the | youngest Son of John Coxwell, of | Nether Turkedeane, Gen^{t}, who | departed this Life the 19th day of | February, 1683, in the 21th yeare of his age."

Here follow twenty-six lines of Latin verse.

viii.

"Here Lyeth the Body of Anne, | the youngest Daughter of John | Coxwell, of Nether Turkdeane, | Gentleman, who departed this life | the 11th day of July, 1675."

Nave.

ix.

(In a continuous line down the centre, from the chancel steps to the tower arch, there are six.)

"Here Lyeth the Body of William | Banastre, Gentl^{n}, who departed this | Life upon the 25th day of June, | An^{o} Domini 1685, | Annoque Ætatis suæ 71. | On his left hand Lies Jane, | his Wife, who departed this | Life June 10th, 1707, | Aged 88."

x.

"Here Lyeth the Body of Jane, | the Daughter of William Banastre, | Gentl^{n}, who departed this Life | upon the 23th day of Aprill, | An^{o} Domini 1685, | Annoque Ætatis suæ 36."

xi.

"Here Lyeth alsoe Elizabeth, Wife of John Coxwell, who departed this Life the 2^{d} day of September, An^{o} Domini 1693.

Here Lyeth the body of John Coxwell, of Nether Turkdeane, Gentleman, who departed this life the 3 day of March, 1666."

xii.

"In a vault | Beneath this stone | are laid the bodies of | Henry Coxwell, Esq^{r}, | and Anne, his second Wife. A Generous | Benefactress to this Parish. He died | August the 23rd, 1731, Aged 75 Years, | and She died February, 1735, | Aged 71 Years."

xiii.

"Here lyeth the body | of John, the Son of John | Coxwell, of Nether | Turkdeane, Gentleman, | who departed this life | the 26th day of May, 1675."

xiv.

"Here Lieth Buried the Body of | S^{r} William Banastre, Kn^{t}, | Serjeant at Law, | and | One of the Barons of the Exchequer | in the Reigne of her Late Majesty | Queen Anne, | who departed this

life [?] 17th [day] | of January, 1720, in the 69th | year of his Age." *

This monument is in a bad state of preservation, several words being scarcely legible.

XV.

(On the north wall of the nave, towards the east end.)

"Sacred to the Memory of, and | erected by his Widow, in token of her affection for, | the Reverend George Hornsby, A.M., | late Student of Christ Church, Oxford; | for Thirty Years the truly respected Vicar of | this Parish, with the Perpetual Curacy of Aldsworth, | and the deeply lamented Parent of nine | Surviving Children. | He died August 29th, 1837 : Aged 57."

All the foregoing inscriptions can be confirmed by entries in the registers except two, viz. (1) Elizabeth Coxwell (No. xi.), whose burial was during the period for which there is a gap in the register, 1692-96; and (2) Henry Coxwell (No. xii.); which omission is most probably due to the fact of his death having occurred during a vacancy in the benefice. George Iles, vicar, was buried May 25, 1731, and the next entry is dated March 23, 1731-2, in the handwriting of Henry Massey, who succeeded him.

Turkdean Vicarage, Northleach. J. L. Tudor, M.A.

DCLXXII.—Gloucestershire Baronetcies, Extinct or Dormant.—The following list of baronetcies, with the years in which they were respectively created, and in which they became extinct or dormant, may prove interesting :—

1. Bathurst, of Leachlade, 1643-——. See No. CCCLXIII.
2. Compton, of Hartbury, 1686-1773.
3. Duddlestone, of Bristol, 169½- ——.
4. Dutton, of Sherborne, 1678-1743.
5. Fust, of Hill, 1682-1779.
6. Guise, of Elmore, 1661-1783.
7. Hicks, of Campden, 1620-1629.
8. Keyt, of Ebrington, 1660-1784.
9. Laroche, of Over, 1776-*circ.*1805.
10. Lippincott, of Stoke Bishop, 1778-1829.
11. Newton, of Barrs Court, 1660-1743.
12. Paul, of Rodborough, 1762-1820.
13. Stephens, of St. Faith's, 1795-1809.
14. Throckmorton, of Tortworth, 1611-1682.

* What follows is from Foss' *Biographical Dictionary of the Judges of England* (London, 1870), p. 52 :—"Banister, William, was of a family which resided at Turk Dean, in the county of Gloucester, in possession of a very considerable estate. He received his legal education at the Middle Temple, and being honoured with the degree of the coif in 1706, was then appointed one of the judges of South Wales; from which position he was advanced, on the recommendation of Lord Harcourt, to be a baron of the Exchequer, on June 8, 1713, when he was knighted. He occupied this seat for little more than a year, being superseded on October 14, 1714, not three months after the accession of George I., having been reported by Lord Cowper as 'a man not at all qualified for the place.' (Atkyns' *Gloucestershire*, 413; *Lord Raymond*, 1261, 1318.)"—Ed.

15. Topp, of Tormarton, 1668- ——.
16. Tracy, of Stanway, 1611-1677.
17. Viner, of London, 1661- ——.
18. Viner, of London, 1666-1680.
19. Yeamans, of Bristol, $166\frac{4}{5}$-1788.
20. Yeamans, of Redland, $1666\text{-}168\frac{6}{7}$.

Nos. 17 and 18 may not, strictly speaking, have been Gloucestershire baronetcies; but the baronets were "descended of a Gloucestershire family." Additions or amendments to the foregoing list will be acceptable.

GENEALOGIST.

DCLXXIII.—"MOTHERING SUNDAY."—In Hone's *Table Book*, vol. i., col. 625, there is this letter from Bristol, dated March 28, 1827:—"To the accounts in the *Every-Day Book* of the observance of Mid Lent, or 'Mothering Sunday', I would add, that the day is scrupulously observed in this city and neighbourhood; and, indeed, I believe, generally in the western parts of England. The festival is kept here much in the same way as the 6th of January is with you: that day is passed over in silence with us. All who consider themselves dutiful children, or who wish to be so considered by others, on this day make presents to their mother, and hence derived the name of 'Mothering Sunday.' The family all assemble; and, if the day prove fine, proceed, after church, to the neighbouring village to eat frumerty. The higher classes partake of it at their own houses, and in the evening come the cake and wine. The 'Mothering cakes' are very highly ornamented, artists being employed to paint them. This social meeting does not seem confined to the middling or lower orders; none, happily, deem themselves too high to be good and amiable. The custom is of great antiquity; and long, long may it be prevalent amongst us."

The foregoing is, I think, worthy of admission into your pages.

G. A. W.

DCLXXIV.—DINGLEY'S "HISTORY FROM MARBLE."—The following particulars (taken in order as they occur) from the descriptive table of contents of Dingley's *History from Marble* (which was compiled in the reign of Charles II., and has been edited by the late John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., for the Camden Society, London, 1867-8) will be acceptable to the student of Gloucestershire archæology:—

Bristol.

"From y^e^ city of Bath to Bristol are ten miles, and y^e^ conveniency of a stage-coach each day, throughout the season of the Waters, the passengers paying half a crown apiece."—Busts of Belinus and Brennus, the British kings, and arms of Belinus. (There were statues of these heroic personages at St. John's Gate and Lawford's Gate. See Seyer's *Memoirs of Bristol*, 1821, vol. i., p. 55. Those which sit in state on the south front of the tower of St. John's

Church, and are probably coeval with that structure, circ. 1370, are engraved on Seyer's title-page.)—Notices of the curious bronze posts with flat basons at the Tolsey; also of the Hot Well, St. Vincent's Rocks, and the Bristol diamonds.—Longevity in Bitton Hannam parish in 1671.—South view of St. Mary Redcliff.—Monument and epitaph of Sir William Penn, 1670. (See engraving of his funeral insignia, from Bloxam's privately-printed *Fragmenta Sepulchralia.*)—Monument of William Canynges.—Effigy of John Lavington.—Pagan idol in a niche in the wall. (Not known to be now in existence.)

Bristol Cathedral.

Cross-legged effigy of a Berkeley. (Engraved in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. i., pl. xiv.)—Tombstone of Edith Bushe, 1553.—Effigies of William Delafount (ob. 1480) and Alice, his wife.—Monument of Bishop Paul Bushe, 1558.—Monument of Abbot Naileherte. (See *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iv., pp. 291, 303.)—Epitaph of Sir Charles Vaughan, 1630.—View of his monument (recently removed.)—Epitaph of Sir Henry Newton, of Barscourt, 1599.—Arms of Newton impaling Paston.—Epitaph of Sir John Newton, of Barscourt, 1661. (See *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iv., pp. 444, 445.)

Bristol.

View of St. Austin's Church.—Couplet on scabbard of the City Sword.

Leigh, near Gloucester.

Epitaph of Robert Huntington, vicar, 1664.

Gloucester.

View of the South Gate, with the royal armorial insignia as restored in 1671. (The shields on either side are those of the king's brothers, James Duke of York and Henry Duke of Gloucester. This gate was rebuilt in 1643, having fallen down soon after the siege; it is described by Rudder, 1779, as "almost intire," but was pulled down soon after, with the East and North gates, under an Improvement Act. (Fosbrooke's *Gloucester*, 1819, p. 130.)—Acrostics on Papa and Mors, from Blount's *Glossarium* (4th ed.), p. 8.—South view of Gloucester Cathedral.—Epitaphs in the churchyard of Richard Wright and George Willerts. (See Fosbrooke's *Gloucester*, p. 287.)—Curiosities of the Cathedral.—Epitaph of the wife of John Cholmeley, Esq.—View of the monument of Robert Curthose, Earl of Gloucester, surrounded with the arms of the Nine Worthies (as described in *Herald and Genealogist*, 1862, vol. i., p. 177, and engraved in Sandford's *Genealogical History of England*, 1677, p. 16, and Fosbrooke's *Gloucester*, p. 252.)

Berkeley.

Epitaphs of Mr. William Hopton and Mr. Timothy Bevin.

Twining.

Translation of the epitaph of Baldwyn in the next page.—Arms of Baldwyn (two coats often repeated on the roof of the church).—Epitaph of Edwin Baldwyn, 1669.—Inscription to R. S., 1678.—Coat painted in the glass of Mr. Charles Hancock's house.

Alderley.

Note on fossils found there.

Cirencester Church.

Atchievement of nine quarterings of Sir Thomas Roe, Ambassador to the Great Turk. (Sir Thomas was M.P. for Cirencester in 1620: see his memoirs in the biographical dictionaries. His portrait is engraved by Vertue, 1741, and in Ogborne's *History of Essex*, 1814, p. 93.)—Arms of Prelate, and of Dyxton.—Epitaph of two Latin lines, and translation.—Description of figure of Richard Duke of York in east window of north aisle.

Tewkesbury Abbey.

History of the Abbey, and its founders.—Arms of John Lackland, Earl of Gloucester, and of Almaric Earl of Gloucester.—Arms of Monthermer.—South view of Tewkesbury Abbey Church.—Arms of Bulstrode impaling Dingley.—Arms of Robert Earl of Gloucester.—Epitaph of Conan Richardson, and arms.—Epitaph of John Roberts, Gent., 1631, and arms.—Epitaph of George Jeyne, 1669, and arms.—Tomb of Robert Fitz Hamon, the Founder.—Chantry chapel of the same, erected in 1397. (Engraved in Gough's *Monuments*, vol. i., pl. ii.)—Epitaph of Anne, wife of Paris Slaughter, Esq., and daughter of Daniel Pert, Esq., 1640; and arms of Slaughter impaling Pert. (Bennett's *History of Tewkesbury*, 1830, p. 364.)—Epitaph of Priscilla, wife of Henry Tracy, of Southweek, only daughter of Charles Eure, son of William Lord Eure, 1632.—Arms of Eure. (Bennett's *Tewkesbury*, p. 365.)—Monument of Hugh le Despenser and his wife, Elizabeth Montacute, daughter of William Earl of Salisbury. (Engraved in Lysons' *Gloucestershire Antiquities*, pl. lxxii; also in two plates, by S. Wale, 1745, being then attributed to George Duke of Clarence: see Gough's *Monuments*, vol. ii., p. 256.)—Monument of Abbot John (Cotes), ob. 1347. (The tomb is of marble: its framework, above and below, if not the monument of another person, was built to receive the original sarcophagus during the Perpendicular period. It is far richer in ornament than Dingley has sketched it. Engraved in Lysons' *Antiquities*, pl. lxxi.)—Inscriptions on the blue gallery and the pulpit.—Monument of Abbot Richard Cheltenham (remarkable for its symbols relating to pilgrimage. Engraved in Lysons' *Antiquities*, pl. lvii. Instead of one shield in each spandril, as drawn by Dingley, there are two; and they are repeated on each side of the tomb.)—Monument attributed to Gilbert de Clare.—Interment of the heart of Isabella Countess of Cornwall, Gloucester,

and Warwick, and Queen of the Romans.—Chantry chapel of Isabella le Despenser, Countess of Warwick. (Engraved in Gough's *Monuments*, vol. ii., pl. xxxix.)—Monument of Abbat Alan, ob. 1202. (The cross on its surface is totally unlike Dingley's drawing: above it are the words, ALANVS ABBAS. The monument is engraved in Gough's *Monuments*, vol. i., pl. ix., and the coffin lid, fig. 2. See also Lysons' account of the opening of this tomb, in *Archæologia*, vol. xiv., p. 152, where the crosier then found is engraved.)—Shields of arms on the Countess Isabella's chapel: 1. Clare; 2. France and England (defaced); 3. Beauchamp and the Earldom of Warwick quarterly; 4. Clare and Despenser quarterly. —Description of the chantry chapel of Edward Lord le Despenser, K.G., whose figure kneeling is placed on the roof. (Engraved in Gough's *Monuments*, vol. i., pl. liii., and Carter's *Ancient Sculpture and Painting*, pl. xxii. An inside view of this chapel is given in Lysons' *Antiquities*, pl. lxxxii; the kneeling figures of Lord le Despenser and his wife painted on the wall are engraved, and also in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Nov., 1849).—Inscription: ALTARE SANCTARUM VIRGINVM.—Arms of Odo.—Monument of Sir Guy de Bryan, K.G., ob. 1390. (Engraved in Gough's *Monuments*, vol. i., pl. liii.; the effigy in plates 96, 97, of Stothard's *Monumental Effigies of Great Britian*, with a vignette of the monument. He was buried at Tewkesbury because he had married Elizabeth Montacute, the widow of Hugh Lord le Despenser, before mentioned. Dingley here confuses the name of Bryan with that of "O'Brien, or Fitz Brien, of the noble family of the Earls of Thomond." There is a memoir of Sir Guy de Bryan, under the designation of Guy Lord Bryan, for he was summoned to Parliament in 1350, in Beltz's *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, p. 179.)—Escucheon on the grave of Mr. Edward Alye,* of Tewkesbury, Gent., 1616. (He was one of the bailiffs of the town in 1587, 1593, and 1600; and father of Dingley's friend, Mr. Theophilus Alye, of Hereford: like his son, he had been "a respecter of y^{e} Monuments of the dead," which he proved by keeping Sir Guy de Bryan's chapel in repair at his own charge.)—Notice of the monument with an emaciated effigy now assigned to Abbot Wakeman, the last abbot of Tewkesbury; attributed by Dingley to a man found dead in Tewkesbury Park. (Engraved in Lysons' *Antiquities*, pl. xlv.)—Windows in the choir. (Dingley states that they had been "lately repaired by the ingenuity, care, and contrivance of ———," but unfortunately omits the name. The figures, being a series of the Earls of Gloucester, are still tolerably preserved; one window, containing four of the earls, is represented in its proper colours in Lysons' *Antiquities*, pl. lxvi.: the same four figures and four others are delineated in Carter's *Ancient Sculpture and Painting*.)—Vault of

* Mr. Nichols has stated in a postscript, p. 177, that as Alye "was living in 1623, Dingley was mistaken in supposing that the brief inscription '1616. E. ALYE.' commemorated his interment. It probably marked the grave of a child, and very likely that of Edward, his second son by his first wife.

George of York, Duke of Clarence.—Epitaph of the Rev. Robert Eaton, 1667.—Epitaph of the Rev. Edward Loosby.—Gravestone despoiled of its brasses, attributed to Prince Edward, son of King Henry VI., killed at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471; but probably that of an abbot. (See Gough's *Monuments*, vol. ii., p. 225. This stone, having been removed by new paving, may now be recognized, cut into two portions, at a doorway which leads from the south transept to the adjoining meadow.)—Ancient gravestone of Leger de Park, probably the Park of Tewkesbury (*misread* Parr by Gough, *Monuments*, vol. i., p. 196.)—Epitaph of Eleanor, wife of Theophilus Alye, Gent., daughter of Thomas Vaughan, of Tewkesbury, Esq., 1642.—Arms of Alye impaling Vaughan.—Epitaph of Mary, daughter of James Thompson, rector of Thornhaugh, Northamptonshire, and Anne, daughter of Theophilus and Eleanor Alye, 1677.—Sketch of the communion table, or high altar, of the Abbey Church. (This very large slab has been sawn into two pieces, which now form the stone seats on either side of the Abbey porch.)—Shield of Odo.—Epitaph and arms of Charles Bridges, Esq., 1669.—Epitaph of Thomas Poulton, written in verse by Rogers Huit, 1604.—Epitaph of Mr. Christopher Atkinson.—Inscriptions on the bells.—Epitaphs of two masons, John Boulter, 1647, and Thomas Boulter, junr., 1675; with the arms of Boulter and the Masons' Company.—Monument attributed (erroneously) to John Lord Wenlock. (Engraved in Gough's *Monuments*, vol. ii., pl. lxxxvii., p. 222. The effigy is engraved in Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*, plates, 73, 74. No name is there assigned to it, for it was "not appropriated by Mr. Stothard." The editor, Mr. Kempe, remarks, "The hands are raised in the attitude of prayer, and the bare feet indicate, perhaps, a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The details of the armour, mail and plate, are curious.")—Epitaph of William Miles, 1668.—Extracts from the Churchwardens' Book of Accompts.—Arms of John Lord Coventry, high steward of Tewkesbury.—Deed of William Fitz William, the black, of Languedune, granting to John Lesquire, of Languedune, a piece of land in the same vill, with a seal inscribed SIGILLVM WILLELMI LE HEIR. S. d.—Another seal inscribed S. WILLEL'I SEVERI.—Seal of Richard Ode.—Seal of office of the borough of Tewkesbury, with shield of the cross of Odo.—Seal of Statute Merchant: SIGILLVM STATV. CAP. IN TEWKSBVRIA.—Seal of the Governors of the Revenues of the Free School in Tewkesbury.—Account of Tewkesbury, from a record in the hands of Mr. Thomas Jeynes.—Charter of Inspeximus, 11 Edw. III., reciting a charter of Gilbert Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, 1314.—Tewkesbury Deacon Foundation, 14 Jac. I.—Seal of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. (Engraved, with its reverse, in Sandford's *Genealogical History*, p. 139.)—Inscription on the monument of Isabella Countess of Warwick.—Inscription on Robert Fitz Hamon's chapel. EDITOR.

DCLXXV.—MAY DAY.—Mr. Charles Henry Poole, in his

Customs, Superstitions, and Legends of the County of Somerset (London, 1877), p. 11, reminds us that in ancient times it was customary for persons of all ranks to go out a Maying. A friend, the Rev. R. A. Taylor, writes to me (he says) as follows: "On Clifton Downs, yearly, there is a meeting of those who go a Maying." May is considered as the boundary-day that divided the confines of winter and summer, allusively to which there was instituted a sportful war between two parties: the one in defence of the continuation of winter, the other for bringing in the summer. The youths were divided into troops, the one in winter livery, the other in the gay habit of the spring. The mock battle was always fought for booty. The spring was sure to obtain the victory, which they celebrated by carrying triumphantly green branches with May flowers, proclaiming and singing the song of joy, of which the burden was in these or equivalent terms: 'We have brought the summer home.' Many imagine that the institution of this festival originated from the Roman Floralia, or the Celtic La Beltine; others, among whom was Olaus, conjecture, that it was derived from our Gothic ancestors, who fought the Southern Swedes in a mock battle, the one personifying the summer, the other the winter. This custom is still maintained in the Isle of Man, where the Danes and Norwegians had for a long time held sway. The customs of May, as setting up the May-pole, dancing round it, trimming the house with branches of trees for good luck, have lost their hold on our people in this busy age, even in rustic Somerset.

'No more the May-pole's verdant height around,
To valour's games th'ambitious youths advance;
No merry bells and labor's sprightly sound
Wake the loud carol and the sportive dance.'"

G. A. W.

DCLXXVI.—Berkeley Hundred in 1571.—The relative importance of some of the villages in the hundred of Berkeley in the 13th year of Elizabeth, 1571, is shown by a subsidy roll preserved in the Public Record Office; from which the following list is taken, with the respective numbers of those who were assessed to the subsidy:—

Cam, 25; Slimbridge, 22; Berkeley borough, 10; Breadstone, 5; Hinton, 14; Ham and Stone, 26; Ham fallow, 10; Alkington, 15; Hill, 8; Dursley, 18; Beverston, 7; Nibley, 17; Woodmancote, 8; Nympsfield, 7; and Newington, 14.

The original gives the name of each taxpayer, and the amounts paid, and whether from lands or from goods.

W. P. W. Phillimore, B.C.L.

DCLXXVII.—Memoranda in Cirencester Parish Registers.—In the register of marriages, under date April, 1655, this memorandum [which has been quoted in No. DCXXIV.] occurs:—

"Note that the reason wherefore here wanteth several years and some several months for weddings, at this time the Rump Parliament set forth an Act that all Banns should be published 3 several market days at the High Cross [which then stood in the Market Place, but has been removed to Earl Bathurst's demesne], and after such publishing the parties to be married by a Justice of the Peace, so that there was but little to be done in the Churches, the said Parliament all consisting of Anabaptists and Independents."

In the register of baptisms there is the following:—

"Queen Ann laye in this Town 27 August, 1702, at the house of Thomas Master, Esq^{r}."

Cirencester. C. H. Savory.

With reference to the first memorandum, it may be well to quote part of the "pretended" Act passed Aug. 24, 1653:—"That whosoever should agree to be married within the Commonweath of England, after the 29th Sept., 1653, should (21 days before such intended marriage) deliver in writing unto the Register (therinafter appointed) for the respective parish, where each party to be married lived, the names, surnames, additions, and places of abode of the parties so to be married, and of their parents, guardians, or overseers, all which said Register should publish three Lord's Days then next following, at the close of the morning exercise, in the public meeting-place, commonly called the church or chapel, or (if the parties desired it) in the market-place next to the said church or chapel, on three market-days, in three several weeks next following, between the hours of 11 and 2; which done, the Registrar should make a certificate thereof, without which the persons thereinafter authorized, should not proceed in such marriage."

In Flecknoe's* *Diarium* (London, 1656) we have this jeu d'esprit:—

"ON THE JUSTICE OF PEACE'S MAKING MARRIAGES AND CRYING THEM IN THE MARKET.

1.

Now just as twas in Saturns Reign,
The Golden Age is returned again,
And Astrea again from Heaven is come
When all on Earth by Justice is done.

2.

Amongst the rest, we have cause to be glad
Now Marriages are in markets made;
Since Justice we hope will take order there,
We may not be cousened no more in our ware.

6.

Besides, each thing would fall out right,
And that old Proverb be verefied by't,

* Dryden has immortalized this self-conceited author by giving his name to one of the severest satires ever published, viz., "Mac Flecknoe."

That Marriage and Hanging both together,
When Justice shall have disposing of either.

9.

Let Parson and Vicar then say what they will,
The Custome is good (God continue it still),
For Marriage being a now Trafique and Trade,
Pray where but in Markets should it be made ?

10.

Twas well ordain'd they should be no more
In Churches nor Chappels then as before,
Since for it in Scripture we have an example
How buyers and sellers were drov'n out o' th' Temple.

11.

Mean time God blesse the Parliament
In making this Act so honestly meant;
Of these good marriages God blesse the breed,
And God blesse us all, for was never more need."

With reference to the second memorandum given above, it may be observed, that it was a frequent custom to insert occurrences of a memorable or historical nature, and those of local interest, such as royal visits, etc.; and the omission of such notices has been severely, but very justly censured by sundry writers. Thus, in the *History of Naseby*, 1792, by the Rev. John Mastin, Vicar of the parish, p. 116, the following passage may be found:—"June 14, 1645, was fought in this Field a decisive battle between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians which determined the fate of these Kingdoms, and in the sequel lost the King (Charles) his life. Very little tradition of it is left in the village, *nor does the Register of the Parish* make mention of it, an omission utterly inexcusable in a resident clergyman." The hint should not be neglected.

EDITOR.

DCLXXVIII.—GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.—There is a rather curious old folio broadside, with a rude engraving of the exterior of the building in the upper left-hand corner, and entitled "An Abstract of the most Material Things belonging to the Cathedral of St. Peter, Gloucester." It has not a date, but was printed apparently not long after the death of Bishop Benson, August 30, 1752, and of Anthony Ellis, D.D., Bishop of St. David's, January 17, 1761; and the following is a literal copy of one in the possession of Major C. Hawkins Fisher, of The Castle, Stroud. GLOCESTRIENSIS.

Aldred, Bishop of Worcester, 1047, and afterwards Archbishop of York, who crowned King William the Conqueror, built and finished this Cathedral-church about the Year 1061.

Abbot Horton in 1351 built the North Isle, and a great Hall in which a Parliament was afterwards kept.

In 1381 Abbot Trocester [Froucester] began the Building of the neat and large Cloister; and at the West End of the North Cloister is a Washing-place, near the Refectory, for the Conveniency of the Monks before and after their Repasts.

Abbot Seabrooke began the Building of the stately Tower, and appointed Robert Tull, a Monk of this Church, to take Care of the finishing it, who afterwards was consecrated Bishop of St. David's in 1450. This appears by two Verses writ in the Choir over the Arch of the Tower,

> Hoc quod digestum specularis opusque politum
> Tullii hæc ex onere, Seabrooke Abbate jubente.

Abbot Hanly in 1457 laid the Foundation of the Virgin Mary's Chapel.

Abbot Parker was the last Abbot, in whose Time the Abby was resigned to King Henry VIII. by the Prior, and not by the Abbot.

Abbot Morewent in 1419 built the Frontispiece at the West End from the Ground.

The whole Number of Abbots were Thirty-three.

Dimensions of the said Cathedral.

The Lady's Chapel in Length 30 Yards, in Breadth nine Yards, in Height 22 Yards.

The Choir in Length 47 Yards, in Breadth 12 Yards and a Half, in Height 28 Yards and one Foot.

The Body of the Church in Length 57 Yards nine Inches, in Breadth 28 Yards one Foot, in Height 23 Yards and two Feet.

The Length of the Whole is 148 Yards and eight Inches.

Each Isle in the large Cloister (which contains four) is in Length 49 Yards, in Breadth four Yards one Foot, in Height five Yards and a Half, and always kept locked up unless in the Time of Service.

There is also a lesser Cloister, which is inhabited, and contains four Isles, and a Passage for People to pass through.

There is a Place called the Whispering-place, and very remarkable. It is a long Alley from one Side of the Choir to the other, and built circular, and contains in Length 28 Yards. You may hear from one Side to the other, if a Person speak ever so low.

The Church on the Outside in Height is 28 Yards and a Half.

The Tower from the Bottom to the Top of the Cross-Bars 300 Feet.

The great Bell in the Tower weighs 6000lb. Weight, and has eight Men to ring the same.

There is likewise a fine Peal of eight Bells. The Porch in Length seven Yards, in Breadth six Yards, and in Height eight Yards and Half.

Monuments in this Cathedral.

The principal Monuments in this Cathedral are as follow, viz.

1. In the Choir—lies Bishop Aldred, who died September the 11th, 1069.

2. In the Isle of the North Side of the Choir going to the Lady's Chapel—lie Abbot Parker; King Edward the Second, who was murdered at Berkeley Castle; King Osrick, of Northumberland; and Robert Curthoise, Duke of Normandy, and eldest Son to William the Conqueror.

3. In the Lady's Chapel—are the Monuments of Judge Powell; Mrs. Williams; Mrs. Clent; Bishop Nicholson; Bishop Coulsborne [Goldsborough]; and Thomas Fitzwilliams, Esq.

4. On the South Side of the Choir—lie Abbot Seabrooke; Chancellor Baber; Sir Humphry Bohun, Earl of Hereford, who died in 1367, and his Lady; Mr. Pates; John Gower; and Bishop Benson.

5. In the Body—Mr. Abraham Blackleach, and his Lady; Mr. Alderman Machen, and his Lady; Mr. Hendy; Mrs. Hinton; Mr. Wright; Mr. Alderman Jones; Mrs. Singleton; and Dr. Ellis, Bishop of Saint David's.

DCLXXIX.—A Discovery at Temple Church, Bristol.—In the *Antiquary* (August 24, 1872), vol. ii., p. 207, it is stated that as the workmen engaged in the restoration of the interior of Temple Church were removing a portion of the floor in the south aisle, they suddenly came upon the entrance to a large brick vault, arched over, and filled with water to within two feet of the arch. Floating on the surface was an air-tight leaden coffin, the wooden outer coffin of which had long since rotted away, and been left at the bottom of the vault. A cursory examination revealed the fact that there were three or four other coffins beneath the water, but the one alluded to was the only one floating. This case affords a simple explanation of occasional appearances in burial vaults, which have given rise to superstitious ideas as to supposed causes at work in moving the coffins.

Bristoliensis.

DCLXXX.—An Analysis of the Bristol Waters, 1723.—I send you (writes a correspondent of the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, April 20, 1881) the accompanying quaint analysis of the Bristol waters, by a physician who was of repute in Northumberland in his day.

Bristoliensis.

Experiments on Bristol Waters, read December 19th, 1723.

Hon^{d} S^{r},—As the Bristoll waters are become of so general use, and as no one as far as I know has made conclusive experiments upon them, I beleiv'd it might not be disagreeable to submit the following trials to yo^{r} candid judgm^{t}. If they are judg^{d} by you to

be of any use they are at the publicks service in what manner you please to publish'em.

By dropping into them tincture of sulphur they turn milky, therefore the dissolving menstruum is aqueous.

By pouring upon them oil of vitriol they grow hot.

By dropping into them spirit of nitre in which silver was dissolv'd a milky grey subsides.

By dropping into them a solution of saccharum saturni they grow milky.

From these three experiments I gather that as most common water they contain sea salt. By their making the solution of saccharum saturni white, and by their turning of a beautiful green with syrup of violets, I conclude they contain an alcali.

N.B.—Sea salt as well as alcalis precipitate vitriolicks, hence sacch saturni is precipitated by either.

To know if this alcali were volatile I pour'd the waters upon a solution of sublimate w^{ch} they did not alter.

To know if this alcali were fixt I pour'd them on the same solution strongly impregnated, w^{ch} they did not alter either into a red or yellow.

Therefore their alcali is a chalk.

I scrap'd galls into them, upon w^{ch} they turn'd of a whitish yellow, and this cloud by standing, precipitated. From whence I conclude they are cuprio vitriolick, and as no vitriol is without an acid, so any acid running upon a chalk makes an alum, therfor water running over copper, chalk, and sea salt if impregnated with an acidity will be vitriolick, aluminous, alcaline, and saline, therefore I conclude they are aqueo, salino, alcalino, cretaceo, aluminoso, cupreo, vitriolick, and their effects seem to confirm these experiments.

I am, Hon^{d} S^{r},
Yo^{r} most oblig^{d} humble serv^{t},
Edw^{D} Strother.

Nov. 17th, 1723.

For S^{r} Hans Sloane, Bar^{t}, near Bloomsberry-square.

DCLXXXI.—Nichols' "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica."—The following articles, more or less connected with the history of Gloucestershire, may be found in this publication, 8 vols. 8vo., London, 1834-43 :—

Vol. i.

P. 1. Account of the Sale of Bishops' Lands, 1647-51. See also pp. 122, 284.

„ 73. List of Monastic Cartularies at present existing, or which are known to have existed since the dissolution of religious houses. See also pp. 197, 208, 399; vol. ii., 102.

„ 129. Pedigree of Giffard de Brimesfeild, from the Plea-rolls.

„ 168. Burials in Llanthony Abbey, from Aske's Collections.

P. 243. Descendants of Matthew Furneaux, from same.
„ 318. Pedigree of Wm. Marquess of Berkeley, from Harl. MSS. 1074.
„ 320. Account of Lechlade Bridge.

Vol. ii.

„ 16. List of Charters in the Winchcombe Chartularies, in the possession of Lord Sherborne.
„ 168. Abstract of Inquisitions post mortem, temp. Hen. III.
„ 247. Mandate from Henry II. regarding payment of rents to the Abbat and Monks of Gloucester.

Vol. iii.

„ 19. Valuation of Estates of the Bishopricks of England and Wales, 1647, from Rawl. MSS. 240.
„ 95. Account of the several branches of the Family of Chamberlayne, from "The Chamberlaynes Pedigree," &c.
„ 284. Bathurst Extracts from the registers of Iver, Bucks.

Vol. iv.

„ 52. Alington Inscriptions on brass plates in Horseheath Church, Cambridgeshire.
„ 244. Release of the Prior and Fraternity of Kalendaries in Bristol, of property there, to Glastonbury Abbey, 1466.
„ 271. Inscription on flatstone in Burnham Church, Bucks, from Cole's MSS.

Vol. v.

„ 28. Hungerford Extracts from the registers of Bedwyn Magna, Wilts. See also pp. 137, 359-62.

Vol. vi.

„ 243. Burial of John Buckle, 1657, from the register of Malmesbury, Wilts.

Vol. vii.

„ 70. Abstracts of Hungerford Wills.
„ 81. Memorials of the Stumpe Family, of Malmesbury.
„ 279. Description of an ancient register of Aston-sub-Edge, with Extracts.

Vol. viii.

„ 137. Inscription of Richardson Harrison, Esq. (died at Cheltenham, July 31, 1835) and family, in South Warnborough Church, Hants.
„ 159. Earldom of Gloucester (Clare).
„ 389. Inscription of Richard Atkins, Esq., of Tuffley, in Sherborne St. John Church, Hants.

GENEALOGIST.

DCLXXXII.—Ancient Gloucestershire Seals.—The late Mr. Thomas Thorpe, of London, published, about the year 1836, *A Catalogue of upwards of fifteen hundred Impressions from Ancient Seals*, which had been collected by John Caley, Esq., F.S.A., Keeper of the Records in the Augmentation-Office, "with a view to the illustration of early British history." The letters *n.d.*, as below, it may be well to mention, signify undated; *s.*, sulphur; and *doc.*, docketed by Mr. Caley, who "formed, during many years' ardent research, the present unique collection." The following items, being Nos. 284-338 in the catalogue, and for the most part in separate boxes, relate to Gloucestershire :—

1. Seal of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, *Cart. n.d., s., doc.*, 3*s.*
2. Seal of the Prior of St. Bartholomew's, *Deed n.d., wax, fine, doc.*, 3*s.*
3. Seal of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, *Acknowledgment of Supremacy*, 1534, *s., doc.*, 3*s.*
4. Seal of Bristol, *fine, wax*, 3*s.*
5. Seal of John Cobham, Abbot of Cirencester, *wax*, 2*s.*
6. Seal of John, Abbot of Cirencester, *Inst. Pope Clement, s., doc.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*
7. Seal of the Abbot of Cirencester, *temp. Hen. VIII., s., doc.*, 2*s.*
8. Seal of the Abbot of Cirencester, *temp. Hen. VIII., wax*, 2*s.*
9. Seal of the Monastery of Cirencester, *Acknowledgment of Supremacy, s., doc.*, 3*s.*
10. Seal and Counter Seal of the Abbey of Flaxley, *Cart. 10 Edw. II., s., fine, doc.*, 3*s.*
11. Seal and Counter Seal of the Abbey of Flaxley, Will. Abbot, *s., fine, doc.*, 3*s.*
12. Common Seal of the Friar Minor Preachers, *wax, very fine, communicated by Mr. Bayley, of the Tower, doc.*, 3*s.*
13. Seal of the City of Gloucester, *wax, communicated by Mr. Rosser, very fine*, 4*s.*
14. Seal of the Monastery of Hayles, *from a matrix found in Yorkshire, very fine, wax, doc., with description cut out of a newspaper at the time it was found*, 5*s.*
15. Seal of the Abbey of Hayles, *wax, very fine, from a matrix communicated by Mr. Carlisle*, 3*s.* 6*d.*
16. Seal of the Priory of Horsley, *Cart. 42 Edw. III., wax, doc.*, 2*s.*
17. Seal of the Priory of Horsley, *Deed 42 Edw. III., wax, doc.*, 2*s.*
18. Seal of the Prior of Lanthony, *Cart. n.d., Cent. xiii., s., fine, doc.*, 3*s.*
19. Seal of the Priory of Lanthony, *temp. H. Abbatis, s., doc.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*
20. Counter Seal of Lanthony Priory, *s., doc.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*
21. Seal of the Priory of Lanthony, *Acknowledgment of Supremacy, s., very fine, doc.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*

22. Seal of the Priory of Lanthony, *Surrender*, *s.*, *doc.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*

23. Seal of the Hospital of Longbridge, in Berkley, *s.*, *communicated by Mr. Bayley*, 3*s.*

24. Seal of Ant., Abbot of St. Peter's, *very early*, *from the Tower by Mr. Bayley*, *s.*, 2*s.*

25. Counter Seal of Ant., Abbot of St. Peter's, *from the Tower by Mr. Bayley*, *s.*, *doc.*, 3*s.*

26. Seal of Adam, Abbot of St. Peter's, *2 Edw. III.*, *s.*, *doc.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*

27. Seal of John, Abbot of St. Peter's, *5 Edw. III.*, *by Mr. Bailey*, *s.*, 3*s.*

28. Seal of John, Abbot of St. Peter's, *Cart. 1333*, *s.*, *doc.*, 3*s.*

29. Counter Seal of John, Abbot of St. Peter's, *Cart. 1333*, *s.*, *doc.*, 3*s.*

30. Seal of the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter, *Cart. 1338*, *s.*, *doc.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*

31. Counter Seal of the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter, *Cart. 1338*, *s.*, *doc.*, 3*s.*

32. Seal of Adam, Abbot of St. Peter's, *Cart. 1339*, *s.*, *doc.*, 2*s.*

33. Seal of Thomas, Abbot of the Convent of St. Peter, Common Seal, *s.*, *doc.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*

34. Seal of the Abbey of St. Peter, *Cart. 1471*, *doc.*, 3*s.*

35. Seal of the Monastery of St. Peter, *Deed 1471*, *wax*, *fine*, 2*s.* 6*d.*

36. Seal and Counter Seal of the Monastery of St. Peter, *Acknowledgment of Supremacy*, *s.*, *doc.*, 3*s.*

37. Seal of the Monastery of St. Peter, *wax*, *fine*, 3*s.*

38. Seal of the Abbey of Tewksbury, *Inst. temp. Edw. I.*, *Royal Scotch Pedigrees*, *s.*, *doc.*, 3*s.*

39. Seal of the Abbey of Tewksbury, *from an Inst. attached to Royal Scotch Pedigrees*, *temp. Edw. I.*, *wax*, *doc.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*

40. Seal of the Abbey of Tewksbury, *n.d.*, *wax*, 2*s.* 6*d.*

41. Seal of the Abbey of Tewksbury, *Cart. Hen. VIII.*, *s.*, *doc.*, 2*s.*

42. Seal of the Abbey of Tewksbury, *Acknowledgment of Supremacy*, *s.*, *doc.*, 2*s.*

43. Seal of the Abbey of Tewksbury, *Cart. 29 Hen. VIII.*, *s.*, *doc.*, 2*s.*

44. Seal of the Abbot of Tewksbury, *temp. Hen. VIII.*, *Pope Clement's Inst.*, *s.*, *doc.*, 3*s.*

45. Seal of Henry, Abbot of Tewksbury, and the Seal of the Abbey, *Deed 18 Hen. VIII.*, *wax*, *doc.*, *fine*, 4*s.*

46. Seal of Henry, Abbot of Tewksbury, *Cart. 18 Hen. VIII.*, *s.*, *doc.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*

47. Seal of John, Abbot of Tewksbury, *Deed 29 Hen. VIII.*, *s.* *doc.*, 2*s.*

48. Seal of the College of Westbury, *fine*, *wax*, *doc.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*

49. Seal of the College of Westbury, *fine*, *s.*, *doc.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*

50. Seal of the Priory of Winchcombe, *wax*, *fine*, 3*s*.

51. Seal of the Priory of Winchcombe, *Acknowledgment of Supremacy*, *s.*, *doc.*, 3*s*.

52. Seal of Richard, Abbot of Winchcombe, *fine*, *wax*, 3*s*.

53. Seal of the Abbot of Winchcombe, *temp. Hen. VIII.*, *Inst. of Pope Clement*, *s.*, *fine*, *doc.*, 3*s*.

54. Seal of Bradston Chantry, in Winterburn, *wax*, *doc.*, 3*s*.

The foregoing list comprises a large number of Gloucestershire seals; but as others may be known to, or be in the possession of, some who may examine it, additions, and likewise corrections (if necessary), are invited.

ANTIQUARIUS.

DCLXXXIII.—A PROCLAMATION OF KING CHARLES I., AUGUST 10, 1643.—The original manuscript of a proclamation issued by King Charles I., while encamped at Painswick, forbidding on pain of death any molestation or robbery of the country people who brought provisions to his army, has been in the possession of William Nicks, Esq., J.P., of Gloucester, for more than thirty years. It was discovered by a workman behind the wainscotting of an old manor house near Tewkesbury. The ink is faded a little, and the paper slightly worn away at the edges; but in other respects the document is in excellent preservation, and the writing perfectly legible. It reads thus:—

"Charles R. By the King. A Proclamation Comanding all the Souldiers of his Majesties Army not to molest, robb, or spoyle any people bringing victualls of any kinde to the Campe before Glocester upon payn of death. Wee being enforced to sitt downe with our Army before the Citty of Glocester now in Rebellion against us, and to reduce the same to their due obedience, have for the use and good of our Army Comanded that there should be dayly Marquetts kept in our Campe, where our Souldiers may provide themselves of all manner of Victualls for their releife, paying reasonably for the same, which if it should be eyther taken away or the Marquett people be robbed in any kinde, would occasion some want and scarcity to the manifest prejudice of our service, Our will and Command therefore is, and wee doe hereby signifie our pleasure, that if any Souldier or other of our Army shall at any time during our stay at or before our Citty of Glocester robb, spoyle, or take away, from any person or persons coming to Marquett to our Campe, any of their goods or victualls of what kinde or qualitie soever, That upon Complaynt made, such Souldier shall be forthwith apprehended and hanged without mercy, as justly deserving the same. This our pleasure wee Comand instantly to be published at the head of our Army, that so each person may know the Offence, and avoyd the punishment for the same. Given at our Court at Paynswick this Tenth of August, 1643. In the Nineteenth yeare of our Raigne."

The date of this proclamation which has been pronounced by

good judges to be in King Charles's handwriting, is that of the eventful day when Toby Jordan and Sergeant Major Pudsey, on behalf of the inhabitants of Gloucester, refused to surrender the city.

GLOCESTRIENSIS.

DCLXXXIV.—THE DATE IN THE TOWER OF PAINSWICK CHURCH.—In Sir Thomas Phillipps' continuation of Bigland's *Collections*, under the head of Painswick, we read as follows :—"Inside of the Spire, a little above the Bells, this date, 1332, cut into one of the stones." Now, this is really the date 1632, 7 and 8 Charles I., altered by some wicked wag, who has moreover blackened his piece of mischievous waggery, so that it may be more readily seen from below. And this hoax is currently believed throughout the neighbourhood. Woe to him who should dare upon the spot to contradict this belief! it is a question whether he would be allowed to escape with a whole jacket out of this pleasant little town. Joists and floors have been carried across at some period, probably at or about the time when the first date was cut into the friable stone. This noble tower appears to be of the 15th century, or about one hundred years after the second date. Arabic numerals were not known in England until the 14th century, and were not in vogue until towards the close of it. The date 1632 is cut into the north wall immediately opposite the one in question, and has so far escaped the hand of the meddler.

Haresfield Court. J. D. T. NIBLETT.

DCLXXXV.—THE PINNACLES OF THE CATHEDRAL TOWER, GLOUCESTER.*—In September, 1878, you published a letter from me, having reference to the then condition of the pinnacles of the tower of Gloucester Cathedral. In that letter I commenced by stating that the subject is one naturally of the greatest interest to the citizens of Gloucester, and, I might add, to the county and country generally, and therefore I furnished you with certain facts relating to the state of repair of these pinnacles and certain proposed restorations.

Since that letter was written large and costly works have been carried into effect; and as the object of this second letter is to tell of what has been done in the two years which have elapsed, and as a proper understanding of this work can only be arrived at by a repetition of much of what was said in letter No. 1, I am compelled to draw largely from this said letter, which with your permission I will do, and in as condensed a form as possible :—

"The tower itself was erected in 1460-82, and from what I have observed prior to and during the removal of the stonework of the pinnacles, I have no hesitation in saying that considerable repairs and partial reconstruction had been effected on many occasions since

* This article appeared as a letter in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, November 20, 1880, and is here reprinted, with the approval of the writer, for more convenient reference.

they were first built. In general outline three at least of them remained as originally constructed, but the upper or pyramidal portion of the fourth (that on the south-east angle) had, I have every reason to believe, been rebuilt, the stonework having been put together in a different manner from that of the other pinnacles, and it was at least three feet six inches less in its full height, as measured from the lead flat of the tower roof. I have some recollection of a legend that the tower was struck by lightning many years ago. Was this pinnacle then injured?

"The small parapets of all the pinnacles had certainly been taken down and reinstated, but it is impossible to say at what period of time; the main cornice also had to a great extent been renewed, together with many other portions of the stonework, and Roman cement had been used, chiefly for the last known repairs, in 1830. Iron cramps and ties had also been inserted in all directions, and to these may be attributed the chief part of the mischief which has ended in the necessity for the reconstruction of the pinnacles.

"The exact dates when some of the more recent of these works were done may be ascertained from the names and dates which have been cut on the interior of the stones of the spiral portions of the pinnacles, the earliest of which is on a stone belonging to that on the south-west side of the tower, and is to the following effect:—'D. Spr. pointed y^e^ Tower, 1772;' and on the corresponding stones of the north-west pinnacle are cut the names of workmen who repaired and pointed them in 1830, some of whom are now living. Since 1830 the pinnacles have, I think, remained untouched, and it was not until the system of lightning conductors was being attached to the Cathedral, in 1873, that their dilapidated condition became known, at which time orders were given that the worst of the four, being that at the north-east angle of the tower, should be restored.

"At subsequent examinations, made during the summer of this year, it was found that the state of dilapidation of the remaining three pinnacles was becoming so serious that unless steps were soon taken to repair them very grievous results might be apprehended. The iron cramps had rusted and caused the stonework to split; the wet getting in from time to time under the leadwork had, together with the action of frost, caused the large flat covering stones to break into small pieces; the uprights carrying the spiral portions of the pinnacles had fallen down (in one case six out of twelve); and these most important parts were just in such condition that a gale of wind might at any time have caused the downfall of all or any one of these structures, the consequences of which to the nave, choir, or transepts, according as the mass might have fallen, would have been most serious.

"Instructions were at once given by the Chapter to do all that was necessary to guard against possible accident and reinstate the defective work, to effect which strong scaffoldings have been erected,

reaching to the top of the tower in three stages—one from the ground to the roof of the choir aisle, another from thence to the choir roof, and from thence through one of the windows of the tower and through the tower itself on to the leads from which the pinnacles commence. Owing to the very dilapidated condition of the stonework it has been necessary to exercise the greatest possible care in taking it down by tying the parts together during the progress of removal, and it is not by any means an exaggeration of facts to say, that at least one-half of that which was in the 15th century taken to the top of the tower of the Cathedral as massive stonework, has been brought down recently in boxes like the frost-crumbled débris from an old quarry. Twenty-eight cartloads of useless rubbish have been carted away from the precincts, the remains of two only of these pinnacles."

Commencing from about the time when the above was written (September, 1878), the whole of the costly works before alluded to have been undertaken by the authorities to whom the care of the fabric is consigned, and they have gone on slowly but steadily—"*slowly*" because of the late times of unprecedented financial difficulty, in which the Chapter, like all other landholders, have been involved; and "*steadily*" and surely from their determination not to let so important a matter rest, as delay to any great extent would have increased the risk of further damage, and have added much to the cost of the repairs.

I am pleased to have to report that the whole of the pinnacles are now completely finished, with the exception of the capping of the stairs in that at the north-east angle of the tower.

The parapets are finished on the north and south sides, and in about a month's time that on the east side will also be completed.

The parapet on the west side of the tower was restored some years ago with Bath stone, and I am sorry to say that this, like most of the other work which has been reinstated with this stone, is, though perfectly safe for many years to come, far from being in a satisfactory condition.

In all cases where it has been possible to do so with perfect safety and security, and where no doubt could be entertained as to the condition of the stone, the old material has been re-used without a new toolmark thereon; but in all instances where the stone has been in any respect doubtful, it has been discarded, and though there has been the strongest disposition to put back as much of the old work as possible, this sentiment has not been indulged in to the possible future injury of the fabric.

The restoration which has been effected is undoubtedly as perfect and sound as hands can make it. I have seen each of these pinnacles day after day during the most important parts of reconstruction, and know them to be perfectly reinstated and made good in all respects. Where new stone is used it is from the best and hardest beds of Hampton Common and Painswick, most

carefully wrought and put together, and of far more durable quality and much better selected and bedded than in the original work. The ties and dowels are all of copper, lead, or slate, and no iron of any kind has been introduced; and taken as a whole, there is not a sounder or better-constructed piece of work in the whole Cathedral than that the completion of which is now being reported.

It is necessary to be thus particular in speaking of these facts because of the importance of the work, and from a feeling that an assurance of this kind is due to the public.

Had great skill or taste been required I must have observed a discreet silence, but as careful supervision only has been necessary I may venture to speak strongly and to the purpose. With only ordinary care the upper stage of this tower is now secure and good for the next 300 or 400 years.

The total cost of the four pinnacles, inclusive of what has been done to the parapets, amounts to the sum of £3,600—a large sum truly, but it must not be forgotten that each pinnacle is almost in size equal to many village towers and spires, and much more costly in its construction.

It is satisfactory to add that throughout this long and occasionally perilous work not the slightest accident has occurred.

College Green, Gloucester. FRED. S. WALLER.

DCLXXXVI.—SERVANTS AT THE HOLY COMMUNION IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—In *Notes and Queries* (3rd S. i. 231) there is this inquiry:—In a MS. in the Gloucester Cathedral library, entitled "Tithes and Offerings in Trinity Parish, 1618-1645," I constantly find the following curious entry: "Servants which received the Holy Communion at Trinity, 1630." Then follows a long list of names, for instance, "Received of Ann Raspfield, servant to William Baron, who hath viij^{s} a year from her master, 1630, iiij^{d}, and for her offering, due this Easter, 1630, ij^{d}." Why is there a distinct list of "*servants*" receiving the Holy Communion? Was it compulsory? and were their offerings levied according to their wages? Were 8s. the average wages in those days?—C. Y. Crawley.

In the same volume, p. 476, the following reply, headed "Tithes of Servants and Women," appeared:—I do not observe that anyone has answered the query of the Rev. Charles Yonge Crawley, which appeared in one of your numbers several weeks since, respecting certain money payments made at the beginning of the seventeenth century, by certain domestic servants who received the holy communion at Trinity, to the minister of the church of the "Holie Trinitie" in Gloucester, as a sort of tithe. On referring to authorities on the subject of tithes, it will be found that payments of this sort are predial, personal, and mixed. Personal tithes being those which are paid from the industry of the parishioners. These, says Jacob, *Law Dict.*, under "Tithes," are

"the tenth part of a man's clear gains in trade, &c., only paid when due by custom, though but seldom in England, and are payable where the party dwells, hears service," &c. The minister of "Holie Trinitie," Gloucester, a church which was pulled down at the Restoration, having been but scantily, if at all, endowed otherwise, was evidently supported by payment of personal tithes. Mr. Crawley seems surprised at the small amount of wages paid to domestic servants at that period, estimating them by the amount of tithe paid. The profits and emoluments of that day may be calculated by another entry in the same MS. from which your correspondent quotes:—"Rec^{d} of William Sandie, lodging at William Joaneses, a journeyman shoemaker, for his handes [which I take to mean his handywork, industry] this year, 1625, ij^{d}." A tithe pig in the same MS. is valued, in 1629, at xij^{d}. This answer will also apply to the query of your correspondent Meletes (3rd S. i. 311). The "Decima de Mulier" was doubtless a personal tithe receivable when there was any titheable industry, which it appears there was not in the case referred to by Meletes, as the women appear to have been "franc" (free). It may not be uninteresting to your readers to add to the "moneys for offerings, personall tythes, and houses, due to Rich^{d} Marwood, Vicar of the Holie Trinitie in Gloucester,"—"Rec^{d} of Edward Smithe, Phisition, lodging at John Freames, for practice and his offerings this year, 1624." It is much to be regretted that the amount is omitted, as it would afford an interesting evidence of the value of a medical man's practice in those days.—Samuel Lysons, Hempsted Court, near Gloucester.

C. T. D.

DCLXXXVII.—St. Whites, Forest of Dean.—In reply to a query entitled "St. White and her Cheese," and referring to what has been said of her in William Tyndale's *Expositions and Notes on sundry Portions of the Holy Scriptures: together with the Practice of Prelates* (edited for the Parker Society by the Rev. Henry Walter), Sir John Maclean has written in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. v. 332):—I also should be glad to know something of St. White. There is a place in this district (Forest of Dean), known as "St. Whites." It is now an old farmhouse, situated in the parish of Flaxley, and formerly was parcel of the possessions of the Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary de Dene, or Flaxley. Together with the other possessions of the abbey in this neighbourhood, upon the dissolution of that house it was granted to Sir William Kingston. On March 3, 33 Elizabeth, it formed a portion of certain of the abbey lands, of which a long lease was granted by Anthony Kingston to William Brayne, of Little Dean, in which lease it is described as "that Messuage or Tenement called St. Whites, or Orlands Field, with the lands thereto belonging." Under this lease, I believe, it is still held. I should add that St. Whites lies at a distance of about ten miles, crow's flight, on

the other side of the Severn from Stinchcombe, the supposed birthplace of William Tyndale. Stinchcombe is in the Gloucestershire cheese district. It has been suggested locally that perhaps the name St. Whites arose from the white habit of the Cistercian monks, but this is scarcely probable. C. T. D.

DCLXXXVIII.—"Dockum," or "Dockem," Cheltenham.—The greater part of the ecclesiastical parish of St. Peter's, Cheltenham, is locally known as "Dockum," or "Dockem." I have made many enquiries as to the origin of the name, but can get no information. All that that historical person, "the oldest inhabitant," can tell you is, that such has been the name his district has borne ever since he has known it. The denizens of St. Peter's certainly regard the title as opprobrious, and you may occasionally hear the ready retort—"Dockum's as good as any other place." Can your readers throw light on the subject? I have a suspicion that the name was originally obtained through the frequency with which persons from the district in question used to appear in the dock at the local police court. H. C. W.

Cheltenham.

DCLXXXIX.—A Quaint Inscription found at Tewkesbury.—As mentioned in *Notes and Queries* (5th S. xii. 386), Nov. 15, 1879, the following inscription was lately found painted on an old half-timbered house in Tewkesbury, hidden by more recent plastering. It is black-letter, painted in red:—"Three thinges pleseth Booeth god and man, Concorde Be twene brethren, Amytie betwene nayghbowers, And A man and his wyfe that agreeth well to gether. Fower thinges hurt much the life of man, Tears, smoke, wynde, and the woorst of all, to see his frends unluckye, and his fose happye. These fivfe thinge are rare sene, A fayre yonge womane with ought a lover, A yonge man with ought myerth, An ould ueseror with ought money, Aney greater fayer with ought theffes, A fare harne with ought musick." H. M.

DCXC.—Arms of Brayne Family, of Gloucestershire.—Kent, in his *Abridgement of Guillim*, gives *Azure, on a cross or, an oaken slip vert*, as the arms of Brayne of Gloucestershire. These are not in Burke's *General Armory;* and they differ much from the arms borne by the Braynes of Great and Little Deane. Can any reader tell me what Gloucestershire family of the name bore them, and in what part of the county the family resided?

Genealogist.

DCXCI.—"The Natural Rarities of Gloucestershire."—In *Britannia Baconica* (London, 1661), by Joshua Childrey, D.D., there is a chapter entitled as above, pp. 71-83; and as the book is by no means a common one, and its contents are "usefull for all

ingenious men of what profession or quality soever," the author's remarks relative to Gloucestershire and its natural rarities will not be out of place in these pages. But before giving the chapter in question, it may be well to quote a portion of what he has thought fit to place under the head of Somersetshire, pp. 35-39.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

At Bristol it flows a 11. or 12. ells in height every tide; an extraordinary proportion in comparison of most places on the English shore. The cause I suppose is, the extreme wide and direct mouth of Severn, lying open to the vast Atlantick Sea, where the tide comes rolling in a-main, and being contracted as it comes in higher into the river, and land-locked, and not being able to fall back again (til it ebb without in the main) by reason of the continual succession of water, must needs swel to that height in the Severn, and by consequence very easily communicate part of his burden to the Avon of Bristol.

Not far from Bristol is the famous rock called St. Vincents Rocks, ragged, and hanging over the bank of the river of Avon, where (saith Johnson) is a well of warm water, pleasing to the tast. It flows out of the cleft of a great rock, & is overflowed every tide, and left open to the air at the ebb; for its spring breaks out at the root of the rocks; the water is much commended for ulcers and calculous affections of the reins, being taken inwardly. It is also often applied outwardly to cure old sores with very good success (saith he) as I have heard those say that have tried. There is moreover in this place a vein of iron in the bowels of the earth (saith the same author) whence the water gets its vertue, and a greater heat, which it loseth by running a great way before it can get out. But by my authors leave, it cannot be conceived how a vein of iron should make water so hot, since we see that iron mines in other places work no such effect upon those waters that run through them. I rather conceive there it is some other vein of metal, or rather mineral there, that is the cause of the heat, and likely the same mineral that causeth the heat of the Bath-Waters. Much more I could say, but I am unwilling to inlarge too far upon plausibilities. Note that this hot well is not above 13. miles from Bath.

On the upper side of these craggy rocks of St. Vincent, are digged out pellucid stones, sexangular (or six cornered) and quadrangular (or four cornered), which we call diamonds. Some will have them to be chrystal, but (saith Mr. Johnson) I think they are rather of the nature of *fluores*. For (saith he) I remember an apothecary of Bristol told me, the lord of the place would not have them taken out of the iron mine (which was the womb in which they were formed) because the greater quantity of them make the metal the more fluid, and apt to melt. And Agricola tells us, that *fluores* are very like diamonds, but not so hard, and that they are

used in the melting and trying of metals, till they be throughly tried; for (saith he) they make the matter in the fire much more fluid. And Kentmannus in his Catalogue of Fossils reckons pellucid *fluores* sexangular, and like crystal. Of these St. Vincent stones Cambden speaks thus: They are (saith he) so plentiful there, that one may fill a bushel with them; and they are all either four cornered, or six cornered. And saith Speed, saving their hardness, they are as good as the diamonds of India.

On another rock more western than St. Vincents Rock, there are found diamonds enclosed in hollow and reddish flints after a wonderful manner, and the earth itself is red there too. . . . .

There is at Bristow a church, called the Temple, the tower whereof shakes to and fro when the bells ring, so that it hath divided itself from the rest of the building from the top to the bottom the breadth of three fingers, and openeth and shutteth whensoever the bell is rung.

* * * * *

The hilly part of this county (called Castwald) [*sic*] abounds with fine wool, small sheep which are long-necked, and square of bulk and bone, and hath a very pleasant air: the low parts of it are exceeding fruitfull and rich in corns, so that (as Cambden saith) it returns an hundred for one. The parts about Bristol afford great store of coals that cake as New Castle coal doth, but yet differ from it, as I have already said. The northern parts of it are as abundant in fruit; and the apple trees and pear trees that grow in every hedge, are not graffed, but grow naturally, by reason the ground is so inclined to bear fruit; yet the fruit for beauty and tast far exceeds all others, and will keep till a new supply come; yea some of them will not wither or rivell in a whole year. The part of Gloucestershire beyond the river of Seavern (called the Forrest of Dean) is stored with iron mines.

Speed tells us further, that this shire is very full of vineyards, which thrive very happily, and bear very plesant grapes; so that the wines made of them are little inferiour to the French wines.

The river of Seavern is very swift, and there is a daily rage and fury of its waters, raising up the sands and mire from the bottome, winding and driving them upon heaps, & sometimes overflowing her banks. And the force of this rage is such, that it will overturn a vessell, if it take it on the side.

Tewkesbury hath a name for excellent mustard.

About the quire in the Cathedrall Church of Gloucester in an arch of it, there is a wall built in form of a semicircle full of corners; and if a man speak with a very low voice, at the one side, or end of it, and another lay his ear to the other, being a good way distant, he may very easily hear every syllable the other speaks. This whispering place I have seen, and surveighed very carefully. It is in the form that I have described here. [The author gives a

rude diagram.] A C D E F B is the passage of the voice, or whispering place. At A and B are the two persons to stand that whisper to each other. At D the middle of the passage is a door and entrance into a chappel, with window cases on each side of the door, if I remember right. The chappel is in the place I describe it. And to my best remembrance there are one or two places open upward in the roof of the passage. My opinion is, that the chappel standing so in the middle, much conduceth to the conveighing of the sound so entirely, which is helped by the open places in the roof I speak of. For they seem to draw in the voice, w^ch^ else would not so wel enter into that narrow passage, but reverberate back into that broad open place before the whispering entry. And one thing which makes me think the chappel doth a great part of the work, is, for that we see in viols, lutes, and other musical instruments, there are holes cut into the belly of the instrument, just under the playing or striking place, which we find by experience do much augment the noise of the notes, and make them more audible. But in this, and most other things, I say, I give but my poor judgement, submitting it to the censure of the learned.

At Stroud (commonly called Stroud-water) they dye scarlet; the water there (as they say) having a peculiar property to give the right tincture, which other waters generally want. So much variety there is in water, according to the several earths that they pass through.

No snakes or adders to be found about Badminton; I suppose the cause to be the barrenness and coldness of the land thereabout; for snakes are bred out of rich, fat, and hot mould, or mud (whence we find them commonly about ditches, and low, rich, shady grounds, lurking under long grass), of which this countrey affords no great plenty. Besides being an open countrey, it wants that shade and shelter that they delight in.

In the fields about Badminton are found many times cylindrical stones, long and round, like a mans finger. The inner part of them is like flint, somewhat pellucid, and of a sad brown colour, and it is enclosed round on the outside with a whitish *putamin*, like flint too.

About Badminton also are several holes (called swallow-holes) where the waters (after any great shower of rain, or in winter, when their springs run) fall into the bowels of the earth, and are seen no more, nor is it known whether ever they rise again. The most remarkable of them are one or two, in the way between Badminton and Acton Farfeild. All that I can say to them yet is, that in a clayie and slatty countrey, if there be any inlets and passages into the earth by reason of its discontinuity here and there, they are likely enough to be kept open, because such kind of earth is not apt to moulder with wet, and fall in, and so dam them up.

(To be continued.)

DCXCII.—The Stumpe Family and Malmesbury Abbey.—At the dissolution of Malmesbury Abbey one William Stumpe purchased the buildings (31 Henry VIII.) for £1,500 2s. 0½d.—a very considerable sum in those days. He was the son of a certain Thomas Stumpe, who showed great presence of mind in the entertainment of no less a guest than a king, when suddenly honoured with a visit. King Henry VIII., hunting in Bradon Forest, near Malmesbury, came with all his court-train to dine with this clothier. But great housekeepers are as seldom surprised with guests as vigilant captains with enemies. Stumpe commanded his little army of workmen, which he fed daily in his house, to fast one meal until night (which they might easily do without endangering their health), and with the same provision gave the king and his court-train, though not very delicious and various, most wholesome and plentiful refreshment.

"How the Stumpe who bought Malmesbury Abbey was related to this Thomas Stumpe, whether son or father," says Thomas Fuller, "is to me unknown. It will not be a sin for me to wish more branches from such stumps, who by their bounty may preserve the monuments of antiquity from destruction." Our quaint friend John Aubrey sets the question of relationship at rest. Thomas Stumpe, who entertained the king, "was the parish clarke of North Nibley in Gloucestershire, and was a weaver, and at last grew up to be a cloathier." Leland visited Malmesbury some years afterwards, during the lifetime of Stumpe's son William. "The whole lodgings of the Abbey be now belonging to one Stumpe, an exceeding rich cloathiar, that bought them of the king. This Stumpe was the chief causer and contributor to have the Abbey church made a *paroch* church. At this present time every corner of the vast houses of office that belonged to the Abbey be full of lumbes [looms] to weave cloth in, and this Stumpe intended to make a street or two for clothiers in the back vacant ground of the Abbey that is within the town walls. There be made now every year in the town a 3000 clothes."*

Happily for the good people of Malmesbury, William Stumpe preserved to them their beautiful Abbey, but his taste for books cannot have been great. It is sad to hear of their wholesale destruction. John Aubrey tells us that "Anno 1633 I entered into my grammar at the Latin Schoole at Yatton-Keynel, in the church, where the curate, Mr. Hart, taught the eldest boyes Ovid, Virgil, Cicero, &c. The fashion then was to save the forules of their bookes with a false cover of parchment, *sc.* old manuscript, which

* It may be satisfactory to quote Leland exactly :—"The hole logginges of thabbay be now longging to one Stumpe, an exceding riche Clothiar that boute them of the King. This Stumps Sunne hath maried Sir Edward Baynton's Doughter. This Stumpe was the chef Causer and Contributer to have thabbay Chirch made a Paroch Chirch. At this present tyme every Corner of the vaste Houses of Office that belongid to thabbay be fulle of lumbes to weve Clooth yn, and this Stumpe entendith to make a stret or 2. for Clothier in the bak vacant Ground of the Abbay that is withyn the Toune Waulles. There be made now every Yere in the Toune a 3000. Clothes."—Ed.

I was too young to understand; but I was pleased with the elegancy of the writing and the coloured initiall letters. I remember the Rector here, Mr. Wm. Stump, great gr: son of Stump the cloathier of Malmesbury, had severall manuscripts of the Abbey. He was a proper man and a good fellow; and when he brewed a barell of speciall ale his use was to stop the bunghole, under the clay, with a sheet of manuscript; he sayd nothing did it so well, which methought did grieve me then to see. Afterwards I went to schoole to Mr. Latimer at Leigh-Delamere, the next parish, where was the like use of covering of bookes. In my grandfather's dayes the manuscripts flew about like butterflies. All musick bookes, account bookes, copie bookes, &c., were covered with old manuscripts, as we cover them now with blew paper or marbled paper, and the glovers at Malmesbury made great havock of them, and gloves were wrapt up no doubt in many good pieces of antiquity. Before the late warres a world of rare manuscripts perished hereabout; for within a half-a-dozen miles of this place was the Abbey of Malmesbury, where it may be presumed the library was as well furnished with choice copies as most libraries of England. Anno 1647 I went to Parson Stump out of curiosity, to see his manuscripts, whereof I had seen some in my childhood; but by that time they were lost and disperst. His sons were gunners and souldiers, and scoured their gunnes with them; but he shewed me severall old deedes granted by the Lords Abbotts, with their seales annexed, which I suppose his sonn, Capt. Thos. Stump of Malmesbury, hath still."

G. A. W.

DCXCIII.—"The Topographer."—In the four vols. 8vo, which appeared under this title (London, 1789-91), there are only these three items connected with this county:—

Vol. ii., p. 112. "Faireford Windows," poetically described by R.C. From Misc. MSS. Poems Mus. Brit. Bib. Sloan. 1446.

Vol. iii., p. 256. "Berkeley Castle"; with an "inside view of the principal court."

Vol. iv., p. 174. "Coberley Hall"; with an "ancient view of the court."

In 1819 Sir Thomas Phillipps proposed to resume the publication of this periodical, which Sir S. Egerton Brydges and the Rev. Stebbing Shaw (the Staffordshire historian) had commenced in April, 1789, and continued until June, 1791; but he produced only one number, entitled *The Topographer*, "Numb. 1. For March, 1821," pp. 60, 8vo. There had been, in 1792, an attempted continuation in 4to., entitled *Topographical Miscellanies;* but it did not go far. See Upcott's *English Topography*, vol. i., p. xxvii., and Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual* (Bohn's ed.), p. 2698.

Genealogist.

DCXCIV.—MS. Account of Churches near Stroud.—In the British Museum (Add. MSS., 24,610) interesting information

regarding churches in the neighbourhood of Stroud, written by a gentleman in the beginning of this century, is preserved. I could not transcribe the particulars; but possibly some one of your many correspondents may be able and disposed to do so. C. T. D.

DCXCV.—Salmon in the Severn.—A correspondent writes to the *Gloucester Standard* of May 6, 1882, to say that "there appears to be an old tradition or an impression that salmon was formerly so plentiful in Gloucester, that clauses were inserted in old indentures certifying that apprentices were not to be compelled to eat it for dinner more than three times a week. Some persons," adds the correspondent, "think that this impression is mythological." I may state that while in conversation with the verger of Tewkesbury Abbey, in February last, he mentioned to me that in the indentures of comparatively recent date, I think, of one of his ancestors apprenticed in Tewkesbury, there was a clause to the same effect as that stated by the correspondent of the *Gloucester Standard.* H. C. W.

DCXCVI.—Sydney International Exhibition, 1879.—"We [*Stroud Journal*, June 11, 1881] extract from the official Blue Book the following awards made to the woollen manufacturers of the West of England:—

W. Bliss & Son	Chipping Norton	First (special)
R. B. Cooper & Co.	Wotton-under-Edge	First
C. Hooper & Co.	Stonehouse, Glos.	First
J. Libby & Co.	Stroud	Second
Marling & Co.	Stroud	First (special)
S. Salter & Co.	Trowbridge	First
Stanton & Son	Stroud	Second
Strachan & Co.	Stroud	First

The distinction of a *special* award has been conferred upon two only out of all the British exhibitors in this class, namely, Messrs. Marling, for cloths, doeskins, beavers, etc.; and Messrs. Bliss, for tweeds; and we note with satisfaction that both belong to the West of England."

In the next week's *Journal* this communication from Messrs. John Libby and Co., of New Mills, Stroud, appeared:—"We think it due to the workpeople employed at these mills to point out that *the very same* exhibits which were classed among the *second* awards at Sydney received the very highest award at Melbourne. At Sydney they were hung by an inexperienced person; some of them, we understand, were upside down. Had the samples been fairly set before the judges we have no doubt the result at Sydney would have been the same as at Melbourne, viz., 'the first order of merit.' By inserting this explanation you will oblige."

G. A. W.

DCXCVII.—Extracts from the Turkdean Parish Registers.—(See No. DCLXXI.) Having sent the inscriptions in the church, I now send some extracts from the registers, the spelling, etc., being preserved as in the originals :—

Banaster Family.

Baptisms.

1611. Ann Banaster, daughter of George Banaster, Gen^{t}, was baptised June y^{e} 8th, [anno] ut supra.
1612. Elizabeth Banaster, daughter of George Banaster, Gen^{t}, was baptised September y^{e} vith, ut supra.
1614. William Banaster, sonn of George Banaster, Gen^{t}, was baptised July y^{e} 30th, ut supra.
1615. Abigaell Banaster, daughter of George Banaster, Gen^{t}, was baptised in februarie, ut supra.
1619. George Banaster, sonn of George Banaster, Gen^{t}, was baptised february y^{e} first, ut supra.
1647. Elizabeth Banaster, daughter of M^{r} William Banaster, was borne June the fourth, baptised July the first, ut supra.
1648. Jane Banaster, daughter of M^{r} William Banaster & Jane, his wife, was baptised January 22th, ut supra.
1650. Richard Banaster, Sonn of Will^{m} Banaster, Gen^{t}, and Jane, his wife, was borne July 6th, et baptised June the 21th, ut supra.
1652. William Banaster, Sonn of M^{r} Will^{m} Banaster, & Jane, his wife, was borne March 21th, & baptised the 27th, ut supra.
1653. George, the sonn of M^{r} Will^{m} Banaster, & Jane, his wife, was borne September 14th, & baptised October the 14th, ut supra.
1661. Mary Banaster, daughter of M^{r} William & M^{ris} Jane Banaster, was borne May 20th, & baptised may 28th, Anno ut supra.
1666. Ann Banaster, daughter of William and Jane Banaster, Gen^{t}, was baptised September the 19, ut supra.

Marriages.

1665. The contract of matrimonie betwixt Henry Stratford, of Halling [Hawling], Gen^{t}, and Elizabeth Banister, of this parish, Gen^{t}, was consumated ianuarie the first, Anno ut supra.
1696. M^{r} Baines and M^{ris} Ann Bannastre were married August 3rd, 1696.
1710. John Hamilton, Esquire, & M^{rs} Jane Bannastre were married by Licence August y^{e} 13th, 1710.

Burials.

1604. William Banaster, Gen^{t}, was buried October y^{e} 10th, ut supra.
1633. Thomas Banaster, Gen^{t}, was buried May y^{e} 20th, ut supra.
1636. George Banaster, Gen^{t}, was buried January 31th, ut supra.

1665. Richard Banaster, Son of William Banaster, Gen^{t}, was Buried the 7 of April, ut supra.

1685. M^{rs} Jane Bannaster was buryed upon the xxvth day of Aprill, 1685, in wollen onely according to Statute, whereof an Affidavit was made by Johan Freeman before M^{r} James Michell, Rector of Notgrove, upon the xxxth day of the same moneth, 1685.

—— M^{r} William Bannaster was buryed on y^{e} xxviith day of June, 1685, in woollen onely according to statute, whereof an Affidavit was made by Joan Freeman before M^{r} James Michel, Rector of Notgrove, upon the xxxth day of the same moneth, 1685. Witnesses, John Bagsdale and Sabree [?] Collett.

1686. William Bannaster, the son of W^{m} Bannastre and Elizabeth, his wife, was buryed in woollen onely according to Statute, upon the iiiith day of January, 1686, whereof an Affidavit was made by Jane Marchant and Sara Mansell upon y^{e} viith day of the same before M^{r} Philipps, of Northleach.

1688. Elizabeth Bannastre, the daughter of William Bannastre, Esq^{r}, and Elizabeth, his wife, was buryed upon the day of , 1688, in woollen onely, whereof an Affidavit was made before M^{r} Geo. Vernon upon August y^{e} 2^{d}, ut supra.

1707. Jane Bannastre, wife of y^{e} late William Bannastre, Gentleman, was buried in woollen y^{e} 12th day of June, 1707, aged 88.

1720. S^{r} William Banastre, Knight, late Baron of y^{e} Exchequer, was Buried in woollen Jan. y^{e} 19th. Cert: y^{e} 26th.

Coxwell Family.

Baptisms.

1698. Leanna Coxwell, daughter of M^{r} Henry Coxwell & Leanna, his wife, was baptised December y^{e} 6th, 1698.

1700. Mary Coxwell, daughter of M^{r} Henry Coxwell & Leana, his wife, was christened July y^{e} 24th, 1700.

Burials.

1666. John Coxwell, Gen^{t}, was buried the seventh of March, ut supra.

1675. John Coxwell, Gen^{t}, was buried mai the 28th, ut supra.

—— M^{rs} Anne Coxwell was buried July the 12th, ut supra.

1683. M^{rs} Mary Coxwell was buryed on the xxiith day of May, 1683, in linnen contrary to statute, whereof Rowland Corbett was the Informer, and rec^{d} 50^{s} of the forfeiture. [For further particulars, see No. CCXCVIII., vol. i., p. 284.]

1683-4. M^{r} Robert Coxwell was buryed on the xxviith day of February, 1683 [1683-4], in linnen contrary to statute, whereof Rowland Corbet was the Informer. [See No. CCXCVIII.]

1696-7. John Coxwell was buried in woollen March 17th, 1696-7.
1697. Henry Coxwell was buried in woollen Aprill 6th, (97).
1700. Mrs Leana Coxwell, wife of Mr Henry Coxwell, Gent, was buryed in woollen only December ye 26th, 1700.
1700-1. Mrs Mary Coxwell, daughter of ye said Mr Henry Coxwell, was buryed in woollen only January ye 12th, 1700-1701.
1713. Mrs Leanna Coxwell, daughter of Henry Coxwell, Esqr, was buried April ye 11th. Cert: ye 17th.
1718. Dame Elizabeth Nelthrop [*née* Coxwell] was Buried in Linnen contrary to Act of Parlimt, for wch ye Penalty was paid to ye poor of ye Parish ye 14th Day of April.
1735. Anne Coxwell was buried in woollen Feb. 24th.

Turkdean Vicarage, Northleach. J. L. Tudor, M.A.

DCXCVIII.—The Dedication of Kingscote Church.—A question has lately arisen, in connection with the Ordnance Survey, with regard to the patron saint of the church (or, more correctly speaking, chapel) of Kingscote. The dedication is to St. John the Evangelist, according to Atkyns' *Gloucestershire*, 1768, Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, 1779, Bacon's *Liber Regis*, 1786, Carlisle's *Topographical Dictionary*, 1808, and Moule's *English Counties*, 1837; while according to Bigland's *Gloucestershire*, 1791, Rudge's *Gloucestershire*, 1802, Lewis' *Topographical Dictionary*, 1833, and the *Gloucestershire Post Office Directory*, it is to St. John the Baptist. The building would appear, from some private papers, to have been dedicated to the latter; but the officials of the Ordnance Survey "have adopted the former, as the authorities appear to be better." Some one of your readers may be able to solve the question.

A. K. C.

DCXCIX.—The Dedication of Turkdean Church.—I wish to ascertain the dedication of this church. Two sources of information give "All Saints"; viz. (1) *Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum*, 1742, by John Ecton, who was Receiver-General of the Tenths for Queen Anne's Bounty; and (2) the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, November 5, 1859, in which there is an account of the re-opening of the church after restoration on "the Feast of St. Michael" in that year. Is this sufficient authority? The patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, appear to have no record of the dedication. Can any one assist me in ascertaining what I want to know?

J. L. Tudor.

Turkdean Vicarage, Northleach.

DCC.—The Burial of Richard Hull, Esq., 1772.—Manning and Bray, in their *History of Surrey*, and also Brayley, have mentioned the burial of the above-named gentleman on Leith Hill, near Dorking. In 1766 Richard Hull, a native of Bristol, bencher of the Inner Temple, and ex-member of the Irish Parlia-

ment, resided at Leith Hill Place, at the foot of the hill, and in that year, having obtained permission from Sir John Evelyn, of Wotton, erected a tower on the summit of the hill, in which he desired that he might be buried. He died at the age of eighty-three, January 18, 1772, and his wish was carried out, a marble slab inscribed with his epitaph being let into the ground-floor wall, to record the event. There is a local tradition that Mr. Hull was at least eccentric, and that he directed he should be buried in a perpendicular position, head downwards, so that he might find himself on his feet at the resurrection, when the world, he believed, will be turned topsy-turvy. J. G.

DCCI.—A Gypsy's Burial, 1657.—In the register of Malmesbury, Wilts, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, this rather curious entry may be found:—"September, 1657. John Buckle, reputed to be a Gypsie, deceased September 21, 1657, at John Perins house upon the Fosse, in Shipton parish, in Gloucestershire, and was buried in King Athelstones chappell, by King Athelstone & the Ladye Marshall, within the Abbie Church at Malmsbury. This burial was September 23rd, 1657. Howbeit hee was taken up againe (by the means of Mr Thomas Ivye, esquier, who then lived in the Abbie, & by the desyres & endeavours of others) out of the said chappell, and was removed into the churchyarde, and there was reburied neare the east side of the church porch, October 7th, 1657, in the p'sence of Mr Thos Ivye, of the Abbie, esq., Mr Pleadewell, of Mudgell, esquier, Richd Whitmore, of Slaughter, in the countie of Gloucester, & Dr Qui, of Malmesbury, with very many others." The foregoing has appeared in Nichols' *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. vi., p. 243. J. G.

DCCII.—The Greening Family.—This letter, dated November 20, 1877, and published in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, is inserted here for more convenient reference:—In your paper two or three weeks ago you copied from *Notes and Queries* [5th S. viii. 327] a communication bearing the well-known initials "J.J.P.," in which interesting information was given of a tomb in the churchyard at Bideford, on which is inscribed—"Underneath and near this stone are deposited the mortal remains of several branches of the ancient Greening family, late of Gloucester. They came to reside at Bideford in the year 1666, a time of great persecution for conscience' sake." And J.J.P. desires to know "of these Gloucester Greenings, and why they migrated to Devonshire."

I have not been idle in leisure hours in poring over local histories, and in a search amongst my not insignificant "Collectanea Glocestriensia," in hopes of finding something immediately to the point of J. J. P.'s inquiry. In the absence of positive data I am thrown back upon conjecture. In spite of the tomb testimony, did the Greening family referred to ever reside in Gloucester? I cannot

find amongst civic records the name of Greening, nor in the records of our Cathedral and churches a single epitaph on tomb, tablet, or headstone, numerous as they are, which shows the name. But I have found that a family of Greenings resided at Lechlade, in this county, and litigated the manor and property thereunto belonging. May not the Bideford Greenings have "migrated to Devonshire" from Lechlade, in the county of Gloucester, and not from the city of Gloucester? Gloucester is a city and county in itself.

The manor of Lechlade in 1677 went to Anne, wife of John Greening (her maiden name was Laurence). John Greening devised his share to Nich. Hardinge, which was thrown into Chancery in 1698. Suit followed upon suit, instituted by Greening's descendants, and not until the year 1774 was the sole right confirmed to Sir Jacob Wheate.

J. J. P., being learned in the law, may probably be able to pursue the inquiry in that direction, especially if he can find a descendant of Joseph Pitt living, who seventy years ago held the title-deeds of the property.

A directory of Lechlade, to which I now refer, dismisses the history of the town in less than forty lines. I only learn therefrom that the register of the church of St. Lawrence dates from the year 1686, and that George Milward, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at the Manor House, which was built in the early part of the sixteenth century.

Assuming that the Greening family resided in Gloucester, and left this city for "conscience' sake," then in going to Bideford they did but leap from the frying-pan into the fire. But let us leave Gloucester and go to Bideford. I know the latter town, and have a collection of lore about it from which I will endeavour briefly to transcribe interesting matter.

Now at Bideford, about the year 1666, there was "great persecution for conscience' sake." Nonconformity is said to have taken very early root in that quarter. Some of its branches were transferred to New England, which has also its Bideford. And the Nonconformists at Bideford in New England became great persecutors in their turn; the poor Quakers, for instance, could not live for them. King Charles the First had no greater enemies in any part of his dominions than at Bideford, in Devon, which, like Gloucester, declared for the Commonwealth, and made an idol of Oliver Cromwell. In 1648 Mr. Giffard, an eminent Episcopalian, was ejected from his rectory at Bideford. "The old gentleman did not quietly give up his living, and therefore a party of horse was ordered to force him out of it by violence; which they did, and used him cruelly, throwing dirt upon him, and some spitting at him as he passed along the streets." Mr. Bartlett, a Roundhead preacher, took possession, and good man although he was, he proved a bitter weed.

At the Restoration in 1660, Bartlett and Giffard being in the

flesh, reprisals followed. "With what measure ye mete it shall be meted to you again" had its fulfilment. Bartlett was deposed with much contumely, and Giffard had his living again. Bartlett was silenced for a time by the Act of Uniformity in 1662. He, with his son, however, for some years held secret meetings in private houses. The father was called "Boanerges", and the son "Barnabas." "*This* healed where *that* had wounded." Under the Conventicle Act Bartlett, the father, was committed to prison. Later he preached his son's funeral sermon, and died himself in 1682. The civil and ecclesiastical government of Bideford is said to have exhibited a constant state of warfare. The pulpit was often made a "drum ecclesiastic," and as soon as church service was over the "brawlers" came to the front, and dire was the fray between the parson and the town magnates. A Presbyterian apothecary "made as it were a conscience of opposing the rector." Which side did the Greenings take at Bideford? If they sided against the Church, how is it that they repose so peaceably in consecrated ground in the parish churchyard, and what of the epitaph on the tombstone? upon whom does that reflect? I leave all this to the judicial thoughtfulness of J. J. P.

On one point I have been interested in my search by finding that in the early history of Bideford it had affinity with that of Gloucester.

Richard de Grenvill, a nobleman of Bideford, held of the honour of Glocestre 3 Knights fees and half of Glocestre, anno 13 of Kinge John.

Bartholomew Grenvill held half a fee in Bideford, Littlewere, and Brithelston, of Glocestre, anno 8 of Kinge Edwarde II. Branches of this family intermarried with the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, whose arms are seen to this day over the gateway of Lanthony Priory ruins on the road to Hempsted, near this city.

Sir John Granville, who assisted so materially in the restoration of King Charles II., was created by that monarch Earl of Bath.

Gloucester. HENRY JEFFS.

DCCIII.—EDWARD STRONG, THE BUILDER OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The following paragraph is from the *Herts Advertiser*, July 17, 1880 ("Villages of West Herts, No. xxviii.—Abbot's Langley"):—"There was another man living at Abbot's Langley in a later century than that in which the subsequent Pope [Nicholas Breakspeare, Adrian IV.] lived there, whose career was both distinguished and honourable. Edward Strong belonged to an East Gloucestershire family. He bought the Hide Manor, in this parish, and while residing there, was employed by the Government in erecting several churches after the great fire of London. St. Paul's Cathedral was among these; and Mr. Strong, like the distinguished architect of the building and the bishop who had his seat in London, lived to witness the beginning and ending of that

magnificent pile. Many other important buildings he also erected; he died, at an advanced age, in 1723, and is buried at St. Peter's, St. Albans. The compilers of his epitaph have not failed to leave an enduring monument of the good man's worth. His marble is an important feature in St. Peter's." The inscription thereon (given in Mr. J. E. Cussans' *History of Hertfordshire*, 1881, pp. 299-301) is as follows :—

"Near this Place are Deposited | the Remains of | Edward Strong, | Citizen & Mason of London, | whose Masterly abilities & Skill in his Profession | the many Publick Structures He was employ'd in Raising | will most justly manifest to late Posterity. | In erecting the Edifice of St. Paul, | several years of his life were Spent, | even from its Foundation to His Laying the last Stone; | and herein (equally with its Ingenious Architect | S^r^ Christopher Wren, | and its truly pious Diocesan Bishop Compton) | he shared the Felicity | of Seeing both the Beginning and Finishing | of that Stupendous Fabrick. | In Piety to his God, | in Iustice, Fidelity, Kindness, and Charity to his Neighbour, | in Temperance, Humility, Contempt of the World, | and the due Government of all his Appetites and Passions, | in Conjugal and Paternal Affection, | in every Relation, every Action, and Scene of Life, | he was, what the Best Man, the Best Christian, | would desire to be, at the Hour of Death. | He died 8^th^ of February, MDCCXXIII, In the 72^nd^ year of his Age. | Near Him lyeth | Martha, | 49 years his most Beloved Wife, | a Wife in all Respects Worthy such an Husband. | She Died | y^e^ 15^th^ of Iune, MDCCXXV, Aged 72 Years. | Their only Daughter, | Elizabeth New, of Newbarns [a residence in St. Peter's parish], Widow; | died 26 Oct^r^, 1747, Aged 71 Years."

On the floor, at the west end, there are slabs, with these inscriptions :—

"Sacred to the Memory of Mary, the wife of Jn^o^ Strong, Esq^r^, of this Parish, youngest Son of Edw^d^ & Martha Strong, who lie Interr'd near this place. She was the only Daughter of M^r^ Rob^t^ Herbert, of Edgworth, in the County of Midd^x^, by Mary, his wife. Dyed Jan^y^ the 22^d^, 1741. In the 50^th^ year of her Age."

"John Strong, Esq^r^. Died y^e^ 16 of January, 1737, Ætat. 68."

"John New, of New Barns, Esq^r^. Nephew of the above In^o^ Strong. Died Dec^r^ y^e^ 29, 1772, Ætat. 68."

A slab, bearing an inscription to Edward and Martha Strong, as on the east wall of the north aisle, thus continues :—

"Thomas New, Obiit 18 July, 1736, Ætatis 28. Thomas Strong, Esq^r^, Obiit 26^o^ Decemb., 1736, Ætatis 52. Elizabeth New, Obiit 26^o^ Octobris, 1747, Ætatis 71."

Mr. Cussans has kindly furnished the particulars of the following pedigree :—

Timothy Strong, mason, *b.* in Wiltshire, settled at Little Barrington, Gloucestershire, and was quarry-owner there. He *d.* 1635 or 1636, leaving, with an only daughter Anne, an only son,

Valentine, in business with his father at Little Barrington, and also at Teynton, Oxon, *m.* 1631 or 1632, Anne, dau. of Edmund Margetts, of Charlbury, Oxon. About 1640 he built a house for Wm. Whitmore, Esq., at Slaughter, near Stow-on-the-Wold; in 1651-3, one for John Dutton, Esq., at Sherborne; and ten years later one at Fairford for Andrew Barker, Esq. He *d.* at Fairford, Nov., 1662, and was buried there, having had issue,

1. Thomas, finished the house at Fairford left unfinished by his father, and in 1675 commenced the rebuilding of St. Paul's, under Wren; *d. unm.* 1681.
2. Edward, of whom presently.
3. Sarah,
4. Valentine,
5. Timothy,
6. John,
7. Lucy,

} living in 1716.

8. Ann,
9. William,
10. Lucy,
11. Elizabeth,

} died youug.

Edward, citizen and mason of London, continued the building of St. Paul's on his brother's death in 1681, and in 1705, with his son Edward, commenced Blenheim. In 1714 he bought the manor of Hyde, Abbot's Langley, Herts. He *m.* Martha ——, who *d.* 15 June, 1725, æt. 72; and *d.* 8 Feb., 1723, æt. 71, and was buried at St. Peter's, St. Albans, leaving issue,

1. Edward, of whom presently.
2. Thomas, *d.* 26 Dec., 1736, and was buried at St. Peter's.
3. John, *m.* Mary, only dau. of Robt. Herbert, of Edgeworth, Middlesex, who *d.* 22 Jan., 1741, æt. 49; and *d.* 16 Jan., 1757, æt. 68. Both were buried at St. Peter's.
4. Elizabeth, *m.* to —— New, of New Barns, St. Albans, *d.* 26 Oct., 1747, æt. 71, and was buried at St. Peter's.

Edward, of Greenwich, citizen and mason of London, rebuilt many City churches, and in 1715 built the north front of the Earl of Chandos' house at Canons, Middlesex; *m.* Mary Beauchamp, who was dead in 1741. His will is dated 22 July, 1741, and was proved 20 Oct. following; and he left issue,

1. Susannah, *m.* to Sir John Strange.
2. Letitia, *m.* to Jas. Mundy.
3. Martha, *m.* 1st, to —— Cramer; and 2ndly, to Sir Thos. Parker, Knt., a judge of the Common Pleas.*
4. Lucy, *m.* to Thos. Phillips, of Eaton, Herefordshire.

H. C. W.

* A near relative of his namesake, Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield, and for thirty years Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. He died Dec. 29, 1784. For further particulars of him, see Foss' *Biographical Dictionary of the Judges of England*, p. 501.—ED.

DCCIV.—Popular Customs of Gloucestershire.—The Rev. T. F. Thiselton Dyer, M.A., has published an interesting volume, entitled *British Popular Customs, Present and Past* (London, 1876); "illustrating the social and domestic manners of the people," and "arranged according to the calendar of the year." "In presenting the following pages to the public I do not," he writes in his preface, "lay claim to any originality, my object simply having been to collect together, into a readable and condensed form, from various sources within my reach, accounts of Customs which, if not already obsolete, are quickly becoming so." Those which he has inserted relative to Gloucestershire, are transferred to these pages, with some notes within brackets.

Jan. 5.—In the parish of Pauntley, and the surrounding neighbourhood, the servants of each farmer formerly assembled together in one of the fields that had been sown with wheat. At the end of twelve lands, they made twelve fires in a row with straw, around one of which, much larger than the rest, they drank a cheerful glass of cider to their master's health, and success to the future harvest; then, returning home, they feasted on cakes soaked in cider, which they claimed as a reward for their past labours in sowing the grain.—Fosbrooke's *Gloucestershire*, 1807, vol. ii., p. 232.

[The reader will find that this "Twelfth-day Custom" has already been referred to at some length in No. XXVIII.]

Feb. 5.—In Smyth's MS. *Lives of the Lords of Berkeley*, in the possession of the Earl of Berkeley [Lord Fitzhardinge] (p. 49), we read that on the anniversary of the founder of St. Augustine's, Bristol, *i.e*, Sir Robert Fitzharding, on the 5th of February, "at that monastery there shall be one hundred poore men refreshed in a dole made unto them in this forme: Every man of them hath a chanon's loaf of bread, called a myche (a kind of bread), and three hearings therewith. There shall be doaled also amongst them two bushells of peys."—Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, vol. i., p. 116.

May 1.—In the village of Randwick, hard by the Stroud cloth-mills, at the appointed daybreak, three cheeses were carried upon a litter, festooned and garlanded with blossoms, down to the church-yard, and rolled thrice mystically round the sacred building; being subsequently carried back in the same way upon the litter in triumphal procession, to be cut up on the village-green and distributed piecemeal among the bystanders.—*Household Words*, 1859, vol. xix., p. 515.

In this county the children sing the following song as they dance round the Maypole:—

"Round the Maypole, trit-trit-trot!
See what a Maypole we have got;
Fine and gay,
Trip away,
Happy is our new May-day."

—*Aunt Judy's Magazine*, 1874, No. xcvii., p. 436.

May 10.—At St. Briavels, after divine service, formerly, pieces of bread and cheese were distributed to the congregation at church. To defray the expenses, every householder in the parish paid a penny to the churchwardens, and this was said to be for the liberty of cutting and taking the wood in Hudnalls. According to tradition, the privilege was obtained of some Earl of Hereford, then lord of the Forest of Dean, at the instance of his lady, upon the same hard terms that Lady Godiva obtained the privileges for the citizens of Coventry.—Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, 1779, p. 307. See *N. & Q.*, 2nd S. x. 184.

A remnant of the old customs of Whitsuntide is retained at the noble old church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, which is annually strewn with rushes in accordance with ancient practice.—See Edwards' *Old English Customs and Charities*, 1842, pp. 216, 217.

[This custom, which prevailed likewise at South Cerney, has been fully noticed, under the head of "Juncare," in Nos. XXIX. and CXIX.]

A custom existed at Wickham for the lord of the manor to give a certain quantity of malt to brew ale to be given away at Whitsuntide, and a certain quantity of flour to make cakes. Every one who kept a cow sent curd; others, plums, sugar, and flour. A contribution of sixpence from each person was levied for furnishing an entertainment, to which every poor person of the parish who came was presented with a quart of ale, a cake, a piece of cheese, and a cheese cake.—Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 817.

May 14.—The vicinity of Chipping Campden was the theatre of the Cotswold Games, which, in the reign of James I. and his unfortunate successor, were celebrated in this part of England. They were instituted by a public-spirited attorney of Burton-on-the Heath, in Warwickshire, named Robert Dover, and like the Olympic games of the ancients, consisted of most kinds of manly exercises. The victors were rewarded by prizes, distributed by the institutor, who, arrayed in a discarded habit of James', superintended the games in person for many years. The meetings were annually held on Whitsun Thursday, and were frequently attended by an immense number of people. Ben Jonson, Drayton, and other poets of that age (Thomas Randolph, Thomas Heywood, Owen Feltham, and Shackerly Marmyon) wrote verses on this festivity, which, in 1636, were collected into one volume, and published under the title of *Annalia Dubrensia.** These diversities (?) were at length terminated by the breaking out of the civil wars, but were revived at the Restoration; and the memory of

* There is an admirable reprint of this old and very scarce book, entitled *Annalia | Dubrensia | or | Celebration | of | Captain Robert Dover's | Cotswold Games.* It is "edited, with Introduction and Notes and Illustrations, by the Rev. Alexander B. Grosart, LL.D., St. George's, Blackburn, Lancashire"; but (what is a matter of no little regret) there are "fifty-two copies only. Printed for the Subscribers. 1877. 4°." The volume consists of a woodcut of the "Cotswold Games"; blank leaf and title-page; Subscribers' Names (50); Introduction, pp. xxi. (having at commencement a fac-simile of Dover's autograph, &c.); the Annalia, pp. 72; and Notes and Illustrations, pp. 6. A more recent reprint by another editor is not to be commended.—ED.

their founder is still preserved in the name Dover's Hill, applied to an eminence of the Cotswold range, about a mile from the village of Campden.—Britton and Brayley's *Beauties of England and Wales*, 1803, vol. v., p. 655. See *Book of Days*, vol. i., p. 712.

Sept. 29.—The custom of hanging out bushes of ivy, boughs of trees, or bunches of flowers at *private* houses as a sign that good cheer may be had within, prevails in the city of Gloucester at the fair held at Michaelmas, called Barton Fair from the locality.—*N. & Q.*, 1st S. ix. 113.

Oct. 21.—Richard Aldridge gave the interest of 200*l.*, Three per Cent. Consols, that the dividend should, for ever, be disposed of as follows:—1*l.* 1*s.* to the vicar of the parish of St. Nicholas [Bristol] for performing morning service annually in the parish church on the 21st of October, and preaching a sermon in commemoration of the glorious victory obtained by Lord Nelson over the combined fleets of France and Spain off Cape Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, 1805; 10*s.* 6*d.* equally between the clerk and sexton for their attendance at such service and sermon. The residue of the dividend to be applied to keeping a monument of his friend in good condition, and the surplus after such repair to be given to the poor on the 6th of December each year in coals and garments.—Edwards' *Old English Customs and Charities*, p. 170.

[As mentioned by Mr. Edwards, Mr. Aldridge gave, in 1814, £100, Three per Cent. Consols, to Messrs. Scudamore and Holbrow for the express purpose as follows: to pay one guinea to the officiating minister of Stroud, in the county and diocese of Gloucester, for preaching a sermon *commemorative of National Mercies on the 21st day of October annually, being the day on which the victory was obtained by Lord Nelson off Trafalgar over the French fleet in the year 1805.* Also to pay to the clerk of the parish of Stroud 5*s.*, to the sexton 2*s.* 6*d.*, and to the organist 5*s.*, for their respective attendance on such days, and not otherwise; moreover, to pay for a number of twopenny loaves, and to distribute the same among as many of the children of the charity or free schools held at Stroud Hill, White's Hill, and the Thrupp, as do attend on the said 21st day of October, as far as the money in hand will allow of, and should there be any surplus the same is to be given away in rewards to the children of the Sunday school at White's Hill, at the discretion of the officiating minister for the time being.]

Dec. 24.—It appears by a benefaction table in the church of Ruardean, that "the Reverend Mr Anthony Sterry, vicar of Lidney, gave by deed, in the 40th year of Queen Elizabeth, 5*s.* per annum, payable out of an estate called the Glasp, in this parish, for ringing a peal on Christmas Eve, about midnight for two hours, in commemoration of the Nativity."—*Ib.*, p. 6.

Dec. 25.—It was formerly the custom of the city of Gloucester to present to the Sovereign at Christmas a lamprey-pie with a

raised crust. The custom is of great antiquity, and as Henry I., of lamprey-loving celebrity, frequently held his Court during Christmas at Gloucester, it may have originated in his time.

[The remainder of Mr. Dyer's remarks need not be quoted, as they, with sundry other particulars, have already appeared in Nos. LXX. and CCXXXIV., under the head of "Gloucester Lampreys."]

Dec. 28.—At Woodchester a muffled peal is rung on this day.—*Kalendar of the English Church*, 1866, p. 194.

[This has been mentioned in No. CCCCXCII.]

Dec. 31.—On New Year's Eve the wassailers go about carrying with them a large bowl, dressed up with garlands and ribbons, and repeat the following song :—

"Wassail! wassail!" etc.

[The song, with the melody, has been given in No. LXXX.]

EDITOR.

DCCV.—A PLAGUE OF EAR-WIGS.—In the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1755), vol. xxv., p. 376, there is a paragraph, headed "Stroud", and dated Tuesday, August 19, 1755, as follows :—"In the parishes adjacent there are such quantities of ear-wigs, that they destroy not only the flowers and fruits, but the cabbages, be they ever so large. The houses, especially the old wooden buildings (of which there are many), are swarming. The cracks and crevices are surprisingly full, so that they drop out in such multitudes that the floors are covered; the linen, of which they are very fond, is likewise full, as is the furniture, and it is with caution they eat their provisions, the cupboards, safes, &c., being plentifully stocked with them. Let the curious account for this uncommon phenomenon." As yet I know nothing more on the subject.

GLOCESTRIENSIS.

DCCVI.—PAROCHIAL LIBRARIES.—As mentioned by Bigland, vol. ii., p. 240*n*, Thomas Foley, Esq., who was patron of the vicarage of Newent, and by whom John Caister, D.D., was appointed thereto in 1727, "by will gave his library to the succeeding vicars." The rector of Tortworth for the time being has in like manner the use of a large and (apparently) valuable collection of books. Are catalogues of these libraries to be seen? and are other collections of the same kind to be met with in Gloucestershire? If there are, some particulars of them are desired, as rare and valuable works oftentimes lie neglected and unknown.

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

DCCVII.—JENNER, OF CAINSFORD.—In the *Visitation of Wiltshire, 1623*, edited by Dr. Marshall, and lately published, the following occurs :—

"Jacobus Vaulx de Marston Maisay in Com. Wilts	=	Editha filia Will'mi Jenner de Cainsford in Com. Glouc. ux I."

In Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 544, the above two are likewise mentioned, the monumental inscription in the church of Meysey Hampton, in memory of Dr. Vaulx and his wives [for which, see also No. CLXXVIII.], being given. Arms over the bust of his first wife, who died in 1617, *Three cups*, for Jenner.

I shall be glad of any further early references to the Jenner family, and also to know where Cainsford is. I have a note of a Robert Jenner, of Hernford, Gloucestershire, who died in 1657, having a brother William, described as of Marston Meysey, and also John, of Marston. Are Cainsford and Hernford identical?

Sandgate. RICHARD JOHN FYNMORE.

DCCVIII.—THE GLOUCESTER TRUE BLUE CLUB.—The ninety-first anniversary dinner of this club, as recorded in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, Feb. 5, 1881, was held the evening before at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, under the presidency of Richard Potter, Esq. This annual gathering was instituted to celebrate a great party victory, but the circumstances under which that victory was achieved are not very generally known, and it may be well to repeat them. At the end of 1788, or the beginning of 1789, there was a vacancy in the representation of the city, and Mr. Henry Howard became the Whig candidate. His address was issued on January 19, 1789, and in it he expresses the high opinion he always had of the freedom and independence of the freemen, and says he feels sure that his ambition will be gratified, and that he will become by their generous suffrages a supporter of that cause in which they were mutually engaged. Who Mr. Howard was did not appear to be well known to the citizens, and it was therefore publicly announced that he was not a nephew of the Duke of Norfolk, but the owner of Thornbury Castle. On the same day an address was published by Mr. John Pitt, stating that he had been asked to become a candidate, and that he felt it his duty to accept the invitation, adding, "I sent by express a resignation of a lucrative office, which I have the satisfaction to find accepted, so that I am now free of every tie but that of my duty and obligation to this my native city." Mr. Pitt's committee declared that the freemen were determined to show that the city of Gloucester was not "part and parcel of the Norfolk inheritance." The election was fixed to take place—or rather to commence—on that day, the 19th January. The *Journal* of Monday, January 26, contains no report of the election proceedings, but gives the state of the poll up to the 24th—Mr. Pitt, 709 votes; Mr. Howard, 647; majority for Pitt, 62. Mr. Howard stated in a second address that he had reason to expect from letters sent him by his friends in different parts of the kingdom that his voters would yet overbalance the majority then against him. The poll was therefore kept open, and in the next Monday's *Journal* Mr. Pitt's committee congratulated their fellow-citizens on the near

prospect of success "in the glorious struggle for the maintenance of the rights of the electors, and the support of their dearest privileges against the combined efforts of rank and power." The state of the poll this second week was announced to be—Pitt, 797; Howard, 769. A week later we read—"On Wednesday last (4th Feb.) the long-contested election of a representative for this city was terminated by the expiration of the fifteen days appointed by Act of Parliament for the return of the writ. At the casting up of the poll the Sheriffs declared the numbers to be—For Mr. Pitt, 837; for Mr. Howard, 836. The Sheriffs having made a return in favour of Mr. Pitt, on Thursday he was chaired through the streets of the city amidst the acclamations of his friends, and on Saturday he set off for London to take his seat in Parliament." In the following year, 1790, the True Blue Club was formed to celebrate this victory, and the meetings have been held every year since, and always, when possible, on the 4th of February.

Mr. Pitt seems to have been an intimate and valuable friend of Robert Raikes. In the letters from the latter to the Rev. Mr. Llewelyn, of Leominster, which were lately purchased by Mr. W. Higgs, and which he has kindly placed at our use, we *(Gloucestershire Chronicle)* find that on October 23, 1791, Raikes writes:—"Good Sir,—I here send you a proof of the first sheet of your valuable work. Mr. Pitt, the representative for this city, has given me leave to have the proofs returned under cover to him. You will be pleased, then, to inclose your letter to me, and then, in another sheet of paper, direct it to John Pitt, Esq., M.P., Glocester. This I shall receive free of postage, and will convey the proof to you in franks." At that time the postage between Gloucester and Leominster was 1s. 4d. for a letter weighing an ounce, so that Mr. Pitt's authority to frank Mr. Raikes' correspondence must have been of no little pecuniary advantage to the thrifty printer. The next letter, dated November 16, 1791, and enclosing another proof, is franked, "Free, J. Pitt." The following postcript is attached to a letter dated Jan. 27, 1792:—"As my friend Mr. Pitt is going to London to attend Parliament, please to direct your next letter to Samuel Woodcock, Esq., Postmaster, Glocester;" and on Dec. 15, 1794, in a letter with another proof, he says, "I shall not wait for a frank, as Mr. Woodcock is not at present at home." It appears from the use which Raikes made of his friends (Mr. Pitt and Mr. Woodcock) that, like the wife of another famous "citizen of credit and renown," he had a frugal mind.

GLOCESTRIENSIS.

DCCIX.—SUBSIDY ROLL FOR HARESFIELD, 1327.—(See No. DCXX.) I send you a copy of the subsidy roll for Haresfield, 1 Edw. III., 1327, for insertion in your pages.

Harescombe Rectory, Stroud. J. MELLAND HALL, M.A.

Haresfield.

John de Bohun	x^{s}	viij^{d}	
John Atte Brugge		vij^{d}	
Walter Carpenter	ij	iij	q
William Younge		xviij	ob q
Elianor, who was the wife of Herbert Fitz-John	iij	ix	ob q
Walter atte forde		xv	ob
John Atte Hay	ij	iij	ob q
Walter Dru		xxj	ob q
Henry Younge		ix	ob
Robert Cissorer		xxij	ob
Roger Jones		ix	ob
Robert Cattelyn		xiv	
Nicholas Spakett		xij	
John Partrich		xvj	ob q
Felicia Pie		xix	ob q
Gilbert Pie		xv	
Richard Shern		xxj	
S'ma	xxxv^{s}	xj^{d}	ob' q

DCCX.—Eh Dupree: Monumental Inscription.—On a tablet in the cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral to the memory of Eh Dupree and Cecilia, his wife, it is added that Eh Dupree, their son, "was abused unto death at Hays in y^{e} County of Middlesex, May 24th, 1741, aged 74, and was there buried." To what circumstance does this statement refer?

J. G.

DCCXI.—Two Extracts from the Cranbrook Parish Register, Kent.—These extracts from the Cranbrook register of marriages may some day be useful:—

1666. November 13. M^{r} Jonathan Pleydell, of Hawkhurst, Clerk, son of M^{r} Robert Pleydell, of Stroudwater, in Gloucestershire, Clerk, & M^{rs} Alice Leigh, sole daughter living of John Leigh, Gen^{t}, of Cranbrooke.

1688. February 5. George Hanger, of Dryfield, in the County of Gloucester, Esq^{r}, & M^{ris} Anne Beale, of Glassenbury Place, second Daughter and one of the heiresses of S^{r} John Beale, late of Farningham, dec^{d}.*

Robert Hovenden.

* See No. CCCCXXII. Bigland gives the following inscription, as on a neat marble monument in the chancel of Driffield Church:—"Near this Place | lies the Body of Sir George Hanger, Knight, | who departed this Life the 24th Day of Nov., 1731, | aged 80 Years. | Near this Place | lieth the Body of Dame Ann Hanger, | Relict of Sir George Hanger, Knight. | She was Daughter and Coheiress of | Sir John Beale, of Farningham, | in the County of Kent, Bart., | and departed this Life the 13th Day of November, | 1742, aged 73." Their third son, Gabriel, was Lord Coleraine.—Ed.

DCCXII.—A Cheltenham Catacomb for Sale.—In the *Gloucester Journal*, March 15, 1834, there is an advertisement of the sale by auction of Grovefield Mansion and other property, by order of the assignees of James Pritchit; and Lot 3 is thus described:—"A Catacomb, in Trinity Church, Cheltenham, lately belonging to the said Insolvent, and large enough to receive fifteen coffins."

Cheltoniensis.

DCCXIII.—Paul Bush, Bishop of Bristol.—Can any of the many contributors to *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* give me information relative to the *family* of Paul Bush, the first bishop of Bristol, who, after his resignation of the bishopric, retired to Winterbourne, of which parish he was rector, and died there in 1558?

Cliftoniensis.

DCCXIV.—Nash Court and The Steps, Cam.—(See No. DCLXI.) Some confusion appears to exist between Nash Court and The Steps, which are not far from one another in Lower Cam. The Steps now belongs to W. T. Turner, Esq.; but monuments to members of that gentleman's family in the church and churchyard of Cam describe them as "of Nash Court." Hence it is perhaps that The Steps is sometimes called by that name. But this is clearly an error. Mr. Turner's predecessors in the property, the Trotmans, were ever known as "of The Steps," and are so described on their monuments in the above-named church. How the mistake has arisen it is difficult to say. In point of fact, Nash Court is the small mansion now occupied as a farm-house, which is better known as The Knapp. In the title-deeds of the property, which now belongs to Mr. Pick, of North Nibley, through whose kindness I have had an opportunity of examining them, it is always described as Nash Court, or Nasse Court; and there does not appear to have been any connection between this place and The Steps, except that they were once both residences of the Trotman family. The Trotmans of Nash Court and those of The Steps were, however, practically distinct families. The word "Knap" indicates a knoll or hill; and "Nash," or rather "Nasse," as it is written in the earlier deeds, is probably identical with "ness," a promontory, a word which is familiar in the name of Sharpness. The situation of The Knapp, placed as it is on rising ground at a little distance from the village of Lower Cam, with the evident intention of taking advantage of the fine view from the front of the house, exactly accords with what seems to be the meaning of its two names. On the other hand, The Steps is situated on a lower level near the village, and its position certainly does not agree with the suggested significance of Nash Court.

W. P. W. Phillimore, B.C.L.

DCCXV.—Some Gloucestershire Marriages, 1755-59.—(See No. CCXCIX.) These four announcements are worthy of note:—

1755. On Thursday last was mard. here at the parish church of St. Mary de Load, the Rev. Mr. Meredith, of English Bicknor, to Mrs. Fitch, of this city, a maiden lady, with a handsome fortune.—*Gloucester Journal*, Jan. 28, 1755.

1755. On Tuesday last Edward Chinn, of the Mote, in the parish of Newent, in this county, Gent., was married at the parish church of Westbury to Miss Bridget Aylberton, of the last-mentioned parish, a young lady of great beauty and merit, with a fortune of £4,000. It is remarkable that this couple was married by banns, or, as it is commonly called, was asked in Church.—*Ib.*, Aug. 5, 1755.

1758. On Sunday last was married at the Abbey-Church in Bath, Matthew Sloper, Esq., of Tetbury, in this county, to Miss Kyffin, a fortune of £12,000.—*Ib.*, Dec. 19, 1758.

1759. On Monday last was married at Woodchester, in this county, by the Revd. Mr. Hawker, Rector of that place, Thomas Pettat, Esq., of King Stanley, to Miss Paul (daughter of Onesiphorus Paul, Esq.), a very agreeable young lady, with a fortune of £12,000. [See No. CCXXII.]—*Ib.*, May 29, 1759. C. T. D.

DCCXVI.—"JOHN SANDERS, HIS BOOK, 1712."—(See No. DCLXI.) The following extracts are from a MS., preserved at Siston Court for several generations, but now in the possession of Colonel Hibbert, of Bucknell Manor, Oxfordshire, and entitled "John Sanders, his Book, 1712: the Account of my Travils with my Mistress:" they are inserted here with the sanction of the owner, and will be found a very good appendix to "The Trotman Family." The "mistress" was Sarah, youngest daughter of Samuel Trotman, Esq., of Siston Court, Gloucestershire, and of Bucknell, (who died in 1684), and wife of the learned George Hickes, D.D., Dean of Worcester, 1683-91. EDITOR.

Aug^{t} ye 1. She went in y^{e} Alsebury coach, and I on y^{e} outside, we din'd at y^{e} Crown at Uxbridg, & went that night to S^{r} Richard Holford's* house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, whar we ware welcomely receivd, but found my Lady in aweful condision. we stayed thare til y^{e} 11 of August, then my M^{rs} went with S^{r} Rich^{d} & Lady in their coach, and I on y^{e} outside for Avebury, we sat out on Tuesday, & din'd that day at M^{r} Bolding's, at y^{e} Crown at Slow one mile from Winsor, I saw y^{e} Castle as I past y^{e} road. I lay that night at y^{e} Bare, at Reading, which is a large town, and four Churches in it, it is a good place for trade, y^{e} river of Thames come to it, it is . . . miles from Slow.

Y^{e} 12 we din'd at M^{r} Phillips at y^{e} Bare in Spinumlands, in Nuberry parrish, whare was y^{e} great fight in y^{e} sivil wars, four noble Dukes thare killed and caried into that very house whare I dined, it is . . . . miles from Reading. As I first neare

* Sir Richard married Susannah, third daughter of the above Samuel Trotman.

Nuberry I see y^e^ feilds whare many brave Inglish men weare killed, & much blood was spilt thare. We lay that night at M^r^ Shropshiers at y^e^ Angel in Malbourrow, it is a pretty Town, and a good market, 5 miles from Avebery. Thursday y^e^ 13 about 10, we came to S^r^ Rich. Holford's house in Avebery, it is a noble larg antient seat, built with whit larg stone, it did belong to Lord Stoil, y^e^ late noble Lord Stoil* was born thare, and our Queen Anne dined thare. Avebery is compased about with a wall ditch, which was thrown up in wars they say 1000 years before Christ, thare is two large stons as ye enter y^e^ Town, which they call gates, thare is many larg stons standing up as big as those at Stone edge. One Sunday a coblar was mending of shoos under one of these great stons, y^e^ minute he rose y^e^ ston fell down, and broke in pices on y^e^ very ground whare he sat, which made him see y^e^ great providence of God in preserueing him alive, and so deter him from braking y^e^ Sabbeth, for w^h^ reason he never worked more on y^e^ Sabbeth day. Thare lies thick on y^e^ downs many larg stons w^h^ they call gray wathers. About half a mile from Avebery is a round steepe green hill, under it is said a King fell, being killed in a dredfull bloody fight on those downs was buryed thare, and his men threwe up y^e^ ground on his grave so high as made this hill for a monument to keep his memory.

Aug^t^ y^e^ 22 Jac Rose rid before my M^rs^ and I caried her portemantow on Sir Rich: punch nag, we rid by Alcannons, that is 5 miles from Avebery and through y^e^ Vicese Green w^h^ is one mile from Alcannons, through Pottorn, it is one mile from y^e^ Vicese Tuft. At Pottorn Towns end we see a hare cross y^e^ road before my horse as we ware riding to y^e^ 5 lanes, in y^e^ next lane that turned towards Worton we came to a great depe myer a crosse y^e^ lane, we had no way to ride by, so was forced to pass through it, my M^rs^ got safe through it by God's great mercy, though with great dificulty to y^e^ horse, and daineger to herself, I rid through after, but my horse flundred so very much that his tackel broke, and downe came y^e^ portmantow, and I had a very daingous fall, but God preserved me that I had no hurt. then we rid through Worton, whare I met with a very sevil man w^h^ put my tackle to rites. Worton is 1 mile from Pottorn, next we rid through Masson, it is one mile from Worton. Y^e^ next town we rid through was Coultson, one mile from Masson. then to Tinhead is one mile. we came to Tinheags Court about 12, to M^rs^ Wadman,† whom I did hartily long to see, she rec'd us cherfully, and with a harty welcom. She has a goodly look tho undar a long confinement to her chamber by y^e^ goute.

Aug y^e^ 31. M^r^ Justis Wadman fecht my M^rs^ in his coach and I on y^e^ outside to his house in Imber. Sunday we went to Church

* John, second Lord Stawel, of Somerton.

† Hannah, second daughter of the above Samuel Trotman, and wife of Robert Wadman, Esq., of Imber, Wilts.

thare, in y^e^ which is two noble antient monuments lying cross legged like Knights Templers, under each is a stone sepulchre with y^e^ bones of a body in each of them. We ware nobly entartained by M^r^ Justis Wadman, and on Munday returned in his coach to Tinheads Court.

On Tusday y^e^ 23 of September I waited on my M^rs^ to Imber on y^e^ Down, and returned at night. On Friday I was at Edington Church, whar I see M^rs^ Hannah Wadman's Grave with this inscription writ undar her cotte of arms on her grave stone.

hear lyeth y^e^ body of M^rs^ Hannah Wadman, y^e^ daughter of Robart Wadman of Imber, Esq^r^, by Hannah his wife, who was y^e^ daughter of Samuel Trotman of Bucnell in y^e^ County of Oxon Esq^r^, she had y^e^ misfortuen to break one of y^e^ panbones of her knees, and to dislocate y^e^ other, which caused her to undergo both a long and a tedious confinement, and also to endure much pain and misery; wharfore when it should please God to release her, she being full of hope and trust in his mercy desired that the verse following might be engraved upon her Tombstone; viz, thou shalt make me to hear of joy and gladness, that the bones which thou hast broaken may rejoyce. Psalm y^e^ 51. ye 8 verse. She dyed on y^e^ 9^th^ day of December 1709 in y^e^ 30^th^ year of her age.

On friday y^e^ 26 of September we went from Tinhead with y^e^ Salsbyry Coach to Bath, whare Esquier Trotman's horses and man met us and brought us y^e^ same night to Siston Court, about 9 a clock. Esq^r^ Trotman's house thare is a very large hansom stately great seat, fitt for a noble man to reside in. Queen Ann, y^e^ wife of King Jeames y^e^ first was entertained and lodged thare, one of y^e^ Chambers is still called y^e^ Queens Chamber. It is adorned with a very large bowling green, pleasant walks, and butifull gardens. Y^e^ house is well furnished and adorned with a bundance of pictures, sum of them very valuble, but that which plesed me best was y^e^ noble housekeeping, we ware so luckey on y^e^ 26 of September to come in in y^e^ nick, as half a dozen gentilmen ware carring supper into y^e^ parlar, they ushard my M^rs^ into y^e^ parlar, whare she found a great deal of good company and many kind freinds and relations, thar was y^e^ honourd y^e^ Lady Drake,* y^e^ honourd and very rich Lady Read† with her two eldest daughters who are fine Ladys and vast fortunes and heirss, and y^e^ worshipfull M^r^ Dashwood‡ who is thought will soone marry y^e^ eldest M^rs^ Read, he is y^e^ eldest son of Sir Robart Dashwood of Norbrook he has a vast estate. Thare was like wise y^e^ Lady Holford and Esq^r^

* Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Chief Baron Montagu, widow of Sir William Drake, of Shardeloes, Bucks, and second wife of Samuel Trotman, of Siston, (eldest son of the above Samuel Trotman), and consequently stepmother to the bride.

† Widow of Sir James Read, Bart., of Brocket Hall, Herts.

‡ He *did* marry Dorothea, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir J. Read, Bart. He died, in his father's life-time, at Paris, 1728, and his son James succeeded as second baronet in 1734.

Trotman's daughter,* and Esquier Samuel Trotman† of Bucknell, and as soon as Esq^{r} Trotman of Siston heard my Misstress was thar, he came into y^{e} paller, they ware all very glad to see my Misstress among them and made her exstrordinary welcom. For my part I was conducted by y^{e} Servants into their hall, and I suped with them, about 40 of us, our tables ware plentifull covered, and all y^{e} Servants ware very kind, and took a great deale of care of me, and I lived in great plenty every day thare was a noble large ox killed, beside muton and lam and pigs, and of all sorts of fowls both tame and wilde, with these the slaughter-house and wet larder were plentifully furnisshed, beside red dear and fat dow, and a bundance of sort of fish from sea and freshwater, and of all these I had my shear. On Sunday thare went 6 coach fulls of gentry to Church out of this famely, besides 30 or mo Servants on foot. On y^{e} 4th of October M^{r} Edwerd Trotman‡ came to Siston from Bucknell, on Thursday y^{e} 9 of y^{e} same instant M^{rs} Trotman of Bucnell came to Siston.

On Thursday y^{e} 16 of October 1712 I had the Honour to see M^{rs} Dorothea, y^{e} only cheild of Esq^{r} Trotman of Siston married to Samuel Trotman Esq^{r}, the eldest Son of Lenthall Trotman Esq^{r} of Bucnell, they ware married by Reverrend M^{r} Jonathan Loveingham rector of that Church. The 2 M^{rs} Reads ware bride maids, M^{r} Dashwood, M^{r} Edward Trotman were bride men. Esq^{r} Trotman the bride's father gave her in marridg, and y^{e} bridegroom endowed her with a very rich large gold purs full of gold of several guines. thare ware 8 coach fulls of near relations went out of this family to Church at y^{e} weding, Lady Read Lady Holford and my Mistress rod in y^{e} first coach, they three being the bride's own Aunts, in the next coach rod Esq^{r} Trotman of Siston, Lady Drake and M^{rs} Trotman of bucknell, thay being parants to the bride-growm and bride. in the next coach the Bride and her maids, in the next the Bridegrowm and his men, the other 4 brought the rest of y^{e} company except the foot Servants. the Sollemnity at Church being over, all returned in the same manner as they went.

As the Bride and Bridegrowm entered the hall door, 4 gentilmen held a larg damesk cloth over the Bride and Bridegrowm's head whilst there was a noble large cake broak over their heeds, a set of musissiners being placed in a gallarri over the great stayers welcomed the bride and bridegrowm home in the best manner they could, and played up the dinner, which was very splended and great,

* The Bride, daughter and heiress of Samuel Trotman, of Siston Court, by his first wife Dorothy, daughter of Robert Dring, Esq., of Isleworth.

† The Bridegroom, eldest son and heir of Lenthall Trotman, of Bucknell, who died 1691, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Philips, Esq., of Ickford, Bucks. Lenthall Trotman was second son of the first named Samuel Trotman, and uncle to the bride.

‡ Third son of Lenthall Trotman, of Bucknell. He married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Filmer, Esq., of Amwell Bury, Herts, by Susannah, sister and co-heiress of Lawrence Fiennes, fifth Viscount Saye and Sele. His son, Fiennes Trotman, who died *s.p.* in 1782, eventually inherited the properties of Siston Court and Bucknell, and was succeeded by his nephew, Fiennes Trotman, father of the late Fiennes Trotman, Esq.

so much to be partickularly named. thare was 24 dishes on the Table at the first course besides y^e^ pasty venision and roast beafe on the side board, besides y^e^ changes of fish in the plase of crawfish soup, and red dear in the plase of rich soupe at the lower end. The second course had the same number of dishes as the first, containing great rarities all costly drest. The third course had three large perimids of the finest and best sorts of dride swetmeats, and besides them 16 large chainy dishes of wet swetmeats and gellys and fruits and other things which made y^e^ desart as noble as y^e^ dinner. which beeing ended the hall was soon filled with dancers and the pallear with several sets of card players, al made up out of our own famely, no naibours being thare that day, it being called a priviate weding. Supper time being come the other devirtions ware laide a side to go to that which was as good as the dinner and 2 rich sackposets in noble large silver basans and a riche large bride cake garnished on the top with fine dried sweetmeats stuck very thick on it.

All the family ware presented with fafours from the bride, and I had the honour to have one among the rest. We conclued the evening with danceing and card plying, ringing of bells and drinking helth and joy to the bride and bridegrowm. thus ended the weding day.

On friday the 17. in the morning every chamber window ware surranaded with musick to call us all up. Some of the naibouring gentry came in to joyn in joy and feasting and danceing and carde playing, which passed that day away. M^rs^ Wadman likewise sent a mesenger to congratulate the happy nuptuals, the musick playing us all to sleep.

On Saturday the 18. the musick againe waking us, we got up and spent the day in feasting and jollity. the poor labourars feasted that day with us, which made up our numbar at dinner of 115. besides 50 poore served at y^e^ door, we ware mery and jovyal, some at cards, others danceing, I made one of them, when quite tierd with that we went to bed, all being surfited with the noys of mvsick night and day, the musissions ware then Discharged.

On Sunday the 19 the forane man cook who had been hear to assist Lady Drake's cook the three grand festifal days returned home. On the same day our useual numbour went to Church, that is 6 coachfulls of gentry besides a great number of Servants on foot. M^r^ Thomas Loveinghame preached a weding Sermon to us, his text was in the 5 Chapter of proverbs and the 18 & 19 verses. Several naibouring gentry came in to dine, two great tabells full in y^e^ Servants hall.

October the 20 on Monday the rich Lady Read, her two rich daughters and M^r^ Dashwood went from Siston, they went in the Honourd Lady Drake's coach and 6 horses, then in the Lady Read's mourning coach and her 4 horses with two of Lady Drake's aded to them went the Lady Read's waiting gentilwomen, they all went

to Sir Robart Dashwood's house in Norbrooke, and as they went up Hinton hill, the Lady Read's mourning coach being infirm, the perch broke, the gentilwomen had been left in the dirt, but they sent to Badmenton to the Duke of Buford for his calash, and so got well to Siseter by 9 a clocke at night. Sir Allexsandr Comens dined hear that day.

On Tuesday 21. many more contry gentry came in to diner, the dromers came also, to sallute the bride and bridegrowm with their sound.

DCCXVII.—Christmas Steps, Bristol.—Mr. John Taylor has stated in his *Book about Bristol* (1872), p. 205, that the almost obliterated inscription over the sedilia or cavities, situated on the chapel [of the Three Kings of Cologne] side of the first descent of Christmas Steps, or Queen Street, was thus deciphered in 1855 :— "This Street was S . . . . pered Done and finished September 1669 the R. Worspfl. Thomas Steven Esqre then Mayor, Humphrey Little, and Richard Hart Sheriffs, Knt and Barronet, Mayor Elect, Charles Powell and Edw. Horne Sheriffes Elect of this City. By and at the cost of Jonathan Blackwell Esqre, Formerly Sherriffe of this city, and afterwards alderman of the city of London : and by ye said Sir Robt. Yeamans, when Mayor and alderman of this city named Queen Streete." The semicircular niches beneath agree in style and date with this inscription. The seats have recently been restored ; and the inscription above the six "on the chapel side" now reads thus :—"A.D. | Rebuilt | 1881. | This Streete was steppered done | & Finished September, 1669. | The Right Worp^{fl} Thomas Stevens, | Esq^{r}, Then Mayor, Hvmphry Little, | and Richard Hart, Sheriffes. the | Right Worp^{fl} Robert Yeamans, | Kn^{t} & Barronet, Mayor Elect, Charles | Powell and Edward Horne, Sherriffes | Elect of this Citty. | By and at the Cost of Ionathan | Blackwell, Esq^{r}, Formerly Sherriffe | of this Citty, and afterwards | Alderman of the Citty of London, | & by y^{e} said Sir Robert Yeamans, when | Mayor and Alderman of this Citty, | named Qveene Streete." |

This Sir Robert Yeamans (of whom mention has been made in No. DLIV.) was committed to the Tower of London in 1670 on the complaint of Sir John Knight, that he, as well as the mayor and council of the city, was "fanatick." The falsity of the accusation having been proved, the informer was forced to apologize on his knees to the king, before whom the indictment had been made. Yeamans returned on the 21st of February, and was honourably brought into Bristol with 220 horse ; "but the said Sir John Knight came to Lawford's Gate, and privately passed over the water to his own house in Temple Street."

In 1643, Colonel Lunsford was shot on Christmas Steps, which were long afterwards known as Lunsford's Stairs (Steep Street, which was close at hand, having proved a specially fatal pass) ; and

the earlier days of Chatterton's apprenticeship were spent in the office of Lambert, his master, somewhere on the Steps, but the house is now unidentified.

G. A. W.

DCCXVIII.—A Curious Device.—In Atkyns' *Gloucestershire*, p. 259 (ed. 1768), under the head of Kingswood Abbey, there is this statement:—"There is carved, and still remaining over the kitchen chimney of the abbey, a Tyger, an Hart, an Ostrich, a Mermaid, an Ass, and a Swan; the first letters of which creatures spell Thomas, the name of the lord Berkeley, who was a considerable benefactor and patron to that foundation." More than a century and a half having elapsed since Sir Robert Atkyns wrote what I have quoted, any further particulars will be acceptable.

Antiquarius.

DCCXIX.—A Gloucestershire Woman.—A correspondent, nearly four years ago, wrote thus to the *Times*:—Lady Stradbroke, in the *Times* of December 31 [1878], urging, necessarily enough, her fellow-women to give more help to their poorer sisters, says—"Ready-made clothes are an immense boon to the poor; the over-worked mother has hardly time to mend and darn, and bake, and wash, and nurse the baby, much less to make clothes for herself and husband and children." I can give her an instance of this and more being done. "The mother," who never thought about the word "over-worked," was a Gloucestershire woman, whose life was well known to my family and myself. She married at 18, her husband being about the same age. His wages as an agricultural labourer were never more than 15s. a week. She worked in the fields from eight to six, earning 10d. a day. She brought up nine children, made and mended all the clothes worn by them, her husband, and herself, until her sons and daughters were old enough to get their own. She was always up at five, washing-days at four. Went to bed between nine and ten. In harvest-time she would get the children up at two, be off with them to any field within walking distance, and begin gleaning as soon as it was light. On Saturdays her field-work was over at one, after which she would walk to Bristol, three miles, carrying often a basket of clothes for a neighbouring laundress, buy her "marketing," as she called it, and carry home, with the rest of her little parcels, two pecks of flour. On Saturday evenings she baked, and would sometimes make a pair of trousers or a smock-frock, besides washing and ironing a few things that the children wanted for Sunday, and often working till midnight. She was a very regular attendant at the church services, which were a real pleasure to her. There were few gifts in her days; her only ones were, on the 30th of January in each year, a loaf of bread and material for one shirt. Her children began to work "almost as soon as they could toddle," as one of them told me to-day. I may add that she was a strong, handsome,

cheerful woman to the last, and lived to a good old age. Her children grew up respectable men and women, and her now numerous grandchildren are, without exception, the same, some of them in good positions, and all with a great capacity for work.

J. G.

DCCXX.—Alderman Pearce, of Randwick, Australia.—Many years ago, Mr. Simeon H. Pearce, of Randwick, Gloucestershire, emigrated to Australia, settled near Sydney, and founded a prosperous village or township, which he named after his native place. The Australian Randwick seems to be now a very rising and flourishing quarter, as may be inferred from a well-printed local journal, the *Redfern and Suburban Times*. From a number dated February 19, 1881, I observe that the Bishop of Sydney, who resides at Bishop's Court, Randwick, was to sail for England on the 10th of March, accompanied by "an old and much respected citizen, Mr. S. H. Pearce, J.P." A well deserved compliment is paid to Mr. Pearce :—"This gentleman is known as the founder of the Randwick municipality, and his long association with the borough, and the great interest he has at all times evinced for its general advancement, together with his kind and genial disposition, have elicited the intention of the aldermen and their friends to tender Mr. Pearce a public banquet, and present him with an illuminated address. The date is fixed for Monday, the 7th of March." From other items relating to our Australian namesake, it appears that a large structure, to answer the threefold purpose of council chamber, public library, and public hall, is being erected, and also that a rail for running tramcars from Randwick to Coogee Bay, which seems to have been for some time in contemplation, is now in active progress. The same number contains an account of a municipal contest, which would probably have little interest here, but which at all events shows that the trans-Pacific township founded by the Randwick emigrant, is in a flourishing condition.

J. G.

To the foregoing may be appended a paragraph or two from an article in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, May 7, 1881, headed "A Distinguished Gloucestershire Emigrant":—"The manners and customs of some of the people locally known as 'the Runnickers, Stockingers, and Whiteshill chaps'—that is, persons who live in the villages of Randwick, Stockend, and Whiteshill, on the hills between Haresfield, Stonehouse, and Stroud—have often been a source of scandal* to their neighbours, and their habits and

* Not so with Mr. John Randall, who died August 5, 1839, and whose remains lie in the churchyard of North Bradley, near Trowbridge. The epitaph on his tombstone is given as a specimen of churchyard literature unhappily not yet extinct :—

"Here lies the remains of poor John Randall,
To all the world he was no Scandle;
Here he lays beneath these Stones,
With the Blessing of God to rest his bones."

His father, John Randall, senr., it may be noted, died November 4, 1846, aged 102 years, and was buried in the same grave. Though not stated, it is presumed that he likewise was "no scandle."

domestic relations have formed the subject of rhymes which are not exactly fit for eyes or ears polite. But, judging from Sydney papers which we received this week, Randwick has produced at least one man of whom any community might well be proud.* About forty years ago a young man named Simeon H. Pearce left Randwick for New South Wales, and when he landed he was friendless and almost penniless. He has, however, founded a town which he has named Randwick, after his birthplace. This antipodean Randwick is close to the seashore, near Sydney, and is styled the 'Brighton' of Australia. 'Mr. Alderman Pearce' is now on his voyage to re-visit England, if he has not already arrived, he and Mrs. Pearce having been entertained on the 7th of March last at a public banquet in new Randwick, and presented with an illuminated address, expressing the warmest good wishes of their friends and neighbours."

The chairman, Mr. John See, M.L.A., took the opportunity of mentioning that Randwick was the first municipality incorporated under the Act, the petition in favour of its incorporation having been drawn up by Mr. Pearce in 1858 or 1859; that its boundaries were fixed through his instrumentality, and that he might therefore fairly be regarded the father of it; that shortly after the incorporation of the borough, an election for councillors was held, when Mr. Pearce was returned at the head of the poll, and that at the first meeting of the councillors he was elected their chairman; that subsequently he drew up the by-laws of the municipality, and was appointed by the corporation their honorary surveyor, which office he held for many years; that with the exception of three years, he held the position of alderman continuously, and his fellow-aldermen esteemed him so highly that they elected him mayor five times; and that he deserved the greatest credit for keeping the attractiveness of the place, very appropriately named after his birthplace, continually before the public. Mr. H. Clarke, M.L.A., remarked, that, as their chairman had said, Mr. Pearce was truly the father of Randwick. Thirty years ago, when the country was nothing but bush, he, with great foresight, selected the present position for a township, and since then, besides assisting to promote the prosperity of the place in general, he had been instrumental in the erection in it of one of the grandest charitable institutions of the colony—the Asylum for Destitute Children; and to the support of this institution he had devoted his energies and time for twenty years. He was also instrumental in having a church of handsome proportions erected on one of their most beautiful positions, and in every stage of their progress, morally and socially, he had given a helping hand; he had been, too, a good colonist, and, although not connected with political life, had always furthered what he conceived would advance the interests of the colony. He (Mr. Clarke) trusted that

* The Rev. Joseph White, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Laudian Professor of Arabic, in the University of Oxford, who was born about the year 1745, and died May 22, 1814, without issue, was another Randwick worthy. See No. CCCLXXXV.

he would have a safe voyage to the old country, and a pleasant sojourn in it, and that he would return renovated in health and spirits to the land of his adoption. Mr. Pearce, "moved with feelings of joy in the anticipation of meeting beloved friends in England, and with sorrow at parting from true and well-known friends in New South Wales," replied, that forty years had elapsed since as a boy he decided to visit the shores of that great country. No little opposition was raised against his coming by his family and friends in old Randwick in England; but, although only in his twenty-first year, he possessed—or he thought he did—that courage and enterprise which were characteristics of the nation to which he belonged, and he succeeded in overcoming opposition. Having committed his case to the One who ruleth all things, he started in August, 1841, for the colony, and reached it after a tedious voyage of four and a half months. He arrived without a friend and with only one pound in his pocket, and knew not where to go, or what to do; and although during his first experiences in the colony he had many ups and downs, many lights and shadows to encounter, he was never forsaken, and had always enjoyed the confidence of those with whom he came in contact. During his course in the colony he had held many commissions under the Great Seal, and had been entrusted with several important matters in connection with various Governments, and he might say with some feeling of gratification, that although he had never courted any man's favour, nor feared any man's frown, he had never received a rebuff. He had done his duty, as far as he could, conscientiously to all parties. Providence had dealt very liberally with him, had cheered him on his course, and given him every blessing he could desire; and above all the blessings bestowed upon him was a good wife. He felt deeply honoured at the committee having given her an opportunity to be present, and in the mayor having decided to admit ladies to the banquet. He was gratified to say that he, as mayor of the borough, was the first in the colony to allow ladies to vote at municipal elections.

"We believe," adds the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, "Mr. Alderman Pearce comes from a family who have for generations held the office of parish clerk at Randwick, and that, as a boy, he received much kindness from the Rev. John Elliott, the venerable vicar, who has held his office for the long period of sixty-two years, having been instituted to the living in 1819. [See No. CCCLXXXV.] It appears from a published narrative that Mr. Pearce was put to work at a very early age, and that when he was 15 years old he was apprenticed to a local seedsman. He had always attended Randwick Church Sunday School, but being destitute of any knowledge of writing and arithmetic, except what he had acquired by writing with chalk, charcoal, &c., he induced the master of the parish school to open a night school for lads, and became himself the first and oldest scholar. On his arrival in the colony he worked as a

gardener, but was subsequently appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands, and he has held several other Government offices. He returned to England in 1857, and received a warm welcome in his native village, and no doubt an equally hearty reception will now be accorded to him." It has been so.

EDITOR.

DCCXXI.—THE CHAPEL OF BERKELEY CASTLE.—Messrs. Middleton & Son, of Cheltenham, have this year (1882) carried out an important work in the Chapel of Berkeley Castle for Lord Fitzhardinge. The roof of the chamber, which dates from the 15th century, is very interesting, the beams and ribs forming the panelling being carved with Scripture texts. The ends of the oak beams supporting the roof had become decayed, and the condition of the whole consequently dangerous. Some years ago the timbers would have been taken down without much compunction, and there would have been a great antiquarian loss. The architects sought to avoid this, and succeeded very ingeniously. The lead was stripped off the exterior, and then strong beams, strengthened with boiler plates, were fixed above the roof, and the roof itself suspended therefrom at the necessary points with wrought iron stirrups. The boarding, &c., for the new lead covering now rests on this, and the parapet prevents any trace of the new work being seen from below.

G. A. W.

DCCXXII. — FROCESTER CHAPEL. — The parish church of Frocester, situated at some distance from the village, was allowed to fall into decay, so much so that in the Ordnance Survey (1835) it is marked as "St. Peter in Ruins." A small chapel-of-ease in the village took its place, and is thus referred to by Bigland (1791), with engravings of both buildings:—"In the last century it was thought expedient to build the chapel now frequented; for which purpose the site was given by Anne Baroness Dowager Brooke; where all parochial offices are now performed, except sepulture." But some years ago the ancient parish church was restored, or rather rebuilt; and the chapel has been allowed to fall into disuse. Perhaps it was the fact of the former having always continued to be the burial-place for Frocester that caused the manifest inconvenience of its position to be disregarded.

The chapel is a building of no small interest, as it appears, both inside and outside, to have undergone little, if any, alteration since it was erected in the beginning of the seventeenth century. We have few examples of new churches of that period, and very few indeed have come down to us without considerable changes. The exterior is of unpretending character, and presents a barn-like appearance, which may perhaps account for the little interest that seems to be taken in it. But a visit made to it last summer (1882) revealed the fact, that it possesses some highly interesting

ecclesiastical features. At present it is totally neglected, and falling into decay, and bids fair to become as much a ruin as the parish church was in times past. There is no footpath in the yard, and at the time of my visit the doorway was overgrown with nettles and brambles. The door itself was unfastened, and anyone might enter without let or hindrance. The building, which is of small size, consists of a well-proportioned nave and chancel, with a bell-turret containing two bells, on the eastern gable of the nave. The walls are built of rubble, and the roofs covered with the usual stone tile of the district. The interior presents indeed a most dreary spectacle, that cannot by any means be considered creditable to the parish of Frocester. The windows are broken, and the woodwork is falling to pieces. The place is dirty; books are lying about; and on the communion-table there is an old prayer book, which has probably been lying there ever since the last celebration of the service. In a gallery at the west end there is one of those barrel organs so common in small country churches about fifty years ago; it gave out a very dismal wheezing sound in response to efforts to turn the handle. The pulpit stands on the north side of the chancel arch. The font, carved like most seventeenth-century fonts, is evidently co-eval with the building, and stands opposite the entrance. The pews are of unpainted oak, of the old-fashioned kind, with doors, but not excessively high. But the most remarkable feature of the building is undoubtedly the roof, which, in both the nave and chancel, is a fine piece of woodwork. It may be described as a "cradle roof," panelled, with well-carved bosses at the intersections of the beams. The wall-plate also is well-carved; and altogether, the roof forms an example of good work rarely found at so late a date as that assigned to the erection of this chapel. There is only one monument in the building, to the memory of a gentleman who was buried in the old churchyard.

Frocester Chapel is really worthy of a careful restoration; not such a restoration as refitting the interior according to the latest nineteenth-century ideas of ecclesiastical art, but the putting the present building and fittings into repair, and even retaining the old-fashioned pews. Examples of church architecture of the seventeenth century are not so numerous that we can afford to lose even a single specimen. The reparation of this building would, moreover, be undoubtedly a great convenience to the parishioners of Frocester, as at present in bad weather attendance at their parish church must be practically denied them.

W. P. W. Phillimore, B.C.L.

DCCXXIII.—Robert Dinwiddie, Esq., Governor of Virginia. —In one of the porches of the parish church of Clifton, Bristol, there is a large-sized mural slab (which was transferred from the old church to its present position), with this inscription, the arms having disappeared:—"In this church are deposited the remains

of | Robert Dinwiddie, Esq^{r}, formerly Governor of Virginia, | who deceased July 27th, 1770, in the 78th year of his age. | The annals of that country will testify | with what judgement, activity, and zeal he exerted himself in the publick cause, | when the whole North American Continent was involved | in a French and Indian war. | His rectitude of conduct in his Government, | and integrity in other publick employments, | add a lustre to his character, which was revered while he lived, | and will be held in estimation whilst his name survives. | His more private virtues, and the amiable social qualities he possess'd, | were the happiness of his numerous friends and relations, | many of whom shared his bounty, | all lament his loss. | As his happy dispositions for domestic life | were best known to his affectionate wife and daughters, | they have erected this monument | to the memory of his conjugal and paternal love, | which they will ever cherish and revere | with that piety and tenderness he so greatly merited. |

"Farewell, blest shade! no more with grief opprest,
Propitious angels guide thee to thy rest!"

A copy of the foregoing inscription having been made (Sept. 15, 1882), and forwarded to Mr. R. A. Brock, of Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A., Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Virginia Historical Society, this reply, dated October 6, has been received: —"I am very much obliged for your kind letter and its most welcome enclosure; and for the relief which your offer seems to promise, of an anxiety which has oppressed me, that I might not in time be able to secure the data on which to base an adequate biographical sketch of Governor Dinwiddie, as a proper introduction to the 'Papers,' which I am preparing for the press under the auspices of our Society. You will indeed confer a great favor on me, if you can procure me information of the early life of Gov. Dinwiddie, and of of his first residence in Virginia; and can place me in correspondence with his present representatives, so that an application for a copy of his portrait, to accompany the forthcoming volume, may be facilitated. To stimulate these offices with them, I can assure them of a somewhat gratifying return; the 'Papers' enabling me to clear the memory of the Gov. of the malignant aspersions of his enemies, by whom he was charged with the misapplication of £20,000, entrusted to him for the defence of the colonies, and which charge has unfortunately been accredited by the compilers of some biographical dictionaries. I think I can abundantly vindicate his whole course, and establish a character of untiring energy, unusual zeal, minute attention, and self-abnegation. In personal service, he appears by his record to have been by far the most active and zealous of our colonial governors. I had information some time since from Dr. Dinwiddie Brazier Phillips, late Surgeon of the U.S. Navy, and a descendant of the niece of Gov. D., that in 1854 he met in London Genl. Gilbert Hamilton

Dinwiddie, Commissary-General of the British Army; and that having been invited to that gentleman's residence, he saw there the portrait of Gov. Dinwiddie and various personal belongings. He informed me that Gen. D. had since died, but that he left a son, a lieutenant in the army. You will confer a great favor on both myself and the Society at large, if you can succeed in securing what is desired for the book. I should be glad to give some account of the daughters of Gov. D., and, indeed, to make the sketch as full and generally interesting as possible."

It is hoped that Mr. Brock's letter will be the means of eliciting the information he desires; and with this in view, it has been printed. *Bis dat qui cito dat.* Meanwhile the following particulars may possibly prove acceptable to him:—

"Whitehall, July 20 [1751]. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint Rob. Dinwiddie, Esq., to be Lieut. Gov. of his majesty's colony and dominion of Virginia in America, in room of Sir Wm. Gooch, Bart."—*Gent. Mag.* (1751), xxi. 333.

"Gov. Dinwiddie's Speech to the Assembly of Virginia."—*Ib.* (1755), xxv. 304.

"[Died] July 28 [1770]. Robert Dinwiddie, Esq., late governor of Virginia."—*Ib.* (1770), xl. 393.

"[Married] Aug. 13 [1771]. Archibald Hamilton, Esq., of the Isle of Man, to Miss Dinwiddie, daughter of the late Governor of Virginia."—*Ib.* (1771), xli. 378.

The Rev. George Wilkins, M.A., Rector of St. Michael's, Bristol, *b.* 1743, *m.* 1st, Mary, dau. of John Dinwiddie, Esq., by whom (apparently) he had no issue.—Burke's *Landed Gentry* (1849), i., 329.

Mr. Dinwiddie, as recorded on his monument, was buried at Clifton; but whether he died there, and if so, whether he had been more than a visitor (like many in those days) to the Hotwells, is yet to be ascertained. Mr. Brock has very ably edited for the Virginia Historical Society the first volume of *The Official Letters of Alexander Spotswood, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Virginia, 1710-1722* (Richmond, 1882); and, as mentioned above, he has now *The Records of the Administration of Lieut.-Governor Robert Dinwiddie, 1752-1757*, in active preparation. EDITOR.

DCCXXIV.—THE DAUNT FAMILY.—I send a query to which I am anxious to have a reply. From Thomas Daunt, of Owlpen, Gloucestershire, and of Gortigrenane, co. Cork, who died in 1670, is descended the elder branch of the family, which can be traced from the present time to Simon Daunt, of co. Gloucester, who was living in 1380. From William Daunt, of Tracton Abbey, co. Cork, who died in 1676, is descended the present holder of that property; but as you will see in the accompanying pedigree, there is a link wanting to connect this William with the above-named Simon. There was a James Daunt, high sheriff of co. Cork, who was living

in 1606 and 1642: he was of Tracton; but we do not know from whom he sprang, or who may be his descendants. If any of your readers can supply the link to connect the younger branch of the family with the elder, or will suggest any means by which I may be likely to obtain the desired information, I shall be much obliged. I do not see that the question can be clearly set before the reader in any other way than by inserting what follows, in addition to what I have written:—

Simon Daunt, of co. Gloucester, living in 1380, *m.*————, and had a son,

Nicholas, *m.* Alice, dau. of Jno. de Tracy, of Sudeley and Toddington, co. Gloucester, ancestor of Lord Sudeley; and had a son,

Nicholas, living in 1446, *m.* Alice, dau. and heiress of Sir Walter Jordan, Knt., of Camme, Dorset, and had, with Nicholas, another son,

John, *m.* Anne, dau. of Robert Stawel, of Cotherston, Somerset, ancestor of the Lords Stawel, of Somerton, and had, with younger children, Thomas, Stephen, Mary, Maud, and Alice, a son,

John, *m.* Margaret, dau. and sole heiress of Robt. Owlpen, of Owlpen, co. Gloucester; *d.* 1522, having had, with John, George, Robert, William, Jane, and Alice, a son,

Christopher, lord of the manor of Owlpen, *m.* Anne, dau. of Giles Bassett, of Yewley, co. Gloucester; *d.* 1542, having had, with William, Giles, and Alice (wife of John Rogers), a son,

Thomas, of Owlpen, *m.* Alice, dau. of Wm. Throckmorton, of Tortworth, co. Gloucester; *d.* 1573, having had issue, with three daughters, four sons,

1. Henry, of Owlpen, *m.* ——— Hussey, but *d.* without male issue.
2. Thomas, of Owlpen, Tracton Abbey, and Gortigrenane (the last of these having been purchased in 1595 from Sir Warham St. Leger), *m.* Mary, dau. of Bryan Jones, of Glamorganshire (M.P. for Baltimore, 1630), and had, with a daughter, Margaret (wife of Barachia Baker, of Carrigrohane), a son,
   Thomas, of Owlpen and Gortigrenane, *m.* Catherine, dau. of John Clayton, of Cheshire (aunt of Col. Randolph Clayton, and *d.* 1675); he *d.* 1670, leaving issue, as already mentioned.
3. Giles.
4. William, *m.* Mary, dau. of Thos. Hutton, of Hutton, Yorkshire, and had two sons,
   1. William, *m.* Mary, dau. of Isham Nowell.
   2. Thomas, (?) of Kinsale, co. Cork, *m.* Susan, dau. of —— Curle, and had issue.

James Daunt, of Tracton Abbey, as stated above, was high sheriff of co. Cork, and was living in 1606 and 1642.

William Daunt, of Tracton Abbey, *m.* Jane, dau. of John D'Olbear, who *d.* 1680; he *d.* 1676, leaving issue.

The query is—How was this William connected with the above-named William, who married Mary Nowell?

JOHN DAUNT.

Wheatley Hill, Trimdon Grange, Co. Durham.

DCCXXV.—THE RECTORS OF HARESCOMBE AND PITCHCOMBE.—The following list of the Rectors, with the date of each appointment, and Patrons (so far as they have been ascertained), is, it will be allowed, a great improvement on the details given by Atkyns and Bigland, which are few and unsatisfactory:—

DATES.	RECTORS.	PATRONS.
1320 (ante)	John, "Persona ecclie de Harsecombe." (*Pedes Finium*, 13 Edw. II.)	
1324, 17 Edward II.	Sir Roger de Cardoyl	Prior and Convent of Lanthony, on nomination of Sir John le Rous.
1328, 2 Edward III.	Sir Henry de Houton.	
1362, 35 Edward III.	Sir William Fremon	Prior and Convent of Lanthony, on nomination of ——.
1380, 3 Richard II.	Sir John Lemynster.	
1380, 3 Richard II.	Sir Thos. Brokkebury	Prior and Convent of Lanthony, on nomination of Sir Andrew Herle, lord of Harescombe.
1404, 5 Henry IV.	Sir John Clerk	Prior and Convent of Lanthony, on nomination of ——.
1409, 10 Henry IV.	Sir John Uppyngton	Ditto.
1420, 6 Henry V.	Sir — Bernewald	Ditto.
1439, 17 Henry VI.	Sir James Cadde	Prior and Convent of Lanthony, on nomination of Thos. Mylle, lord of Harescombe.

* * * *

	Sir John Ladde.	
1512.	Sir Wm. Nicholson	Prior and Convent of Lanthony, on nomination of Edward Myll, lord of Harescombe.
3 Henry VIII.		

* * * *

1548	William Okey (Harescombe). J. Dumbell (Pitchcombe).	
2 Edward VI.		
1550	John Hartland (Pitchcombe)	Edw. Mill, Arm.
4 Edward VI.		
1551	William Corbet (Harescombe)	Ditto.
5 Edward VI.		
1569	R. Rawlyns	Thos. Mill, Esq.
11 Elizabeth.		
1577	Peter Hogge.	
19 Elizabeth.		
1596	John Rowles	Thos. Mill, Esq.
38 Elizabeth.		
1606	Peter Hogge	Ditto.
3 James I.		
1612	Thomas Lloyde	Thos. Mill, Esq., and Wm., his son.
9 James I.		
1669	Richard Horston.	
Charles II.		
1684	Thomas Stock	Wm. Mill, Gent.
Charles II.		
1696	Charles Stock, Jun	Chas. Stock, Sen., Clerk.
7 Wm. & Mary.		
1708	Jonathan Blagge, B.A.	
6 Anne.		
1726	Thomas Rawlins	Mary Blagge, Widow.
1740	Richard Bridges, B.A.	
1741	Charles Neale, B.A.	
1769	Rice Jones	John Purnell, Esq., and Elizabeth Purnell, Spinster.
1791	Charles Wallington, M.A.	Thos. Purnell Purnell, Esq.
1804	William James, M.A.	Ann Purnell, Widow.
1825	Marlow W. Wilkinson, B.D.	Mrs. Purnell.
1867	Wm. Melland, M.A.	Rev. Wm. Melland.
1868	Edward Lewis, M.A.	Ditto.
1879	John Melland Hall, M.A.	Ditto.

Harescombe Rectory, Stroud. J. Melland Hall, M.A.

The inscription over the grave of the Rev. Charles Neale in the churchyard of Harescombe has been given in No. DXCIII.

In the chancel of Harescombe Church these inscriptions may be seen:—

"In | memory of | Charles Stock, | jun., Rector de Harscombe. | He departed this life y^e^ 2^d^ day | of February, in the year $170\frac{7}{8}$, | aged near fifty-three years. | In memory of Mary, | the wife of Charles Stock, jun^r^, | who departed this life July y^e^ 6, | An^o^ Do^ni^ 1709, aged 48. |

"Here lies a woman
Free from pride & strife,
The best of mothers,
And a loveing wife."

"In memory | of the Rev^end^ M^r^ Jonathan Blagge, B.A., | Rector of Harscombe and | Pitchcombe eighteen years, | who departed this life | Aug^st^ 31, 1726, | ætatis suæ 62."

In Pitchcombe Church there is a tablet thus inscribed:— "Sacred | to the memory of | the Rev^d^ William James, M.A., | nearly twenty years | Rector of this parish, | & of Evenlode, | in the County of Worcester, | who died Dec^r^ 11^th^, 1824, | aged 58 years. | Also of William, his eldest son, | who died May 4^th^, 1815, | aged 13 years. | And of Anne, the wife of the Rev^d^ W. James, | who died at Evenlode, Feb^ry^ 5^th^, 1861. | Likewise of Anne, wife of Rob^t^ D'Oyly, Esq^r^, | daughter of the above, who died January, 1830, | aged 28 years."

By Mr. James' "laudable and zealous exertions" the present church of Pitchcombe was erected in 1819; and a copy of the inscription to that effect has been given in No. LXXXIII.

For several particulars of the Rev. Marlow Watts Wilkinson, B.D., who was likewise Rector of Uley, see No. DCXXVI., p. 168.

Richard Capel, "Minister and Physician," lived and died at Pitchcombe, and was buried in the churchyard, where there is a tomb with a characteristic inscription; but he had not been the incumbent of the parish.

EDITOR.

DCCXXVI.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE BEQUESTS TO HERTFORDSHIRE PARISHES.—(1) Dame Mary Cooper, widow, younger daughter and coheir of Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden, in 1632, granted by deed to trustees the annual sum of £20, arising out of certain lands, &c., in the county of Gloucester, one-half of which was to be given to the poor of Watford, and the other half to the poor of King's Langley. The two amounts of £10 are given at Christmas in clothing. (2) Henry Smith, of London, by deed dated 20th October, 1620, gave his estate at Longney, co. Gloucester, to trustees, that they should distribute the profits thereof among the poor of twenty-three parishes, of which King's Langley was one. The amount which this parish now receives, is £10 3s. 6d. per annum, which sum is distributed among the poor in clothing.

There was once a royal palace at King's Langley. In a tomb in the parish church were discovered, in 1877, the remains of Edmund of Langley, who was born at the Palace, his second wife, Isabella of Castile, and another lady. H. C. W.

DCCXXVII.—Arms and Crest of King Family.—(See No. DXV.) I am much obliged for the insertion of my King inquiry, but since sending it, I have ascertained at the Heralds' College that the arms were originally granted to a Suffolk family of the name, and that the chevron should be plain, not engrailed. The engrailed chevron, however, is mentioned several times in Burke's *Armory*; and therefore the query may perhaps bring some information.

Watlington, Norfolk. W. L. King.

DCCXXVIII.—Broadsides relative to Sir Thomas Overbury.—(Reply to No. DCLXX.) If your correspondent had examined Mr. Lemon's *Catalogue* a little more closely, he might have found mention of the following two (pp. 45, 46), in addition to the four he has given :—

(5) *The picture of the unfortunate gentleman, Sir Gervis Elvies, Knight, late Leiftenant of his Majesties Tower of London.* Sir Jervis Elvies led to execution by two clergymen, November 20, 1615. Printed at London in the Black-Friers by Paul Boulenger, 1615.

(6) *James Franklin, a Kentishman of Maidstone, his owne Arraignment, Confession, Condemnation, and Judgment of Himselfe, whilst hee lay Prisoner in the Kings Bench for the Poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury. Hee was executed the 9 of December, 1615.* Imprinted at London for J. T.

"This," as Mr. Lemon has observed, "is the last of the series of Broadsides relative to the dismal and disgusting tragedy of Sir Thomas Overbury. The subject has recently received much elucidation from the pen of Andrew Amos, Esq., [late Member of the Supreme Council of India,] in his work called *The Great Oyer of Poisoning: the Trial of the Earl of Somerset for the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury*, 8vo., London, 1846." A.H.

DCCXXIX.—Oldbury-on-Severn Church Font.—(See No. CCLVIII.) The present Grecian font in Oldbury Church was placed there long prior to thirty or forty years ago, and the Early English one, which it no doubt superseded, was left out in the churchyard, where it was sunk in the ground, and used as a cistern for the water from the roof, until it was removed, by permission of the late vicar, about twenty years ago, and placed in its present position in the garden of Thornbury Castle. It is to be hoped that when the church is restored this old font may be reinstated.

Thornbury. Henry H. Lloyd.

DCCXXX.—The Staples Family, of Yate Court.—In a church near Yate Court (which, I understand, is now a farmhouse) there is a tomb with an inscription on brass to the father of the first Sir Thomas Staples, Bart., and his two wives. The date is about 1600 or 1620. I was not aware until a few days ago that this Sir Thomas had two sons, the elder of whom (Alexander, who died before his father, and whose will is dated 26 May, 1665,) left two daughters, one of whom (Elizabeth) is said to have inherited the English estates. If in the course of your researches you come upon any information respecting the descendants, if any, of that lady, or what became of the property, I shall feel much obliged for it. In Burke's *Landed Gentry* (1848), vol. iii., p. 297, under the head of Staples-Browne, there is an account of the property, which appears at one time to have been considerable.

Lissan, Co. Tyrone. N. A. Staples.

As mentioned by Rudder, p. 854, in his account of Yate, "one of the lord Berkeleys built a handsome seat here, which was called Yate Court. It was moated round, and Maurice lord Berkeley, the fifth of that name, resided there some time. It was garrisoned by the parliament's forces in the great civil war, who burnt it, and it was never rebuilt afterwards." According to the same good authority, "there is [1779] a large brass plate fixt upon a flat stone [in the church], upon which are engraven the figures of a man between his two wives, Avis and Elizabeth, with eleven children, and under them this inscription:—

'Corpus Alexandri Staples lapis iste tuetur:
Spiritus ætherea sede beatus erit.
Rursus supremum tuba cum taratantara clanget,
Spiritui junget mortua membra Deus.
Tercentum lustris octodenoque fluente,
Bernardi, a Christo, concidit ipse die.
Saxum hoc mæsta suo ponebat Eliza marito,
Conjugij signum quod pietatis erit.
22° Augusti, 1590.'"

Someone may perhaps be able to supply the information desired by Sir N. A. Staples. Editor.

DCCXXXI.—An old Quack Advertisement.—That the modern vendor of patent medicines has made little, or no advance in the art of puffing, appears from the following quack advertisement in *Mercurius Publicus*, No. 47, Nov. 22, 1660:—

"A Compendious Declaration of the most admirable Virtues of the Magnetical or Antimonical Cup, prepared and made by Mr. John Evans, the only true Author thereof, formerly dwelling in Fetter Lane, now rector of Littleton upon Severn [Gloucestershire], who, being informed that divers persons that formerly had them

from him (having lost them in the late War) are desirous to furnish themselves again, hath disposed a person of near relation, at Mr. Enoch Wyatt's house in St. Martin's Lane in the Fields, from whom all such as are desirous may be furnished with such as are by by him Warranted to be perfect and good, being of his own preparation, and not any where else in London to be had: Therefore beware of Counterfeit Cups. Inquire at the Harrow.

"It emptieth the Stomach of all evil humours, the Liver of Choler, the Spleen of Melancholy, the Head and Pectoral parts from Rheums, Distillations, and tough flegme. It cureth Agues, Feavers, Swimming in the Head, Madness and the Palsie. . . . . It cureth perfectly the Gout, the Stone, Sciatica and Lameness. It cureth perfectly Dropsies, asswageth pains of the Bones, Nerves, and destroyeth Wormes. It purifieth Blood, and restoreth Appetite lost. It cureth the Green Sickness and all obstructions, restoreth from Consumptions, and increaseth and preserveth Natural vigor. It cleareth the Sight, consumeth the Web or Pearl, and dissolveth Congealed Blood. It . . . . . is found by daily experience to be a most Soveraign remedy against Malignant Feavers. It is safe and without danger, and never loseth or diminisheth its Virtues."

I shall be glad to have some particulars of this clerical doctor, whose name, unless I am mistaken, has not been recorded by Atkyns, Rudder, or Bigland.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

DCCXXXII.—SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS, BART., F.R.S.—(See No. CIV.) As a supplement to what you have given in the Note referred to, I send a paragraph or two from an interesting article, headed "Sir Thomas Phillipps, F.R.S. and F.S.A., and his Collection of Manuscripts," in Nichols' *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. viii., pp. 358-60 :—

There was much, no doubt, in theory and intention that was admirable about Sir Thomas Phillipps. He was not a mere Collector, like so many who collect, whether books or pictures, or other curiosities, merely for collecting's sake, to be wondered at for their profusion or ostentation, or to accumulate a valuable property for future profit to themselves or their representatives. He had a great amount of plodding, though ill-directed industry, and conceived large schemes for the advancement of the studies to which he was attached, and the preservation of the materials from which they derive their sustenance. He desired to diffuse information as well as to preserve it, but he went strangely to work in his means and operations. He was constantly endeavouring to perpetuate historical records by the art of printing, for which purpose he set up a private press at Middle Hill [probably in the early part of 1821]; but everything was done after a self-sufficient and incompetent fashion. Had he taken better advice, employed better workmen, and proceeded more upon method and system, he might have sensibly advanced those branches of

literature to which his task was directed; but he was ever inclined to rely upon his own powers, to engage unqualified assistants, and to be a niggard and ungenerous paymaster, and the result was abundant error and perpetual incompleteness. He formed *the bad habit of abbreviating and contracting in his transcripts*, in a manner which his printers frequently misunderstood, but which, if he ever took the trouble to correct, it was by furnishing tables of *Errata*—sometimes weeks or months after the sheets had been printed off! The Errata to his Wiltshire Visitation occupy four pages folio, at the end of which "The Editor apologises for numerous errors by stating that the Work was printed by a young printer whilst the Editor was abroad, and could not revise the press." And so it happened, from one cause or another, again and again: the productions of Sir Thomas Phillipps' press may be generally characterised as at once the most numerous and the most inaccurate that have ever been the result of zeal without care or discretion.

Few tasks have already occasioned, or will continue to occasion, more trouble and embarrassment to the bibliographer, than that of endeavouring to arrange a correct account of the multitudinous and fragmentary productions, whether intended for public or private distribution, of Sir Thomas Phillipps. They are, beyond precedent, without titles, without paging, and without indexes,—*ἀκέφαλα* and *ἀτελέστα*. And yet it may be acknowledged that the inquirer into all that Sir Thomas Phillipps has undertaken, and left unfinished, will find much information in two very useful works,—Martin's *Catalogue of Privately Printed Books*, and Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual*. In the first edition of the former work, 1834, eighteen pages are occupied with an account of the productions of the Middle Hill Press down to the year 1833 inclusive,—not titles merely, but with many interesting particulars regarding them. In Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual*, edit. Bohn, 1861, there are, at pp. 1856-8, enumerated thirty-eight of Sir Thomas Phillipps' productions, but in the supplemental volume of the same work, 1864, there is a much longer list of the Middle Hill Press, including also what has been printed for him at other presses. The articles here noticed exceed 120, besides a list of sheet pedigrees; it is followed by the titles of 44 more, added from a list given in *Notes and Queries*, Nov. 13, 1858 [2nd S. vi. 389-91]: and, after all, there is this apologetic postscript,—"The preceding is as complete a list as we have found it possible to make,"—and that notwithstanding the Baronet himself had contributed his aid. See also in the *Catalogue of the Library at Stourhead*, 1840, 8vo., at p. 415, the contents of a volume of Miscellaneous Collections by Sir T. Phillipps, consisting of 21 articles.

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

DCCXXXIII.—INTERESTING DISCOVERY OF MS. AT CHELTENHAM.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on April 17th,

1882, says :—"M. Jules Ferry, in closing yesterday the annual Congress of Provincial Scientific and Literary Societies, mentioned the discovery in a Cheltenham library by M. Carl Meyer of a manuscript poem of the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th century—viz. 'The History of Guillaume le Maréchal,' a soldier and diplomatist of that period. This poem was deemed almost equal to the 'Chanson de Roland.'" The present owner of the Thirlestaine House Library, Cheltenham (the late Sir Thomas Phillipps'), informs me that the manuscript in question was discovered by M. Carl Meyer, when on a visit to England in the summer of 1881.

H. C. W.

DCCXXXIV.—The Test Act.—In the earliest register of Haselton, Gloucestershire, there is an entry of the institution on 28 February, 1715, and induction on the 9th of the month following, of the Rev. John Sedgwick to the rectory of the parish, in which these words occur :—

"and took the Test in the Parish Church of Fosset, in the County of Huntington, from the Rev^{d} M^{r} Lord, minister of the said Parish of Fosset, Edward Barker, churchwarden of the said Parish, and George Lewin and William Buttrick, of the Parish of Long Orton, in the aforesaid County of Huntington, being witnesses."

I suppose from this that Mr. Sedgwick received the Sacrament in compliance with the terms of the Test Act of Charles II.; but I was not aware that the Act required this test of the clergy. Mr. Sedgwick held the rectory of Haselton from 1715 to 1726.

Hampnett Rectory, Northleach. William Wiggin, M.A.

DCCXXXV.—The Nunnery of Annestowe.—At the Chepstow meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, held in July, 1881, a seal was exhibited, bearing the legend—"S. ABBATISSE SCE MARIA DE [?] ANNE," or "ANITE." In the Society's *Transactions*, vol. vi., pp. 43-48, there is a descriptive catalogue of the articles in the temporary museum; and with reference to this seal, the author has stated that he cannot identify the name as representing any religious house for women. There is certainly no name like it in the index to Dugdale's *Monasticon*. But in Fosbrooke's *History of Gloucester*, p. 203 *n*, there is mention of a bull among the charters in the British Museum (43. A. 36.), "prohibiting the Archdeacon of Gloucester from troubling the Nuns of Annestowe for the grievous procurations and archidiaconal burdens he had imposed on the Church of Stanley." This seems to indicate that the nunnery was near Gloucester. Can any of your readers throw light on the subject?

H.B.

DCCXXXVI.—Monumental Inscriptions from Jamaica and Barbados.—Captain J. H. Lawrence-Archer has published a quarto

volume, entitled *Monumental Inscriptions of the British West Indies*, etc. (London, 1875); and the following, relating to members of Gloucestershire families, have been extracted therefrom:—

The Cathedral, Jamaica.

"Here resteth y^e^ body of Anthony Collyer, Esq., born in the city of Glocester, one of his Mat^ies^ Council for this Island, and Col^l^ of a Foot Reg^mt^ in y^e^ same: who departed this life on y^e^ tenth day of August, in y^e^ yeare of our Lord God One Thousand Six Hundred Seaventy and Seaven, and in the fortieth yeare of his age.

Arms, A chev. between three bats volant proper; *Crest*, A wyvern passant.

Anthony Collyer was one of the first Representatives of Jamaica, being returned to the Assembly of January 20, 176$\frac{3}{4}$, as Member for "Seven Plantations." He was probably called up to the Council soon after, as we do not find his name in the returns of any subsequent Assembly, and in 1671 Sir Thomas Lynch mentions him as one whom he found a Member of the Council on his arrival in the island. He was also "constituted and appointed" one of the Council by Charles II., in his commission to the Governor, John, Lord Vaughan (Earl of Carberry), dated April 3, 1674. He bequeathed 1000 acres to Samuel Long. His widow, Elizabeth, married Sir Francis Watson, Knt., Major-General, Member of Congress, and President of Council, who administered the government from the death of the Duke of Albemarle in 1688, until the arrival of the Earl of Inchiquin in 1690.

"To the memory of the R^t^ Hon^ble^ William Selwyn, Esq^r^, of Matson, in y^e^ county of Gloucester, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and Major-General of her Mat^ies^ Forces, Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, Capt^n^ General and Commander in Chief of her Mat^ies^ Island of Jamaica and y^e^ Terretories thereto belonging, and Vice-Admiral of the same, who died y^e^ 5^th^ April, 1702."

Arms, On a bend cotised, within a border engrailed, three annulets.

Major-General Selwyn, with Colonel Beckford and the Earl of Peterborough, administered the government of Jamaica. He was buried at Matson.

Kingston Cathedral, Jamaica.

"[*Abstract*] M^r^ Nathaniel Milward, a native of the city of Bristol, and late of this parish, Merchant. He was a truly honest man, &c. Ob. June 6^th^, 1775, æt. 37. Erected by friends."

"Memoriæ sacrum Caroli Lloyd, Armigeri, qui, e familia Glocestriensi oriundus, et liberalibus humanioris vitæ studiis in

Anglia probe excultus, hic maturus sedem fixit, ubi mercaturam feliciter exercens, integerrimæ vitæ exemplar se præstans, et omnium quibuscum vel commercium vel consortium habuit, favorem sibi concilians, in hac provincia Præfectus Ærarii cooptatus est: quo munere summa cum probitate, summo omnium plausu perfunctus est. Post facultates satis amplas honorifice acquisitas, quas (pæne totas) singulis suis nepotibus ex æquo legarat, languore correptus, obiit Septembris 28°, A.D. MDCCLI., et ætatis suæ LX. Hoc qualecunque affectus et desiderii testimonium P. P. Nathaniel Lloyd, Armiger, non minus commercii quam fraternitatis vinculo olim conjunctissimus, Johannes Lloyd, S.T.P., and Thomas Crawley Boevey, Armiger. E nepolitius [nepotibus] et testamenti hæredibus."

Arms, Argent, a saltire gules.

Trevor, third son of Sir Evan Lloyd, Bart. (cr. 1647), a captain in the army of Charles I., was ancestor of this family. Thomas, second son of Thomas Crawley, merchant of London, assumed the additional surname of Boevey, on inheriting the estate of Flaxley Abbey, and succeeded to the baronetcy conferred on Sir Charles Barrow, his wife's cousin. See No. DCXXXVIII.

"Here lyeth the body of M^{r} Sam^{ll} Shawe, late of Bristoll, March^{t}, who departed this life Dec^{r} the 3, 1716, aged 42 years."

Arms, A chev. ermine between three lozenges, each with four ermine spots; *Crest*, Over an esquire's helmet, a bundle of seven arrows, points down, three and three in saltire, and one in pale.

Kingston Parish Churchyard, Jamaica.

"[*Abstract*] Henry Turton, of this place, Gentleman, ob. 16 Nov., 1779, æt. 42. He was a native of Olveston, Glocestershire, in England. Also William, his son, ob. 29 Aug^{t}, 1781, æt. 4. James, his son, ob. 29 March, 1814, æt. 35."

"[*Abstract*] Joseph Harris, son of John Harris, of Bristol, arrived in Jamaica 17 May, and died June 9th, 1798, æt. 30."

"Edward, only son of William.....Vimpany [?], of the parish of St. James, in the city of Bristol, Gen^{t}, by Mary, his wife, who departed this life the 17th day of August, 1736, æt. 17 years. ... .nephew of Capt. Stokes.....dear.....his parents joy..... bewailed.....flight.....light."

"Here lies the body of John Stiff, Esq., born in Bristol, Union Street, died 17 October, A.D. 1810, aged 20 years. Not lost, but gone before."

"Here lyeth the body of Thomas Herring, of the city of Bristol, who departed this life Nov. the 19th, 1751, aged 27 years. Also y^{e}

body of W^m^ Anderson, Esq., who died Dec^r^ 14, 1770, aged 43 years."

The family of Herring was connected with those of Beckford, Ellis (Seaford), etc.

New West Ground, Kingston, Jamaica.

"..... Edward Bartholomew Thomas, Solicitor, a native of Tewkesbury, England, who, after a residence of 20 years in this city, [died] 13 January, 1846, aged 44 years."

St. Andrew's Parish Church, Jamaica.

"Charlotte Olivia, last surviving dau^r^ of the late Capt. Chandler, 17^th^ Lancers, & Margaret, his wife, born in the city of Gloucester 3^d^ Aug^t^, 1832, died at Port Royal 7^th^ April, 1860."

"Here lyeth the body of Musgrave Yeamans, Esq., late of this parish, who departed this life July the 11^th^, 1728, aged 36 years. Here also lyeth the body of his mother, Mary Ellicott, who departed this life June the 10^th^, 1722. Also her daughter, Mary Ellicott, who departed this life May the 25^th^, 1708. Here also lyeth the body of Mary Yeamans, daughter of Musgrave and Angelina Yeamans, who departed this life July the 12^th^, 1720, aged 4 years & 4 months. Here also lyes their son, John Yeamans, who departed this life Sept^r^ the 4^th^, 1723, aged 2 years. Here also lyeth the body of their daughter, Angelina Yeamans, who departed this life June the 4^th^, 1723, aged 5."

Yeamans, of Bristol. Created baronet 12 Jan., 166$\frac{4}{5}$; extinct 19 Feb., 1778. John, the first baronet, *m.* in Barbados, —— Limp, by whom he had a son, William, his heir. By his second wife, Margaret, dau. of the Rev. John Forster, he had a son, Robert, father of (i.) Robert, *m.* Sarah, dau. of John Trent; (ii.) John, *m.* Mary, dau. of (Judge) Alexr. Walker; (iii.) Philip, *m.* Mary, dau. of Joseph Gibbs—all of Barbados.

Capt. Lawrence-Archer "has not identified these two families as of common origin, but has no doubt of the connection."

St. James', Montego Bay, Jamaica.

"[*Abstract*] The Hon. John Perry, Esq., Member of Assembly, and formerly of Bristol, ob. 1809, æt. 58. Also Elizabeth and Anne, his daughters, and Anne, his wife."

Falmouth Church and Churchyard, Jamaica.

"[*Abstract*] Near this place lie interred the remains of John, the beloved son of Preston and Rebecca Edgar, of the city of Bristol, England, who died May 16^th^, 1805, aged 22."

"Kosiusko Terrell, son of William and Mary Terrell, of the city of Bristol, England, ob. 1821."

All Saints' Chapel, Barbados.

"Here lieth the body of Giles Hall, late of this Island, Esq., born in y^e^ parish of Whitminster, in the county of Glocester, who departed this mortal life the 26^th^ day of January, Anno Dom. 1686, aged 84 yeares."

Giles Hall was a considerable proprietor, and, in 1679, held 195 acres in the parish where he died. *Arms*, Three talbot's heads erased. There is another Hall tablet, nearly obliterated, and apparently of older date.

"Here lyeth interred y^e^ body of the Hon. William Sandiford, Esq., one of y^e^ Judges of this Island, born in Bristoll, dyed ye 30^th^ of December, 1668, aged 80 years. Also Captain Henry Sandiford, his son, aged 33 years, dyed y^e^ 7^th^ of Sept., 1685. Also Elizabeth Sandiford, his widow, aged 82 years, dyed y^e^ 29^th^ of March, 174—."

GENEALOGIST.

DCCXXXVII.—THORNBURY BOROUGH.—(See No. CCCXIII.) The following paragraph from the *Bristol Mercury*, Nov. 4, 1882, should, I think, find a place in your pages :—

"The annual court leet and view of frankpledge of Mr. Edward Stafford Howard, M.P., Lord of the Manor, Borough, and Hundred of Thornbury, was held at the Swan Hotel, Thornbury, on Tuesday last, before Mr. H. T. M. C. Gwynn, the steward. After a dinner the several juries were sworn, and proceeded to the despatch of business. No complaints of any kind of bridges or stiles being out of order were made, and the following officers were then elected :— Officers of the Borough—Mayor, serjeant-at-mace, constables and ale-tasters, searchers and sealers of leather, carnals. Officers of the Manor—Ditchreeve of Morton, ditchreeve of Oldbury, hayward of Kington, not elected ; hayward of Oldbury, hayward of Morton, hayward of Falfield. Officers of the Hundred—Constable of Morton, constable of Kington, constable of Oldbury, constable of Tytherington, constable of Rangeworthy, constable of Gaunt's Earthcott, hayward of Tytherington, hayward of Rangeworthy. The election of mayor was greeted with loud applause, and Mr. Thurston thanked the court in a suitable speech. The evening was spent in a convivial manner, and in accordance with ancient custom the serjeant-at-mace and jury accompanied the mayor to his residence."

BRISTOLIENSIS.

DCCXXXVIII.—"ARCHÆOLOGIA."—In the *Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity*, published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, vols. i.-xlvi., London, 1770-1881, the following articles have reference to Gloucestershire :—

Vol. iv.

P. 132. Observations on a Coin of Robert, Earl of Gloucester. By Josiah Colebrooke. 1775.

Vol. v.

„ 207. Description of two Roman Camps in [Lydney Park] Gloucestershire. By Hayman Rooke, Esq. 1777.

„ 232. Description of the Great Seal of Queen Catherine Parr, the sixth wife of Henry VIII.; with an Account of her Funeral. By John Chas. Brooke, Heralds' College. 1777.

Vol. vii.

„ 69. Illustration of an unpublished Seal of Richard, Duke of Gloucester. By Jeremiah Milles, D.D., Dean of Exeter. 1781.

„ 379. Account of some Antiquities found in Gloucestershire. By the Rev. Thos. Mutlow. 1785.

„ 405. Account of a brass Image of Roman workmanship found at Cirencester. By the Rev. John Price, Bodleian Library. 1767.

Vol. viii.

„ 85. Mr. Richard Willis' Essay on the Ikineld-Street. 1785.

Vol. ix.

„ 1. Observations on the Time of the Death and Place of Burial of Queen Katharine Parr. By Treadway Nash, D.D. 1787.

„ 10. Account of the Discovery of the Corpse of one of the Abbots of Gloucester. By Mr. John Cooke, Surgeon, of that City. 1787.

„ 319. Account of some Roman Antiquities discovered at Comb-end Farm, near Cirencester. By Saml. Lysons, Esq. 1789.

„ 367. An Urn from Rodmarton, exhibited by same. 1787.

Vol. x.

„ 128. Description of the Church of Quenington. By same. 1790.

„ 131. Account of Roman Antiquities discovered in Co. Gloucester. By same. 1790.

Vol. xiv.

„ 75. Copy of a Letter from King Charles II. to Colonel Thomas Veel, and Blank Commissions to him to raise Troops; with Observations. By Wm. Veel, Esq. 1801.

P. 119. Remarks on the Military History of Bristol in the Seventeenth Century; with a Sketch of the Outworks. By Edm. Turnor, Esq. 1801.

„ 143. Observations on some of the Tombs in the Abbey Church at Tewkesbury. By Saml. Lysons, Esq. 1801.

„ 267. Copy of original Grant of Confraternity from the Prior and Brethren of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, Gloucester, to John de Thormerton, 1318. The Grant exhibited by Saml. Lysons, Esq. 1799.

„ 276. The Seal of Milo, Constable of Gloucester, exhibited by the Bishop of Salisbury. 1800.

Vol. xv.

„ 405. Drawing of an ancient Painting on the wall of Trinity Chapel, in Cirencester Church, with a Description; presented by Saml. Lysons, Esq. 1803.

Vol. xvi.

„ 346. Account of a curious carving in Ivory, belonging to Richard Haynes, Esq. By Saml. Lysons, Esq. 1808.

„ 361. Account of a Tumulus in the parish of Duntesbourne Abbots. By the Rev. Anthony Freston, Rector of Edgeworth. 1806.

„ 362. Account of a Barrow in the parish of Avening. By the Rev. W. H. Thornbury. 1806.
[As recorded in this volume, the Rev. Nath. Thornbury presented "an Impression from a Private Plate in his possession, of three Ancient Sepulchres, lately discovered in the parish of Avening."]

Vol. xviii.

„ 112. Account of the Remains of several Roman Buildings and other Roman Antiquities discovered in Co. Gloucester. By Saml. Lysons, Esq. 1808 and 1813.

„ 427. Account of "A Roll of the Expences of the Household of the venerable Father in Christ Richard [Swinfield], Bishop of Hereford," &c., 1289-90. By Peter Prattinton, M.D., of Bewdley. 1814. [See No. CCCXLII.—"Bishop Swinfield's Visits to Prestbury, 1289."]

„ 443. Account of an earthen Pipe dug up at Gloucester. By Saml. Lysons, Esq. 1816.

Vol. xix.

„ 105. Copy of a Letter to Sir Robt. Atkyns, Knight of the

Bath, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Speaker of the House of Lords, in the reign of King William, from his brother, Sir Edw. Atkyns, who was also Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Written from London during the Fire of 1666, to his brother at Sapperton, his residence in Gloucestershire. Communicated by the Rev. Stephen Weston, B.D. 1818.

P. 161. Account of a Chain of Ancient Fortresses, extending through the South Western part of Gloucestershire. By Thos. John Lloyd Baker, Esq. 1818.

„ 178. Account of the Remains of a Roman Villa discovered in the parish of Great Witcombe. By Saml. Lysons, Esq. 1818 and 1819.

Vol. xxi.

„ 11. Account of King Edward IV.'s Second Invasion of England, in 1471, drawn up by one of his Followers; with the King's Letter to the Inhabitants of Bruges upon his success: translated from a French MS. in the Public Library at Ghent. Communicated by Edw. Jerningham, Esq. 1820.

„ 79. Observations on the first Common Seal used by the Burgesses of Bristol. By the Rev. Jas. Dallaway. 1823.

„ 554. Matrix of the Seal of Milo Fitz Walter, Constable of England in the time of Henry I., exhibited by Thos. Amyot, Esq.; with a Letter thereon. 1825.

Vol. xxii.

„ 437. Account of two Sepulchral Monuments discovered in Bitton Churchyard, in 1826. By the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, Vicar of Bitton. 1828.

Vol. xxiii.

„ 50. Transcript of an original MS., containing a Memorial from George Constantyne to Lord Cromwell. Communicated by Thos. Amyot, Esq. 1830.
[Constantyne's defence against misrepresentations concerning some verbal matters in which he had been engaged with John Barlow, Dean of Westbury, and Thos. Barlow, Prebendary of that collegiate church.]

Vol. xxvi.

„ 255. Three inedited Saxon Charters, from the Cartulary of Cirencester Abbey. Communicated by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. 1835.

Vol. xxvii.

P. 211. Observations on three Roman Sepulchral Inscriptions found at Watermore, near Cirencester, in 1835 and 1836. By Dr. Conrad Leemans, First Conservator of the Museum of Antiquities at Leyden. 1837.

Vol. xxviii.

„ 420. Letters illustrative of the Gunpowder Treason. Communicated by John Bruce, Esq. 1840.

Vol. xxix.

„ 5. Account of some Ancient Remains existing in the District adjacent to the confluence of the Wye and the Severn, in Cos. Gloucester and Monmouth. By Geo. Ormerod, Esq., D.C.L. 1840.

„ 80. Remarks upon Letters of Thos. Winter and Lord Mounteagle, lately discovered by John Bruce, Esq. By David Jardine, Esq. 1840.

„ 96. Observations on the historical evidence respecting the Implication of Lord Mounteagle as a Conspirator in the Gunpowder Treason. By same. 1841.

„ 405. Silver Seal of Thomas de Prayers, of Dorsington, in the possession of Evelyn P. Shirley, Esq.; with Observations. Exhibited by John Gough Nichols, Esq. 1841.

Vol. xxx.

„ 113. Two Letters on certain Marks discoverable on the Stones of various Buildings erected in the Middle Ages. By Geo. Godwin, Esq. 1841 and 1843.

Vol. xxxi.

„ 267. Observations on Incised Sepulchral Slabs, with Descriptions of two remarkable examples, representing Knights in the cross-legged attitude, which exist at Avenbury, Herefordshire, and at Bitton. By Albert Way, Esq. 1845.

„ 461. Notice of Roman Pavements found at or near Cirencester. 1844.

„ 513. Account of the Remains of Tetbury Priory. By John Barnett, M.D. 1845.

Vol. xxxiv.

„ 77. Notes on Saxon Sepulchral Remains, found at Fairford. By Chas. Roach Smith, Esq. 1851.

Vol. xxxv.

„ 279. Examination of the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, with a view to ascertain whether the claim usually

accorded to Simon de Burton, and the two William Canynges, as the founders and re-constructors of that edifice, is based upon fact. By Geo. Pryce, Esq., Bristol. 1853.

P. 409. Extracts from Accounts of the Churchwardens of Minchinhampton, with Observations thereon. By John Bruce, Esq. 1853.

Vol. xxxvi.

„ 370. Observations on a Picture in Gloucester Cathedral, and some other Representations, of the Last Judgment. By Geo. Scharf, Esq., Jun. 1855.

Vol. xli.

„ 75. Message from King James I. to the Earl of Somerset, in the case of Sir Thos. Overbury, sent on the 29th December, 1615, through Sir Geo. More, Lieutenant of .the Tower. Communicated from the MSS. at Loseley by Jas. More Molyneux, Esq. 1866.

„ 79. Review of the Evidence respecting the conduct of King James I. in the case of Sir Thos. Overbury. By Jas. Spedding, Esq. 1866.

Vol. xlii.

„ 161. On Ancient British Barrows, especially those of Wiltshire and the adjoining Counties. (Part i.—Long Barrows.) By John Thurnam, M.D. 1867 and 1868.

Vol. xliii.

„ 17. The true date of the English Discovery of the American Continent under John and Sebastian Cabot. By Richard Henry Major, Esq. 1870.

„ 285. On Ancient British Barrows, etc. (Part ii.—Round Barrows.) By John Thurnam, M.D. 1868, 1869, and 1870.

Vol. xliv.

„ 428. The Camps on the River Avon at Clifton, with Remarks on the Structure of Ancient Ramparts. By the Rev. H. M. Scarth. 1872.

Vol. xlvi.

„ 187. Description of the Paintings in the Church of Kempley. By John Thos. Micklethwaite, Esq. 1877.

„ 366. Remarks on an Admiralty Seal of Richard, Duke of Gloucester. By Chas. Spencer Perceval, Esq., LL.D. 1872.

ANTIQUARIUS.

DCCXXXIX.—Abstract of the Will of Richard Hart, last Prior of Lanthony.—The Gloucestershire antiquary will be interested to see an abstract of Prior Hart's will, which I made several years ago from the register in Doctors' Commons, before the removal of the Wills from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to Somerset House. This will gives proofs in detail of the kindred connection between the Theyers of Brockworth and the last Prior of Lanthony. It is also confirmatory of Ant. à Wood's assertion that Prior Hart's MSS. were the foundation of 800 ancient MSS. collected by John Theyer, of Cowper's Hill, Brockworth, who died in 1673, the descendant of Prior Hart's sister. These form part of the King's Collection in the British Museum, having been sold by Charles Theyer, grandson of the collector, to Charles II., and deposited in the Royal Library at St. James' (*Athen. Oxon.*, ii. 380).

Southampton. Benj. W. Greenfield.

Richard Hart, Priest of the parish of St. Nicholas, in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Gloucester. Will dated 1 August, 1545, and proved 19 Dec. To be buried in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. To my sister Annes and her two sons, Richard and Thomas Theare (Theyer), four silver spoons and household effects,—including 'two coverlets of *Dornyk*' (Dordrecht, or Dort in Holland?), 'my great brass pot that I brew in and my great coffer with a board nailed on to it with all my hangings in the Hall at Brockworth with the tables, trussils, and form in the same hall." To Richard Vaughan my servant. To Richard Stevyns. To my mother Neale of London. To William Coke. A Priest to perform a Dirige and Mass, and sing for me, Richard Harte, and for Thomas Harte and Marian—(probably his parents). To Thomas Morgan, the heir of Hurst, I give all my books of Latin, my bow and arrows. I give—(legacies)—to John Morgan of Ocle to marry his daughters, and I make him sole executor, and give him all Residue.

Schedule made 25 September, 37 H. VIII. (1545).

I Richard Hart, clerk, late Prior of Lanthony by Gloucester: Whereas I have appointed my cousin John Morgan of Ogle, Co. Glouc^{r} my sole executor, I now appoint my brother in law Thomas Theare of Brockworth the other executor and I give him 40s. I give to my mother Isabel Neale £10.

—Pynning, fol. 45: A^{o} D^{ni} 1543-5.

DCCXL.—James Lackington.—One of the most successful booksellers of the last century was James Lackington, whose extensive place of business, at the corner of Finsbury Square, London, was styled somewhat grandiloquently "The Temple of the Muses." On retiring from business he left his third cousin, George Lackington, at the head of the firm, while he and his wife went to live at Thornbury, Gloucestershire, in order to be in the neighbourhood of the Turtons, his wife's relatives. He bought two estates

at Alvestone, on one of which was a house, in which he lived in good style for several years. Here he employed his time in visiting the sick and poor, and sometimes in *preaching*. He built a small chapel at Thornbury on his estate, where the Wesleyan ministers regularly officiated. None will deny the successful bookseller the right to the Latin motto with which he has adorned the frontispiece to the first edition of his *Memoirs and Confessions* (London, 1791), viz., "*Sutor Ultra Crepidam Feliciter Ausus.*" (From *Lives of Illustrious Shoemakers*, by William Edward Winks, of Cardiff, 1882.)

H. C. W.

DCCXLI.—Berkeley Legends.—As the best reply to sundry correspondents who have asked for particulars of the Witch and the Toad of Berkeley, we give the following, for which we are indebted to Mr. J. H. Cooke's *History of Berkeley*, pp. 42-4 :—

Berkeley, as may have been expected, is especially rich in tales of legendary lore, many of which have been preserved by Smyth in the invaluable series of manuscript histories compiled by him A.D. 1600 to 1639, to which we are so deeply indebted.* The most remarkable of these stories is that of the witch of Berkeley, which Southey has made the subject of a ballad poem. The following is the version given by Smyth, taken from Trevisa's translation of the Polychronicon of Reinulph of Chester :—"About that time a certaine woman in Berkeley accustomed to evil arts, when as upon a certaine day shee kept a feast, a Chough which shee used delicately to feede cackled more loud and distinctly than shee was wont to doe, which when shee heard, the knife fell out of her hand, her countenance waxed pale, and havinge fetched a deepe groane, with a sigh said, 'now this day is the plowe come to my last furrowe'; which beinge said, a messenger coming in, declared to her the death of her sonne, and of all her family exposed to present ruine; the woman presently laye downe and called to her such of her other children as were monkes and a Nunne, who cominge shee thus spake unto them : 'I a wicked follower of an evil art and worse life vainly thought to have beene defended by your praiers, now I desire to be eased by you of my torments, because judgement is given against my soul, but peradventure you may keepe my body if it bee fast sewed in a stag's skin; make yee for mee a a chest of stone, fast bound and cemented with iron and lead, settinge the same upright, and also bound about with three iron chaines; use singers of Psalms for forty nights and pay for soe many masses by dayes; and if I shall soe lie for three nights, on the fourth day bury my body in the ground.' But all was in vaine, for in the two first nights which the psalmes were in soundinge, the Divells havinge easily broken the doores, as lightly brake the two utmost iron chaines; and on the third night about cock-crowinge,

* See an article in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society* (1880-1881), vol. v., pp. 212-21, entitled "The Berkeley Manuscripts, and their Author—John Smyth," by James Herbert Cooke, F.S.A.—Ed.

the place shakinge, one with a terrible countenance and of a mighty tall stature, havinge broken open the cover of the chest commanded the dead body to arise, who answeringe that shee could not by reason of the bonds; 'bee thou loosed', quoth hee, 'but to thy woe'; and presently all the barres being broken, hee draweth her out of the Church, and setteth her upon a blacke horse, neighinge before the doore, and soe went away with loud soundinge cries heard four miles off."

The same story is told by William of Malmesbury, and also in an old manuscript entitled "Chronicon de Abington," formerly belonging to Sir Robert Cotton, and now in the British Museum. Tales like this were often invented by the monks in mediæval times, by way of revenge upon deceased persons, and as a warning to survivors, and the incidents were sometimes even acted by persons in disguise. A similar story is related of the body of Charles Martel, king of France.

The legend of the toad belongs to a much later age, and is thus given by Smyth :—"Out of which dungeon in the likenes of a deepe broade well goinge steepely down in the midst of the Dungeon Chamber in the said Keepe, was (as tradition tells,) drawne forth a Toad, in the time of Kinge Henry the seventh, of an incredible bignes, which, in the deepe dry dust in the bottom thereof, had doubtlesse lived there divers hundreds of yeares; whose portraiture in just demension, as it was then to me affirmed by divers aged persons, I sawe, about 48 years agone, drawne in colours upon the doore of the Great Hall, and of the utter side of the stone porch leadinge into that hall; since, by pargettors or pointers of that wall washed out or outworne with time; which in bredth was more then a foot, neere 16 inches, and in length more. Of which monstrous and outgrowne beast the inhabitants of this towne, and in the neighbour villages round about, fable many strange and incredible wonders; makinge the greatnes of this toad more than would fill a peck, yea, I have heard some, who looked to have beleife, say from the report of their Fathers and Grandfathers that it would have filled a bushell or strike, and to have beene many yeares fed with flesh and garbage from the butchers; but this is all the trueth I knowe or dare beleive."

Of these and some similar stories Smyth remarks: "Every man's beleife is left to himselfe; and I knowe what myselfe thinketh thereof, and of the like; but *Hæc erat in toto notissima fabula mundo;* bee it a lye or a trueth it is generally beleived."

EDITOR.

DCCXLII.—AN OLD POWER OF ATTORNEY.—Whilst recently examining some Wiltshire charters, I found words written on the slips of parchment to which the pendent seals belonging to one of the documents had been attached. A careful examination showed that these slips had been cut from an old power of attorney, and sufficient remained to prove its import, though the words are

not quite legible; and as it relates to Bristol, it may be worth preserving in these pages. The contractions are extended, as follows:—

"Nouerint universi per presentes me Willielmum Cary, Burgensem ville Bristoll, confatuisse et in loco meo posuisse dilectos michi in Christo Dauid Cawdcheke, Walterum Kerdyll, et . . . . . pro eisdem si necesse fuit . . . . . versus eosdem . . . . . nomine meo tam de parte quam de toto inde . . . . ratum et gratum tutum quicquid predicti Dauid, Walterus, et Ricardus attornati mei nomine meo vell fecerint aut unius . . . . . duxerit vel fecerit. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui. Et quia sigillum meum pluribus est incognitum . . . . . ."

For what purpose William Cary, burgess of Bristol, gave this power of attorney to David Cawdcheke, Walter Kerdyll, and Richard ————, we are of course unable to say. But the last clause, in which he recites that his seal was generally unknown, is particularly interesting, as it seems to indicate that some means must have been employed to verify the seals of private persons, just as now signatures to documents for use in foreign countries are usually verified by a notary public. Possibly some Bristol antiquary, versed in the municipal history of that city in the fourteenth century, may be able to throw light upon the question. The date of the document to which the slips of parchment are attached, is 1 July, 19 Richard II.; and the handwriting of Cary's power of attorney shows that it must have been executed shortly before that time.

W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L.

DCCXLIII.—Decree respecting Lands in Longhope and Michell Dean.—It appears by a copy of a decree made upon an Inquisition taken at Cirencester, grounded upon a statute of the 39th year of Queen Elizabeth touching deceipts and breaches of trust relating to lands given to charitable uses, and executed on 22 September in the 41st year of her reign, by Sir John Hungerford, Sir Henry Winston, Knights, Robert Partridge, George Masters, and Robert George, Esqrs., upon the oaths of a jury of 12 men, namely,

Thomas Whiteing,
John Hoptkinns,
William Hooper,
Robert Seaman,
John Pratt,
Edward Park,
Thomas Smyth,
Edward Mannering, } of Cyrencester,
Thomas Stephens, of Stratton,
Walter Lane, of Syddington,
John Ferreby, of Cyrencester,
Richard Brown, of Preston,

honest men of the County of Gloucester,

that certeine lands and hereditaments, situate in Longhope and Michell Dean, then or lately in possession of William a ffowle and Roger a ffowle, of Longhope aforesaid, as ffeoffees by survivorship, and in trust, of the value then of 20 marks a year, were to be disposed of to the uses following, namely, towards the reparation of the parish church of Longhope, setting forth of soldiers, the relief of poor and impotent people, and orphans, within the said parish of Longhope, and also of maimed soldiers and prisoners within the said county; which decree remains on the ffiles of the Court of Chancery in the term of St. Michael, Anno 41 et 42 Elizabethæ Reginæ.

This decree gives power to re-enffeoffe twelve or more, substantiall men of the said parish, and to renew them as oft as occasion requires.

These lands to be holden of the Lord of the Mannor (then the Earle of Shrewsbury, now the Earle of Kent), at the yearly rent of 16li. and 6d.

Bicknor Court, Coleford. JOHN MACLEAN.

DCCXLIV.—ON THE ORIGIN OF FINNIMORE AND ITS ALLIED SURNAMES.—The group of surnames, of which the principal examples existing at the present time are Finnimore, Phillimore, Fynmore, Fillmore, and Filmer, is subject to numerous variations in spelling, which have much obscured their real origin. Lower, in his *Patronymica Britannica*, quoting Ferguson, derives Filmer and Philimore "from an old German personal name (Filimer), signifying 'Fullfamous';" and other writers have suggested derivations which are still less probable.* There can be little doubt that these names are derived from one common form, which is evidently of local origin. It is in the surname Finnimore, or, as it was frequently spelt in the middle ages, Fynamore, that we have probably the original form of all these apparently dissimilar names.

One of these, that of Phillimore, in its present form is quite modern; in fact, no example of it so spelt has yet been discovered before 1640, when it first occurs in the registers of Cam, in Gloucestershire, in which district the Phillimores have been settled ever since the commencement of the sixteenth century. Its identity with Finnimore can be clearly proved. Throughout the Cam registers the forms Phinimore and Phillimore† are used interchangeably until the year 1680, when Phinimore appears for the last time, and Phillimore becomes the accepted spelling, although even at the present day persons unacquainted with the name will often the first time of hearing it write Finimore or Finamore. On the same page of the Cam register we find in 1663 Danyell Phillimore, then

* The suggestion in *English Surnames* that Fynamour is connected with the French *amour* may be passed over, although it is very likely that the Christian name Dulcia Fynamour (*temp.* Edw. I.) mentioned in Mr. Bardsley's book may have been selected as suitable for a surname ending in *amour*.

† It is difficult to explain the substitution of *Ph* for *F*. It can hardly be from any supposed connection with the Christian name Philip, as the use of *Ph* was long anterior to the change of Phinimore into Phillimore. Probably it is merely a literary fancy. *Cf.* Phillingham and Fillingham, Philpot and Filpot, Phear and Fear, etc.

churchwarden, described also as Daniel Phinimore. In this register the spelling of the name appears to have changed with the different vicars of the parish. Daniel Phinnimore, of the adjacent parish of Coaley, and ancestor of the Phillimores of Slimbridge, in his will, dated 1678, refers to his son Daniel Phillimore, whilst his widow, Joan Phinnimore, in her will in 1685, adheres to the older form throughout. This is perhaps the latest instance of its use in Gloucestershire.

The Gloucester wills and Cam manorial records supply further evidence. William Phinimore, of Cam, who under that name made his will in 1590, and as William Fynimore attested the will of John Tratman, of Cam, in 1577, is entered on the court roll of 1553 as William Fyllymore, while on the same roll his half-brother Thomas appears as Finimore, the latter's son William, in his will in 1558, describing himself and his father as Fyllymore. The father of the two half-brothers, Thomas and William, was John Fynamore, whose name frequently occurs as a tenant of the manor, then in the hands of the Crown, from the year 1515 until his death about 1532. The will of Harry Fylymore, of Wickwar, who appointed as one of his overseers William Fyllymore, of Cam, dated 1546, and proved at Gloucester in 1562, is endorsed as the will of "Henry Fynymore, late of Wickwar."

No instance of the name has yet been traced in Gloucestershire before the time of John Fynamore, of Cam. Very possibly he was one of the Fynamores of Calne, for that town is within thirty miles of Cam, and both places were engaged in the manufacture of cloth, as Cam still is.

A similar change of *n* into *l* has taken place in other districts besides Gloucestershire. At Nether Avon, Wiltshire, where there is said to be still a clan of Phillimores in humble position, Phineas Philamore *alias* Fennymore in 1731 was party to a conveyance, which he, however, signed as Phillomoar; while he is entered in the parish register as Phillamore, which was the spelling commonly followed there in the seventeenth century. The will of Philip Philmore, of North Stoke, Oxon, was proved by his widow in 1636, who then styled herself and her late husband Phinmore *alias* Philmore; but his daughter in 1660 took out administration "de bonis non" to her father as Philmer.

The same transformation which occurred in Gloucestershire more than two hundred years ago has in the present century been repeated in Bedfordshire, where a family of Phillimores is now living in humble position, who fifty years ago were known as Finnimore, and whose collateral relatives at the present day call themselves Fennemore.

The Filmers of East Sutton, Kent, also appear to derive their name from Finnimore, or some similar form; for Nicholl's *Baronetage*, 1741, states on the authority of the then Sir Edmund Filmer, that "this family formerly wrote their name Finmere, Fylmere, Filmour, and Filmor, temp. Edward III., but of late

Filmer, and were seated at Otterinden in Kent, at a place called Finmore". The statement that there is a place called Finmore at Otterden is, however, an error, nor is there at present any evidence to show that they were settled in Kent at so early a period as the fourteenth century. But the mutability of the name is not so clearly exemplified in this instance, as their name appears to have become stereotyped from the family being recorded in the Heralds' Visitations and other genealogical collections from the sixteenth century on to the present time, and their earlier history is yet unwritten. Still, it is worthy of note that in the lists of admissions at Gray's Inn from 1598 to 1674 the Filmers of East Sutton are generally entered as Fillmore; and as we have seen, Philmore is the same as Phinmore, which latter is but a shortened form of Finimore.

This identity is proved by the example of the Fynmores of North Hinksey, near Oxford—a family which is certainly descended from William Finnemore, who was mayor of Reading in 1577 and 1585. He was probably an offshoot of the Fynamores of Whetham, near Calne, in Wiltshire, for both families use the same arms. To show how unsettled the orthography of the name was, we may mention that the tablets opposite one another in the chancel at North Hinksey, erected in 1677 and 1687, and both commemorating persons of position and education, have respectively Fynmore and Finmore. Henry Filmer, churchwarden of Windsor, who was burnt there about 1543 for heresy, is variously described in the earlier editions of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs* as Finmore and Finnemore.

We have already said that Fynamore, the prototype, as we may term it, of all this numerous group of surnames, is undoubtedly of local origin. The Domesday villages of Finimer, near Shrewsbury, and Fenemere, in Oxfordshire, have each supplied a surname to two distinct families. And both places have gone through several changes of spelling in a way similar to that of the surnames derived from them, although, as might be expected, not in such marked variety. The Shropshire Finimer became in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Fennemer and Fennymore, and now appears on the Ordnance map as Higher and Lower Fennymere. The Oxfordshire Fenemere in 1299 occurs as Fynemere, in 1339 as Fenemere, in 1431 as Fynemer, which by the year 1560 was shortened into Fynmere, in 1692 was written Finmore, and is now known as Finmere.* A pedigree of four descents of the family of Fennemere, or Fennymare, which derived its name from the Shropshire Fennymere, is given by Eyton in his history of that county; but he does not trace it later than 1272. The name, however, existed in Shropshire at a much later date, for in the Public Record Office there is an illegible deposition of the time of James I., by one Sir Thomas Fennymore, relating to possessions

* It is said that Philpot Lane, London, was formerly known as Finimore Lane and Fyefoot Lane.

in that county. In 1617 Francis Fenymore and his sons, George and Thomas Fennimore, had a lease of a garden at Claremont Hill, Shrewsbury, and towards the close of the seventeenth century there were some Fenimores settled at Bridgnorth, of which place Thomas Fenimoore was bailiff in 1660. In 1661 his name is given as Finymore, and in 1671 as Finimore, his wife in 1701 being buried as Fenimore. It is at Shrewsbury, in the recent return of landed owners, that the solitary instance of Phennemere occurs.

The Fynamores of the Oxfordshire Finmere can be traced back as early as the year 1208, when the Abbot of Bristol called Gilbert de Finemere to warrant certain lands in Finemere. By the middle of the thirteenth century they had removed into Wiltshire, for in 1258 Gilbert de Finemer appears as a juror for the hundred of Calne; and before its close they seem to have acquired Whetham in that parish, and there they continued until, on the death of Roger Fynamore, of Whetham, who was buried in Fynnemore's aisle at Calne in 1575, the estates passed to the Ernle family, Michael Ernle having married Roger Fynamore's only daughter. Whetham House is still one of the seats of his descendant and representative, Col. Money-Kyrle, who has in his possession very many early charters relating to these mediæval Fynamores.

The village of Fullmer, in Buckinghamshire, may be the source of the somewhat uncommon surname Fullmer; and the court rolls of Cam in the early part of the sixteenth century also mention a place or meadow in that parish called Fulmore, which, however, does not seem to have given its name to any family; and there is no evidence to connect either of them with the Finnimore group.

Numerous as are the forms of spelling in which this family of surnames occur, they may be all classified in a few distinct divisions. The principal one depends on the termination of the first syllable, according as it ends in *n* or *l*, as Finnimore or Phillimore. A second division arises from the suppression of the middle vowel, converting the name into a dissyllable. Further, the last syllable *-more* sometimes becomes *-mer*, as in Filmer, and sometimes *-mere* and *-mare*. Then, the *i* of the first syllable becomes *e*, as in Fenimore; but this alteration seems confined to the *n* class, unless the surnames Belemore and Belmer belong to the group. Lastly, the initial *F* in one small group becomes *V*, and in another changes into *P* or *B*. In this way are derived Venmore, Pilmore, Billimore, etc.* By the change of *F* into *Ph*, and of *i* into *y*, the doubling of *n* and *l*, and other minor alterations, the number of the varieties is greatly enlarged.

The following list of more than one hundred of this family of surnames serves not only to show their great variety, but to illustrate the difficulties attending an enquiry into the early history of a surname of so changeable a form. The number attached to each

* *Cf.* Furnell *alias* Purnell, Philbrick and Pilbrick, etc.

name indicates the times of its occurrence in the Registers of Births for 1877-81.

i.
Fenemore, 36
Fenimore, 2
Fenimoore,
Fennemore, 15
Fennimore,
Fenymore,
Fenneymore, 1
Fennymore, 5
Fennemer,
Fennemere,
Fennymare,
Phenimore,
Phennemere.

ii.
Finamore, 6
Finamour,
Finnamore, 12
Finemor,
Finemore, 10
Finnemore, 50
Finneymore, 2
Finnemor,
Finimore, 3
Finnimore, 31
Finnymore,
Fynamore,
Fynamour,
Fynamoure,
Finemour,
Fynemore,
Fynnemore,
Fynemor,
Fynemour,
Fynymore,
Fynamore,
Fynamour,
Fynamur,
Fynnamoore,
Fynnamore,
Fynnemore,
Fynnimore,
Fynnymore,
Fynymour,
Finemer,
Finemere,
Fynemere,
Phinemore,
Phinnemore,
Phinimore,
Phinnimore,
Phynimore,
Phynnimore.

iii.
Venemore, 7
Venimore, 7
Vennemore, 1
Vennimore.

iv.
Fillamore,
Fillimore,
Filyemore,
Fyllimore,
Fylymore,
Philamore,
Phillamore,
Philemore, 1
Phillemore,
Philimore, 1
Phillimore, 58
Philemoor,
Phillemoor,
Philimoor,
Phillomoar,
Philomer.

v.
Pillimore,
Billamore,
Billimore, 3
Belemore, 3
Bellamore, 2

vi.
Fynmere,
Finmore, 3
Finnmore,
Fynmore, 2
Phinmore,
Phynnmore,
Finmoore,
Finnmoore,
Venmore, 4
Binmore, 18
Benmore, 4
Pinmoore.

vii.
Filmore, 8
Filmour,
Fillmore, 7
Fillmoore,
Filmor,
Philmore, 10
Phillmore, 2
Filmer, 105
Fillmer,
Fylmer,
Fylmere,
Philmer,
Felmer, 1

viii.
Pilmore, 3
Pillmore, 4
Pilmoor, 7
Pilmour, 1
Pilmoore, 1
Pilmer, 8

ix.
Belmer, 1
Belmore, 1
Bellmore, 1

Most of the names in this list are mediæval forms which have been long obsolete, and not a few of the rest are extremely rare, and probably

becoming extinct, as the tendency seems to be for the lesser varieties to approximate to or adopt the spelling used by the most important family of the division to which they belong. Thus, all the members of group vi. tend to use the spelling Filmer, and those of group vi. the form Phillimore, which probably accounts for the greater frequency of these names. Proof of the identity of Venimore, Venmore, Belemore, Belmore, and Binmore, with Finimore has yet to be adduced. However, Fenemore and Venemore both exist in Oxfordshire. Of the former spelling, many instances occur in the early Fynamer charters. But notwithstanding the great variety shown in the preceding list, the aggregate number of individuals bearing any of these names is very small.

A careful examination of the Registrar-General's quarterly indexes of Births for the years 1877-81 has supplied some interesting statistics about these names. The number of births in England and Wales during these five years was 4,425,490, while the total number belonging to this group, even including the doubtful instances already mentioned, was only 447. Presuming that the same proportion of births exists in this group as with other names, we may estimate the number living in 1881 to be 2,623 out of a population of 25,968,286. These figures give the following estimate for the five most numerous of the names :—

Filmer,	births 1877-81,	105,	number living 1881,	615.
Phillimore,	,,	58,	,,	340.*
Finnemore,	,,	50,	,,	293.
Fenemore	,,	36,	,,	211.
Finnimore	,,	31,	,,	181.

On the other hand there are probably not less than 356,915 living Smiths. For one Phillimore there will be about 1,046 of that well-known name. Yet some of the forms, it will be noticed, are still rarer. The names Fynmore, Belmer, etc., are probably each represented by less than a score of individuals, though perhaps a five years' search is not sufficient to render this certain, for several names, as Vennimore and Billamore, undoubtedly still exist, though not in the indexes. Probably for each existence of these scarcer names there might be mustered an army of Smiths, some eighteen or twenty thousand strong. Of the instances of these names in the indexes of Births, 371 have the initial *F* or *Ph*, 19 that of *V*, 24 have *P*, and 33 have *B*. In 241 cases the first vowel is *e*, and in 91 either *i* or *y*, whilst despite the general tendency to contraction, 256 instances have three syllables, as against 191 in which the middle vowel is suppressed.

A few words may be added on the geographical distribution of these names. The form Fenemore is now most common in Oxford-

* Considerably more than 100 of these are probably resident in Gloucestershire, or are of Gloucestershire descent. There are 56 now living of the Kensington branch enumerated in Foster's *Baronetage*. Sometimes a name is accidentally increased in number. In 18— the Guardians at Kensington named a child Phillimore from its having been found in Phillimore Gardens. This might some day cause trouble to genealogists, like Crabbe's Sir Richard Monday, of Monday Place.

shire, the county from which most of the names are probably derived. In the neighbouring county of Berks, at East Hendred, the name of Thomas Fynemore occurs in 1459 and 1582. Adam Finnemore, one of the Poor Knights of Windsor, whose patent in 1576 was made out to him as Fynmore, mentions in his will his property in that parish. The Fynmores of North Hinksey and Reading have already been referred to, and also the Fynamores of Calne, in Wiltshire, in both of which counties, as well as in Hampshire, examples of Finimore, Phillimore, and Filmore are still to be met with. In Devon we find Fillmore, Philmore, Finimore, and Finmore. The will of Thomas Fillmore, or Philmore, of Bishop Morchard, was proved in 1637; that of Alase Fynnamore, of Halwell, in 1553, and that of Mary Finnimore, of Halberton, in 1658, in which parish, according to the "new Domesday," there is still a landowner named Finnemore. The Filmores have been connected with Lympstone and Topsham ever since the beginning of the last century, and indeed perhaps from an earlier date. Finamore, or Finnamore, is now chiefly found in Cornwall. In the seventeenth century a family of Finmores was spread about from Huntingdonshire to Lincolnshire. Vincent Fynnemore, of Upton, near Peterborough, in his will in 1638 named amongst others Henry Finnmoore, but signed as Vincent Finnmore, while in 1639 it was proved by his wife, as Anne Finnimore. In 1657 Robert Finimore, of Whittlesea, petitioned the Parliamentary Commissioners against the sequestration of his estate for delinquency. In his petition he refers to a grant in 1638 by Henry Finnemore, of Yaxley, Hunts, and signs it as Robert Fynimore. A similar petition in 1651 was presented by Henry Finnimore, of Yaxley, but then of Bourne, Lincolnshire, who signed as Finnmore. The name is also found once in Worcestershire. Katherine Fynnimore, of Chadsley, in that county, in her will, 1658, names Elizabeth Finnymore and Gilbert Finnimore. But in Gloucestershire the form Phillimore has excluded almost every other spelling of the name. Filmer, Phillmore, and sometimes Finemore are found in Kent. In Shropshire the name now seems to be uncommon, although Fennymere, the origin of one distinct family, is within its limits. As might be imagined, the *London Directory* affords examples of most of the more common modern forms, and isolated instances of one or other of the names are to be found in several of the counties near those already named. A few examples indeed are to be found in some of the distant northern counties; but this at a time when railways have made people almost as nomandic as they were in the pastoral state of society, means very little. Speaking generally, however, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Wilts appear to form a central district from which most of the families bearing these surnames seem to radiate. There are several families of Finnemor or Finnamore living in Ireland, who possess a traditionary knowledge of an emigration from this country. The name Finamore occurs also in Italy. In 1750 there was a

suit by Tommasso Finamore against N. Filizzola; and it is interesting to note that Luigi Finamore Pepe, the British vice-consul at Minopoli, claims an English origin for his paternal family of Finamore, which he states cannot be traced in Italy before the eighteenth century. Dominico Filomarini was bishop of Trevico in 1720, and Marcello Filomarino bishop of Mileti a few years later. In America Fynmore and Phillimore rarely, if ever, occur; but the name of the novelist Fenimore Cooper is familiar to every one; and the Fillmores, who are said to be descended from a Devon family, and have the honour of numbering amongst them one of the Presidents of the United States, are also well known there. It is needless perhaps to add that isolated instances of one or other of these surnames may be found in most parts of the world where English people have settled.

W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L.

DCCXLV.—The Order and Method for Presentments, Sept. 30, 1674.—The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, M.A., has lately inserted in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. ii. 323), under the above heading, an original paper "just found among my old Gloucestershire MSS.", which deserves to be put in record, "especially in these days of free action, when everyone does what seemeth him good." The document is as follows:—

"The Churchwardens are to present upon oath all persons that doe not repayre to their parrish Church every Sunday, and there abide orderly and quietly during the whole tyme of Divine Service and sermon, according to the lawes and Statutes in that case made and provided, which said presentments they are to deliver unto us fairly written at every petty Sessions, that the offenders may be proceeded against according to Lawe. They are to take an accompt of the severall Inhabitants of their parrish, of what age and sex they are, And to make a return thereof unto us at the next Meeting, upon Oath.

"They are to observe every Sunday who are not at Divine Service as aforesayd. And you are every one of you to appear in person.

"The Constables are to enquire dayly, and especially after Sunsett and on the Lord's Day, who continue tipling in any Alehouse, who use any unlawful Games, who are disorderly, and who profane the Lord's Day.

"You are to present the names of all who sell Ale either with or without License in your severall Tythings, or keepe unlawfull Games or disorders, or suffer persons to continue tipling in their houses, contrary to Lawe, and in what place such persons dwell. You are diligently to enquire of all other disorders and disorderly persons and night walkers in your parish. You are to give an accompt what warrants have come to your hands, and how they have been executed. You are every one of you to appear in person with a true presentment of the premises distinctly written, upon your oaths.

"You are also hereby to take notice that the next petty Sessions will be held at the Signe of the Lamb, near Lawford's Gate, on Thursday, the 15th day of October next, at wh time you are to appear by Nyne of the Clock in the forenoon."

The Gloucestershire magistrates still meet at Lawford's Gate, Bristol, on Mondays and Thursdays. G. A. W.

DCCXLVI.—Extracts from "Read's Weekly Journal," 1729-32.—I send you some extracts from a volume of *Read's Weekly Journal; or, The British Gazetteer*, which will, I think, be found interesting. A. H. P.

Tetbury.

Amusements.

1729. Gloucester, Sept. 15. On Monday, the 22nd instant, will be play'd in the Town-Ham of this city, by eleven men of a side, a game at cricket,* for upwards of twenty guineas.

1731. June 19. 'Tis said that on the first day of next month a sum of money will be given to be run for on Painswick-Hill, by persons who are to be ty'd up in bags as the contributors shall direct; and that as many as will may run, but no less than six to start.

1732. Feb. 26. They write from Painswick, that on Wednesday, the 19th of Jan. last, there was rung there the whole peal of tripples, being 5040 changes, which was perform'd in three hours 37 minutes; but it having been falsely reported by some people that it was not done, and thought by others to be a thing impossible for men to stand so long: This is therefore to inform the publick, that at the request of the gentlemen of the parish, the ringers have agreed to ring it again, hoping as they [have] done it once, they may do it a second time, barring accidents; and in honour to our present Queen, have fix'd upon the first of March next for the day of trial, it being her Majesty's birthday. They begin at ten a clock.

Deaths.

1729. Nov. 1. Some days since died Richard Graves, of Mickleton, in the county of Gloucester, Esq.; an ingenious gentleman and good antiquary. [See No. CCXXXVI.]

1729. Nov. 22. Last week Mr. Hawker, of Gloucestershire, Clothier, coming to Town for a few days about some extraordinary business, was taken ill at his lodgings at the Mitre-Tavern, in James-street, by Covent-Garden, and died on Thursday, and last Sunday night was interred at St. Paul's, Covent-Garden.

1729. Gloucester, Dec. 11. On Friday last Dr. [Robert] Bull died of apoplexy, at his house at Churcham; he was a prebendary of our cathedral, and a gentleman much esteem'd.

* For early mention of this game, see *Notes and Queries*, 2nd S. ii. 410; iii. 39; vi. 133, 178, 217; x. 512; 3rd S. iv. 186; 4th S. xii. 48; 5th S. ii. 121; and Capt. Crawley's *Cricket; its Theory and Practice*, 1866. In the *Gloucester Journal*, May 29, 1769, this piece of news appears:—"We hear from Cirencester that the young gentlemen of that place are introducing the manly exercise of cricket into this county, where it has been hitherto unknown. Some excellent matches have been lately played there for considerable sums."—Ed.

1731. April 17. By letters from Gloucestershire we hear that on Wednesday was se'nnight Mr. Robert Vizard, a Clothier of Stroud, in that county, was found dead near his own house; and 'tis supposed, by his pockets being empty, he had been murdered.

Fires.

1729. Bristol, Sept. 12. The night before happen'd a terrible fire in the town of Wootton-under-Edge, which consumed 16 thatch'd houses; but we don't hear as yet what the damages are in general.

1731. March 6. We hear that the seat of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort at Badminton, in Gloucestershire, is entirely consumed by fire, together with all the furniture; and one servant perish'd in the flames.

1731. Sept. 11. We hear from Stroud, that on the 4th inst. the house of Mr. Joshua Harmer, commonly called "George Ridler's Oven," was entirely destroyed by fire.

1732. Jan. 15. Letters from Gloucestershire give a very melancholy account of a fire that happen'd on Monday, the 3rd inst., at Lackington [Leckhampton], near Down-Ampney, in that county, which began about one o'clock in the afternoon, and consumed the valuable library, and most part of the house, of the Rev. Mr. [Thomas] Norwood, lord of the manor; a loss much lamented by all the neighbourhood, by whom he is very much valued. The fire is said to have been occasion'd by neglecting a chafin-dish of charcoal, placed to dry a room new-wash'd.

Military News.

1732. March 18. We have an account from Bristol, that at a court martial held there on Tuesday last, one George Boyde, a soldier in the Right Hon. the Lord Cadogan's regiment, was try'd for drinking the Pretender's health, found guilty, and sentenced to receive a thousand lashes with a cat of nine-tails; which punishment he underwent the next day in Queens Square in that city; and was afterwards drumm'd out of the regiment.

Press-gangs.

1729. Bristol, April 19. The press still continues, taking all the hands out of the vessels that come to the Road. The captains of the outward-bound ships, to prevent their men from falling into the hands of the press-gang, let the pilots proceed with their ships as far as the Holmbs, while their men march by land down the country, and are fetch'd off by the pilot's boats. The Cato's men, bound for Guiney and the West-Indies, are all arm'd, and keep together in one house, till such time as the ship sails, being resolv'd to oppose the press-gang if they come in their way.

1729. Bristol, April 26. Upon complaint made above of the inconveniencies that attended this city by impressing the men out of the market boats from Wales, &c., and out of the

outward-bound ships, orders came down last Saturday to Capt. Smith, commander of the Enterprize man of war, not to molest any of those vessels.

1729. Bristol, May 31. When the Martilla arriv'd in King-Road, on Monday last, she was boarded by the Lively man of war's boat, in order to impress her hands, when a smart skirmish happen'd and several pistols were discharged; some of the man of war's crew were wounded, as were the Martilla's men, and the boatswain receiv'd a mortal wound. Capt. Gethin had his head broke by the Lively's lieutenant.

Robberies, &c.

1729. Gloucester, Oct. 11. On Monday last Mr. Alderman Carrill was chosen mayor of this city for the year ensuing; and Mr. Nicholls, postmaster, and Mr. Bower, the sheriffs. And on Wednesday last ended our sessions for the county, when Sarah Hopkins and Anne Holmes were order'd to be transported for seven years for stealing seventeen sheaves of wheat out of the ground of Sir Robert Cann, Bart. John Whithers, Evan Evans, John Holmes, and Mary Nelmes, were all ordered to be publickly whipt for several felonies.

1729. Gloucester, Nov. 25. On Saturday, the 15th of this instant, George Johnston, of Cheltenham, was assaulted and robb'd, between Chedworth and Cowlesborne, in this county, by three highwaymen; they were all mounted on dark colour'd horses, and one of them was a tall thin man, with black hair, and had on a dark-colour'd close-bodied coat, who robb'd him of 23*l.* in gold and silver, besides several goods, viz. handkerchiefs, hollands, muslins, cambricks, dowlasses, and a silver watch.

The Weavers.

1729. Bristol, Sept. 6. Monday and Tuesday last the weavers rose in a great body without Lawford's Gate, and broke open and rifled several places where looms were, and carried them away, with chains and other effects, and burnt them in the open street; they got to such a head, that several companies of the regiment in quarters here, were sent to repel 'em; they had no orders to fire, but only to prevent them from entring the warehouses, and pulling down houses, which they attempted. The reasons they gave for it was, that the masters had combin'd to lower 6*d.* in a piece of their wages, but now all is quiet again.

1729. Bristol, Sept. 29. Here has been a great riot committed by the weavers, who would force their masters to raise their wages. They were going to pull down Mr. Fetcham's house on Castle-Ditch; but the soldiers were called to his assistance, in which fray one sergeant and six weavers were killed, and several more wounded, before the mob went off. Without the Gate they took away the looms of the weavers, and all the peices they could find, and burnt

them. The drums are now beating about to arms; God knows the consequence of it; the mob is now in Temple-street, past 9 at night.

DCCXLVII. — SOME ALLEGED CENTENARIANS. — (See No. CCCCLVIII.) The following cases are submitted for investigation:—

(1) January 29, 1857. "At Park-terr., Upper Bristol-road [? Gloucester], aged 107, Ann Lewis, retaining to the last all her faculties, with the exception of her sight, of which she had been deprived for the last 14 years."—*Annual Register* (1857), p. 380.

(2) April 2, 1858. "At her son's residence, Montague-st., Bristol, aged 100, Mrs. Anne Williams, relict of Mr. Isaac Williams, of Compton Greenfield, Gloucestershire. The deceased was mother of ten children, grandmother of sixty-four, great-grandmother of two hundred and seventeen, and great-great-grandmother of eight." —*Ib.* (1858), p. 469.

(3) June 24, 1860. "At the Gloucester Union, aged 100, Ann Wren, widow of Sergeant Wren, of the Grenadier Company of the Gloucester Militia."—*Ib.* (1860), p. 514.

(4) "Mrs. Godfrey, of Stroud [? Gloucestershire], has died at Egham, aged 104."—*Bristol Times and Mirror*, Oct. 24, 1882.

(5) October 16, 1882. "At 21, Stanley-street, Easton, Maria Harrison, relict of Peter Farley, in the 104th year of her age."— *Ib.*, Oct. 27, 1882.

To these may be added some cases of longevity:—

"A lady residing at Upton St. Leonards, visited her mother on Friday, the 10th inst. The united ages of the mother and daughter amounted to 164 years, the mother being 94 and the daughter 70. The faculties of the elder lady are comparatively sound, and she appears so hale and hearty that there is every prospect of her becoming a centenarian. She can see to knit stockings, which useful accomplishment she can perform in an excellent manner. We believe that old Mr. Gibbs, of Upton St. Leonards, the ex-clerk of Matson, is even older than the elder lady mentioned. [He has since died.] As a parish clerk, Mr. Gibbs is perhaps the last of his race. He does not exhibit any signs of decay or extreme senility, for a few days ago he was observed carrying a bundle of wood on his back with all the agility of a younger person than a man who is on the threshold of a century."—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*, Oct. 18, 1879.

"There have lately died in the borough of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, four persons whose united ages amounted to 344 years, or an average of 86 years each. Their names are as follows:— Ann Chandler, aged 91, died January 24; Richard Townley, aged 90, died January 15; William Knott, aged 87, died January 24; and William King, aged 76, died January 23."—*Gloucester Journal* Feb. 12, 1881.

ANTIQUARIUS.

DCCXLVIII.—The Severn Bore.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 30, and Thursday morning, Aug. 31, 1882, according to prediction, the two highest tides of the year took place, and the phenomenon of the "Bore" was seen to advantage at a point on the Severn called Stonebench, about three and a half miles below Gloucester, by Quedgely, and was there witnessed on Thursday morning by a large number of persons from the city and elsewhere, in an imposing array of vehicles of all descriptions. As nearly as possible at 10 a.m. the distant roar of the advancing wave was heard, and almost immediately a foaming crest, dashing up the two steep banks and fretting against the willow trees planted thereon, rushed furiously by, and what had a few seconds before been a smooth sullen stream placidly making its way towards the sea between two deep banks, immediately became a rapid current increased enormously in volume, racing up towards Gloucester, and every minute visibly showing how fast its waters were rising. In the centre of the stream the wave appeared to the eye little more than a gentle undulation, as in fact it was, so much so that, without incurring any risk, a party of ladies met it in a boat, which easily rode over the incline, and then swiftly moved up the river with the current. The height of the wave may have been four to five feet, as was shewn against the banks. The tide ran up for an hour, soon filling its appointed channel and then overflowing the high road and adjacent meadows, as it had done the night before, which was plainly indicated by a deposit of mud still lying fresh and undried. The total rise appeared to be from ten to twelve feet. It must be remembered that many exceptional causes may add to or diminish the volume of water thus rolled back in the shape of a "bore" by the tidal wave. Ocean currents, the wind, the amount of river water, all exercise an important influence upon its height; so that with a combination of favourable circumstances, even with a lower mean tide, there might be a higher "bore." All that scientific prediction intended in naming the particular day for the highest tide, was, that given the due combination of favourable circumstances as above mentioned, such result would inevitably occur.

The "bore" is not a common phenomenon, and there are few other rivers in the world where it is so marked a feature as on the Severn. The river Parret at Bridgwater has one, but on a much smaller scale. The Hooghly at Calcutta is another instance. On the Severn it is no doubt due to the sudden contraction of the stream after the flood of water poured from the sea into the wide estuary which extends up to and beyond the Hock Crib at Fretherne.

A. H.

In the *Leisure Hour* (1874), p. 384, we have the following description by the late Mr. Frank Buckland:—

"A most remarkable natural phenomenon was observed on the morning of Friday, March 20. A gigantic tidal wave called the 'Bore' made its expected appearance, accompanied by an unusually

high tide, in the Severn. Anxious to see if the salmon fisheries would be affected by it, I, in company with Messrs. Cadle and Bennett, of Westbury-on-Severn, members of the Board of Salmon Conservators, and the Rev. the Vicar of the parish, waited the arrival of the bore at Denny Rocks, five miles below Gloucester. At 9.20 a.m. some boys perched high in a tree shouted out the warning, 'Flood O! Flood O!' and then to a minute of her time up came the bore, sweeping with a magnificent curve round a bend in the river. Hurrying towards us with fearful force and velocity, rushed a dense wall of water, curling over with foam at its summit, and extending right across from bank to bank. As the wave approached nearer and nearer, the 'voice of many waters,' accompanied by a strange and sudden blast of cold wind, was truly awe-inspiring. In an instant the bore swept past us with a mighty rush and the whirl of a thousand Derbys passing the grand stand. Two angry precipices of water, the escorts on either side of this terrible wave, swept with terrific weight and power along the banks, throwing high up into the air, and well above the pollard trees, a sheet of water mixed with mud and sticks. We all cheered the bore as she passed, so grandly were Nature's race-horses running their course. In a few moments after the bore had passed, the river, which had been rather low before, was 'full up' from bank to bank, and having previously taken marks, I ascertained that the sudden rise of the water was between eleven and twelve feet. An old man told me that this was as good a head as he had seen for forty years. The tide following the bore rose with great rapidity, and flooded the fields and roads far and near. It was most interesting to see a barge plunge up like a rearing horse to take the bore, while some frightened ducks swam out into the river and topped the wave in a most graceful manner. The bore is thus formed. A great tidal wave coming in from the Atlantic is narrowed by the funnel-shaped estuary of the Severn; it is then pushed forward by the weight of the ocean behind; mixed sea and river waters then assume the form of a wave, which, beginning below Newnham, increases its height as the banks narrow, and ultimately subsides above Gloucester. A bore also runs up the Solway and the Humber, where it is called the 'eagre' or 'hygre.' I understand from Mr. Miller, the lessee of the salmon fisheries at Chepstow, that the bore first takes its wave-like shape at the narrowing of the channel between Beachley, near Chepstow, and a point south to Aust. At this point there is a ridge, or rather long slope of rocks, over which there is a six feet fall, of a sloping shape, at spring tides. There is another great slope in the sands between Gatcombe and Awre, on the north bank of the river, and here again the bore heightens itself, and the farther it goes up the river from this point, the higher it becomes as the channel becomes narrower. On one occasion only has Mr. Miller seen the bore run up the Wye; the wave was then from twelve to eighteen inches high only. Mr. Miller

informs me that old Mr. Jones, of Chepstow, has told him over and over again that the highest tide he ever knew in the Wye was from forty-five to forty-seven feet. He has never known it to rise fifty feet."

Lady Hawkins, widow of Sir John Hawkins, the friend of Dr. Johnson, had witnessed the bore of the Severn in 1819; and compared with what Mr. Buckland has left on record, her account, which is as follows, will be read with interest:—

"I saw the astonishing sight from a meadow near Gloucester, which, as being separated from the road by the river, though imperceptibly to the traveller, is called the 'Isle of Alney', and was directed to look to my left hand, which was towards the city. The river, as far as I could trace it in its windings all around us, was, to those used to the Thames near London, very inconsiderable in width. Presently our attention was called on by a prodigious noise at a distance, and by seeing what appeared like white smoke, which, coming on towards us with amazing rapidity in the track of the river, proved to be foam thrown up into the air to a stupendous height; and now came on the tide which ploughed the centre of the river, and was called 'The Parting,' dividing it with inconceivable force, the strong stream in vain attempting to oppose it, and, after a momentary conflict, as if furious at finding itself overcome and displaced, throwing itself to an incredible distance upon the meadows on each side in waves mountains high; then rolling on, as if determined to revenge itself by driving us off the ground. All this was the work of a few seconds; it was peace and quietness before us, and the water was running back into its channel; but then, to our right hand, the same scene was exhibiting; we saw the tide prancing in successive horsenecks as far as our eye could reach, but with fury abated at every stroke."

EDITOR.

DCCXLIX.—ROBERT DINWIDDIE, ESQ., GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. —(See No. DCCXXIII.) You have done me a most kindly office, and I feel very grateful for it. You will be gratified to learn that my inquiries have elicited a response from the widow of General Dinwiddie, of London, with the promise of a photograph of the portrait of Governor Dinwiddie, and of copies of documents illustrating his early life. These last, with what has been, and I hope may be additionally gleaned by you, will afford, I doubt not, all essential data for the biography desired. From a brief letter of Gov. Dinwiddie, for which I am indebted to my friend, Dr. Benson J. Lassing, it appears that he was in the colony of Virginia in 1744, as Surveyor-General of the Royal Customs. He may have accompanied Gov. Gooch to America, but must have preceded him to England, as he came thence again, to succeed him in the government. From familiar allusions in the letters of Dinwiddie it is intimated that he resided for a time in the province of North Carolina. Of this I have no confirmation.

R. A. BROCK,
Corresponding Sec., Virginia Historical Society.
Richmond, Va., U.S.A.

DCCL.—Teddington Hands.—This spot, which gives the name to a public-house, is the site of a handing-post which points in five directions, and on which are these particulars :—"Winchcomb, 6; Cheltenham, 7½; Tewkesbury, 4½; Overbury, 2¾; Pershore, 9; Evesham, 8½." The post is railed round, and bears this inscription, on a small brass plate :—

"Edmund Attwood of the Vine Tree
At The First time erected me
And freely he did this bestow
Strange travellers the way to shew
Six generations past and gone
Repaired by Charles Attwood of Teddington."

The first four lines are also painted below on the post itself, with the following :—

"Ten generations past & gone
Repaired by Alice Attwood
Of Teddington August 10th 1876."

It is, I believe, the case that the finger-post was erected by Edmund Attwood more than ten generations ago ; and that being so, it would be interesting to ascertain the exact date of its erection. In 1876, the last of his descendants (Alice Attwood, then more than 80 years of age) repaired it. She has since died. The Vine Tree farm, which had been so long in the family, was held by her till her decease. It was evidently a point of honour with the Attwoods to keep the post in repair.

H. C. W.

DCCLI.—The Fowlers of Gloucestershire.

(Continued from No. DCXXXIV.)

In my last contribution I mentioned the assistance it would be if some one would kindly send abstracts of the wills of Daniel and Stephen Fowler, of Stonehouse. The reader will now see that I am able to give an abstract of Stephen Fowler's will, and also to say definitely that no will of Daniel Fowler was proved at Gloucester, and that he probably died intestate. For this information we are indebted to T. W. Cattell, Esq., whose help and liberality in supplying genealogical material for these notes I must once more acknowledge. I also take this opportunity of saying how glad I shall be if any of your readers will kindly send me notes of middle-class Fowler families in Gloucestershire, especially of those still remaining, as some of them must certainly be descended from the Stonehouse Fowlers, and I might be able to supply the missing links of the connection. I am indebted to Mr. Cattell for the information that Anna, sister of Stephen Fowler, and wife of Richard Clutterbuck, had a daughter married to WilliamClutterbuck, who therefore was not her "step-son," but her son-in-law in the modern sense of the word. I now give—

(19) Will of Stephen Fowler, of Stonehouse, Gent., dated Dec. 13, 1671, and proved at Gloucester March 19, 1671-2. Mentions

his daughter Smith, his son-in-law Thomas Smyth, his grandson Thomas Smyth. His grandchildren, Ursula, John, and Elizabeth Webbe. To the poor of Stonehouse, 40s. His grandson William Wallas, executor, and to him the residue of all goods, cattles, and chattels, not bequeathed. His son-in-law Thomas Smyth, and his brothers, Nathaniel and William Fowler, overseers. There were not any witnesses. It is more than probable that Thomas Wallas was the minister of Stonehouse of this name, who in 1648 subscribed to *The Gloucestershire Ministers Testimony*, mentioned in the first volume of this work, p. 331.

Stephen Fowler having died without issue male, the Stonehouse Fowlers became represented in the male line by his brother, Nathaniel Fowler, second son of Daniel, bap. at Stonehouse March 29, 1597. As the manor and estate of Stonehouse had gone to his elder brother, Nathaniel became a clothier, and is so called in his will. In 1660 he and John Harmer signed the registers as churchwardens of Stonehouse. He married 1st, Ann, daughter of William Warner, of Hartsfield, who was buried at Stonehouse Sept. 21, 1629, and the inscription on her tomb (No. 20) is still, I presume, to be seen: he married 2ndly, Dorothy ———, whose surname was probably Angel, and who survived him for seven years, and, as "Dorothy Fowler, widdow," was buried at Stonehouse Feb. 29, 1688. His will (No. 21) is given below. On Jan. 1, 1681, he was buried at Stonehouse, as "Nathaniel Fowler Gentleman," having had issue,

i. William (by first wife), bap. at Stonehouse Feb. 26, 1626, and probably the William Fowler bur. at Stonehouse, 1703. He was living in 1674.

ii. Alice, bap. at Stonehouse Oct. 12, 1628, and bur. there May 3, 1634.

iii. Catherine (first child by second wife), bap. Dec. 18, 1632, bur. Jan. 16, 1637.

iv. Samuel, bap. Oct. 20, 1635, of whom hereafter.

v. Catherine, bap. Jan. 17, 1638; perhaps the Katherine Fowler bur. at Stonehouse Jan. 30, 1676.

vi. Mary, bap. Mar. 23, 1640, and living 1674; perhaps the Mary Fowler bur. at Stonehouse July 25, 1704.

vii. Sarah, bap. Aug. 4, 1642, living 1674.

viii. Elizabeth, bap. Nov. 2, 1645, living 1674.

ix. John, bap. April 4, 1647, bur. Sept. 19, 1647.

x. Stephen, born possibly about 1637, probably not until 1640; but in neither case can he have been the "M^{r} Steven Fowler, upwards of four score and three," bur. at Stonehouse in 1717. Doubtless he was the Stephen Fowler mentioned in the administration given below (No. 22), and therefore probably died in 1694.

xi. Nathaniel, called in his father's will "my youngest son," doubtless the Nathaniel Fowler bur. at King's Stanley Jan. 15, 1730, but described as of Stonehouse in the inscription given below (No. 23).

I think it may be assumed that of Nathaniel's four sons who lived to manhood, only Samuel left issue, though possibly his eldest son William may have either brought up a family elsewhere, or have been the father of Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Fowler, who was bap. at Stonehouse Feb. 18, 1666; and even of Mary, daughter of William and Alis Fowler, who was bap. at Stonehouse Dec. 17, 1682. It will be noticed that Nathaniel Fowler in his will mentions no grandchildren.

I now give the following proofs of the pedigree just stated—

(20) Inscription on a tomb in Stonehouse Churchyard:—"Here resteth the Body of | Anne, the wife of Nathaniel | Fowler, Clothier, and one of the | Daughters of William Warner, | of Hartsfield, Clothier, | who deceased the 20 day of Sept^{r} | Anno Dom. 1629. | In Memory of | Thomas Fowler | and of Mary, his Wife. | He died the 7th of December, 1670. | She died the 1st January, 1670."

(21) Will of Nathaniel Fowler, of Stonehouse, Clothier, dated 1674. Mentions his wife Dorothy, his sons (in order of age), William, Samuel, Stephen, Nathaniel, and daughters (in same order), Katherine, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth. His brother William Fowler. His brother-in-law William Angel. Proved 1681. Inventory, £603 2s.

(22) In P.C.C., June 26, 1694, administration of the goods and effects of Stephen Fowler, late of Stonehouse, was granted to Edward Stephens, the principal creditor.

(23) Inscription on a tomb in King's Stanley Churchyard:—"In Memory of Samuel Fowler, of Stonehouse, M.A., who died Aug. 19, 1714, Aged 78 years. Also Hester, his Wife, died April 3rd, 1714, Aged 79 years. And Stephen, his Son, died Sept. the 22nd, 1712, aged 18 Years. Also of Nathaniel Fowler, of Stonehouse, who died Jan^{y} the 12, 1730, Aged 87. Also Mary, the Daughter of Samuel Fowler, died July 15, 1754, Aged 58 Years. Also Nathaniel Fowler, Esq^{r}, son of Samuel Fowler, M.A., who departed this Life 11 July, 1782, Aged 82 Years."

7, Waterloo Street, Birmingham. WM. F. CARTER.

(To be continued.)

DCCLII.—JOHN SPRINT, M.A., VICAR OF THORNBURY.—Can anyone give me particulars of the above-named? He was author of a work, entitled *Considerations touching the Points of Difference between the Godly Ministers and People of the Church of England and the Seduced Brethren of the Separation;* and in 1618 he published *Cassander Anglicanus*, advising conformity as a less evil than deprivation. The *Church Quarterly Review*, April, 1882, says that Henry Ainsworth's *Counterpoise* was a reply to *Considerations*, etc., and that in the latter work Sprint defended "nonconformity or puritanism" against the Separatists.

H. C. W.

In the first edition of Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual* John Sprint, Senr., and his son of the same name, have been confounded. The former was "a person famed for an excellent preacher"; and of him Wood (*Fasti Oxon.*, ed. Bliss, pt. i., col. 197) has written:—"In Feb., 1577, he succeeded Giles Lawrence in the archdeaconry of Wiltshire, who, I suppose, resign'd; in 1580 he succeeded George Carew in the deanery of Bristol (in which city, or near it, he was born, being the son of John Sprint, an apothecary of the same place), and in the beginning of Feb., 1583, he was made treasurer of Salisbury. He died in the latter end (in Feb.) of 1589, and was succeeded in the said deanery by Dr. Anth. Watson, the same who was afterwards bishop of Chichester." He had been admitted D.D. July 23, 1574; and he was the author of *Oratio gratvlatoria ad illvstrissimos Comites Warwicensem et Leicestrensem, Bristolliæ habita, April. Anno 1587*, Oxon., ex off. Jos. Barnesii, 12mo. There is a copy, perhaps unique, in the Bodleian Library.

His son, John Sprint, was appointed in 1610 to the vicarage of Thornbury, which was then, as now, in the patronage of Christ Church, Oxford. Wood (*Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii., col. 331) has written thus of him:—"John Sprint, son of Dr. Joh. Sprint, descended from those of his name living in the city of Bristol, was born, as I conceive, there, or in Glocestershire near to it, elected student of Ch. Ch. in 1592, took the degrees in arts, and some time after became vicar of Thornbury in the said county. Thence he removed to London, was cried up by the citizens for a godly and frequent preacher, and by them much followed, but was cut off [in 1623] in the prime of his years when great matters were expected from him. He was a grave and pious divine, yet for the most part disaffected to the ceremonies of the Church of England while he continued at Thornbury. At length upon the gentle persuasions of Mr. Sam. Burton, archdeacon of Gloc., he did not only conform, but was a great instrument in persuading others to do the same, by a book that he wrote and published, called *Cassander Anglicanus*, which I shall anon mention."

His writings, enumerated by Wood (who, however, makes no mention of the *Considerations*, &c., referred to above), are as follows:—

1. *Propositions tending to prove the necessary Use of the Christian Sabbath, or Lord's Day*, &c., Lond., 1607, 4to.; 1635, 12mo.

2. *The Practice of that Sacred Day, framed after the Rules of God's Word*—printed with the former.

3. *The Summe of the Christian Religion, in forme of Question and Answer*, Lond., 1613, 8vo.

4. *Cassander Anglicanus, shewing the Necessitie of Conformity to the prescribed Ceremonies of the Church*, &c., Lond., 1618, 4to. Dedicated to Archdeacon Burton. There appeared anonymously *A brief and plain Answer;* and a *Reply* was published by Sprint.

5. *The Christian's Sword and Buckler: or, a Letter sent to a Man seven years grievously afflicted in Conscience, and fearfully troubled in Mind*, &c., Lond., 1638, 8vo.

"These", says Wood, "are all the pieces I think that he hath written, which are published, and therefore I shall only let the reader know that he was buried within the precincts of the church of St. Anne, situated in the place called the Blackfriars in London, (of which he seems to have been the minister or lecturer) on the seventh of May in sixteen hundred twenty and three. See more of him in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.*, lib. i., p. 309 b." Bliss has added to the foregoing :—"Sprint, the son, was a violent Calvinist, early in life, and was actually imprisoned by the vice-chancellor, Dr. Howson of Christ Church, for preaching against the very ceremonies and discipline of the Church of England, which he afterwards strenuously supported by his writings. For this offence, upon complaint to Queen Elizabeth, Sprint was ordered to make a public apology, which he submitted to in the following words—I doe faithfully promise and protest, that I will hereafter in the whole carriage of my selfe both in speech and behaviour, towards you Mr. Vice-chancellour and the rest of the governors of the universitie, demean myself in a more modest, temperate and dutifull sort, desiring you all to accept of this my submission as proceeding from him whoe doth now with greef acknowledge his former unadvised courses." Bliss has likewise printed several lines from verses prefixed to Thomas Storer's *Life and Death of Wolsey*, London, 1599, 4to., which were probably some of Sprint's earliest composition.

Stratford, in his *Good and Great Men of Gloucestershire* (1867), p. 154, has remarked, that notwithstanding Sprint's very zealous conformity, two of his sons, John and Samuel, of whom sundry particulars are given, eventually became nonconformists.

EDITOR.

There are biographical memoranda of John Sprint, D.D., in Lansd. MSS., Brit. Mus., vol. 982, no. 74, fol. 141. He was prebendary of the 2nd stall in Winchester Cathedral, 4 Mar. 1572 to 1583; prebendary of Bitton, in Salisbury Cathedral, 10 Feb. 1573, in which year he was accused of a grievous crime at the visitation of Bp. Edmund Gheast [of Sarum, 1571-77; therefore Sprint was in his jurisdiction]: "objicitur crimen, juratur, negat, dismissus eodem die;" archdeacon of Wilts, 10 Feb. $157\frac{7}{8}$ to 1590; dean of Bristol, 16 Feb. $158\frac{0}{1}$ to 1590; treasurer of Sarum, 3 Feb. $158\frac{3}{4}$ to 1590. He died in Feb. $15\frac{8}{90}$.

The volume by his son, entitled *Propositions tendinge to proove the necessarie observation of the Lordes Daye, or Christian Sabboth*, was entered by Thomas and Jonas Man, 2 Feb. $160\frac{6}{7}$. (*Registers of the Company of Stationers*, iii. 338.) On 8 Oct., 1622, they assigned over the book to John Grismand, "prouided alwaies that soe often as John Grismand shall print or Cause to bee printed the

said booke with addicons or otherwise he shall paie vnto the said Jonah Man or his Assignes two shillings vpon a Reame vpon euerie Impression according to the number of sheetes as the said booke at this present conteyneth."—*Ib.*, iv. 82. JOHN E. BAILEY.

Stretford, Manchester.

DCCLIII.—"GLOUCESTERSHIRE GLEANINGS."—The following items have appeared under the above heading in Mr. J. H. Fennell's *Antiquarian Chronicle* (Nov. 1882), p. 90:—

(1) LITTLE COMPTON.—After the execution of King Charles the First, Bishop Juxon retired to his own manor of Little Compton, Gloucestershire, where, as Whitelock tells us in his *Memorials*, "he much delighted in hunting (we suppose hare-hunting), and kept a pack of good hounds, and had them so well ordered and hunted, chiefly by his own skill and direction, that they exceeded all other hounds in England for the pleasure and orderly hunting of them." He also observes, Dr. Juxon was a person of great parts, and had as much command of himself as of his hounds; and doubtless, like Chaucer's priest in the *Canterbury Tales*,

> "That Scripture text he blotted with his pen,
> That said all hunters were ungodly men."

(2) CURIOUS EXPLOIT AT GLOUCESTER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1728, a young fellow, by the help of a rope, flew from the College Tower to the ground in a quarter of a minute; and ascended again by the same rope, to the admiration of numerous beholders. On the following Thursday he flew from Trinity Tower in the same manner to the ground, blowing a trumpet which he held in his right hand, and displaying a flag in his left, as he descended; and he beat a drum as he ascended again.

(3) EARLY SHAKESPEARIAN PERFORMANCES IN BRISTOL.—At the Theatre at Jacob's Well, Bristol, Friday, May 16, 1749, was performed the tragedy of *Hamlet, Prince of Denmark;* on June 30th, the tragedy of *King Richard the Third;* on August 26th, the comedy of *As You Like It*, for the benefit of Mrs. Barrington; on August 28th, *Romeo and Juliet*, as altered from Shakespeare, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Green.

(4) CIRENCESTER.—In March, 1755, some burglars forcibly entered the vestry room, and breaking open a strong stone chest, carried off its contents, namely, £130 of the poor's money, £16 of sacrament money, and several bonds and mortgages belonging to the town.

(5) A PROLIFIC FAMILY.—There lives at this time at Kingswood, near Hanham, a woman that had four daughters at two births, one of which was delivered of eight children at four births, another of six children at two births, and the last being twins, had each two children at one birth.—*London Chronicle*, Sept. 6, 1770.

(6) Gloucestershire Documents.—There were sold at Messrs. Puttick's Auction Room, May 22, 1851, "The Ancient Court-Rolls of the Manor of Oldland, of the time of Edward III. Very curious and interesting manuscripts on vellum. Court-Rolls of so early a period are very rare, and always contain valuable antiquarian information." At the sale of Mr. Thomas Turner's library, June 22, 1860, was sold (Lot 763), "The Minute Book of the Association for the Defence of the County of Gloucester, 1792, &c., with very numerous signatures of the inhabitants of the county. 4to."

G. A. W.

DCCLIV.—Bell-ringing in Former Days.—What is said in No. DXLIV. reminds me of a remark which the late Dr. Davys, tutor to Queen Victoria, and afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, used to make, viz., that he could always tell the number of drunkards in a village by the number of bell-ringers. One of the objects of the Gloucestershire Society of Ringers is to disassociate the belfry from the evil reputation which it had in past days.

H. C. W.

DCCLV.—Death of an Old Bristolian, Dr. Thwaites.—A correspondent writes to us:—"It seems but right that some notice should be taken in the *Times and Mirror* of an Old Bristolian of some scientific fame, whose death has lately occurred far away from his native place. The following is an extract from last Saturday's *Athenæum*:—'Letters from Ceylon announce the death, on the 11th ult., of Dr. Thwaites, formerly director of the Botanic Gardens at Paradenyia. Previous to undertaking the charge of that establishment, Thwaites was known in this country as a singularly expert microscopist, and an acute observer. His work in this direction was done at a period when the study of cryptogamic botany in this country was all but dead, and only pursued by very few observers. In consequence of this, many facts in the life-history of these plants detected by him were passed over with scant attention, and the credit of the discovery has thus in some cases been attributed to French and German authors. On his appointment to Ceylon, Dr. Thwaites abandoned to a great extent his researches in cryptogamic botany, and devoted such leisure as the administrative duties of his department permitted to the elaboration of the Ceylon flora, for which his numerous collections, and specially his enumeration of Ceylon plants, form an admirable preparation. The success of cinchona culture in Ceylon is largely due to his energy and discrimination. Dr. Thwaites was in his 72nd year.'" Our correspondent adds:—"The father of the late Dr. Thwaites kept a shop in Wine-street, and he himself was, I believe, one of the boys at the Old Bristol College, Park-row. He was one of the founders of the Bristol Microscopical Society, of which original body but few survivors remain, and the papers which he read, and

the demonstrations which he gave at the monthly meetings, had always much that was new and interesting in them."—*Bristol Times and Mirror*, Oct. 21, 1882.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

DCCLVI.—CHURCH PLATE.—May I draw attention to an important work that might be undertaken by archæologists with some leisure time? It is the making a complete inventory of all the Church plate in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Few are aware how much Church plate has lately been, and still is being, destroyed or sold. Mr. Ussher, a well-known antiquary, writing in the *Guardian* lately, stated that he knew of two Elizabethan chalices for sale in London, besides a large amount of other Church plate. One dealer told him that he had sold many English chalices to Americans as mementoes of England! Several of your readers will, no doubt, remember seeing two large chalices of an early date, belonging to a church in York, that were lately exposed for sale at a Bristol silversmith's; and since then there has been announced for sale in Bristol a Communion plate-chest, described in the catalogue as unique, with the name "St. Olave's Chycestere" and a date of the 16th century carved on it. The clergymen who sold the plate referred to, on the plea that it was old or ugly, had of course not the slightest right to do so. It was neither their property, nor that of their churchwardens; they were merely the custodians of it, and had no right to dispose of what had been given for sacred purposes in days gone by. If an inventory was made in every diocese, a check would be put upon men who have proved themselves unworthy guardians of goods committed to their charge. A list of the Church plate of the diocese of Carlisle, arranged according to rural deaneries, has been published; and the Archæological Societies of Kent and Derbyshire are, I believe, about to draw up similar lists. The acknowledged authority on Church plate, Mr. Cripps, is resident in our county, and might, perhaps, be induced to place himself at the head of a committee, with the view of having such a list for the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

THOMAS ROACH, M.A.

Clifton, Bristol.

With reference to the above very good suggestion Mr. Cripps has kindly replied:—"The work of cataloguing Old Church Plate, I am glad to say, is progressing in several counties besides Kent and Derbyshire. Enquiry into this interesting subject is in hand in North Wales, Herefordshire, Norfolk, Cornwall, Yorkshire, and the Isle of Man, conducted in all cases by very competent persons; and I am in hopes of gradually arranging for the whole of the country. I have already urged the attention of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society to the matter." This is satisfactory; and we may confidently expect a very good result. The publication referred to by Mr. Roach is entitled *Old Church*

Plate of the Diocese of Carlisle (Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society's Transactions), Thurnam, Carlisle, 1882. EDITOR.

DCCLVII.—REMARKABLE RESCUE FROM A COAL-PIT, 1735.—(See No. XLVII.) What follows is a copy of an old broadside ("London: Printed for Thomas Hemmings, 1762"), which has been lent for insertion by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, M.A., Rector of Clyst St. George, Devon. JOHN TAYLOR.

Museum and Library, Bristol.

A full and True Account of the wonderful Deliverance of three Men and a Boy, who were ten Days and nineteen Hours in a dark Cavern of the Earth, thirty-nine Fathom deep; with the Prayer they used, Manner of their Deliverance and Preservation out of the PIT.

AMong the many various Accounts of Accidents happening to Mankind, nothing has occur'd more particular for many Years than the following Account from *Bristol*, of three Men and a Boy, who were ten Days and nineteen Hours in a Cave of the Earth, thirty-nine Fathom deep, and in great danger of being drowned, or falling from the Height of the Mine, the very Coal work being sixteen Fathom deep. The Persons whom we relate this of, were *Joseph Smith*, aged upward of sixty-nine Years; *Edward Peacock* and *Abraham* his Son of *Beeton* [*Bitton*], and *Thomas Hemmings* of *Mangotsfield*, the only Person that is now living, who lost his Sight by the Damp of the Earth.

On *Friday* the 6th Instant, as we were wedging our Coal in the old Coal Mine, near two *Mile Hill*, in *Kingswood*, rented by Lease of *Thomas Chester*, Esq. by *Joseph Jefferies*, *Edward Wilmot*, and *Thomas Nash*, on a sudden a prodigious Torrent of Water burst out of the Veins, and all of them were very nigh immediate Death, not knowing where to escape for Want of their Lights, which were extinguished by the Water, such were their Consternation, that go which way they would, Danger was near them, of drowning or breaking their Necks. In this Distress they crawled sometimes on their Hands and Knees from Place to Place, to avoid the Water, and getting on a rising Ground, they continued there for some Time, when proceeding further, they at length came to what is called the Hatching, that is a Slant, from whence Coal had been dug, on which the Boy had secured himself, who made such lamentable Moan, that the three Men hearing, came together, by calling to one another.

In the Way to the Hatching, *Edward Peacock* found a small Bit of Beef, and a Crust of Bread, which they thought might weigh

about four Ounces, which they equally divided. The Boy's Situation being more secure they continued there to the Time of their Relief, and made the Boy fetch Water in his Hat, which was but little by the time he return'd. The Water sinking out of their Reach, they were oblig'd to drink their own ———, and chew some Chips, which *Joseph Smith* cut from a Coal Basket that he had accidentally found; the Basket being done, cou'd find no more, and being all ready to perish, *Joseph Smith* chew'd a piece of his Shoe, but that not answering his End, he took a Resolution to get at the Water, and tumbled twice into it, and would have been drown'd had not *Edward Peacock* sav'd him each Time; so that with the Heat of the Place they were in, and the Nauseousness of their Bodies, and the Want of Water and Meat, for so long a Time, it can be looked upon as nothing else but a surprizing Miracle that they were left alive.

On *Monday* the 17th Instant, when they were taken out of the Cell, the old Man, *Joseph Smith*, began to yield to Nature, and grew delirious, and indeed the rest gave over all Hopes of Recovery, and begun to decline through Weakness.

At the first bursting of the Vein, there were four other Boys in the Mine, but being near the Top of the Work, and hearing the Noise of the Water, they made the best Way to the Rope, and cry'd to the People on the Surface to pull them up. Which was not so speedy, but the Water was up to the last Boy's Heels, who, as the Spectators were pulling up, took hold of one of his Companion's two Feet, and thus got up.

This Affair being noised about the neighbouring Villages, great Numbers of People resorted daily to the Pit, and divers Colliers ventur'd down, at different Times, to relieve their unfortunate Brethren, but perceiving a black Damp in the Work, which is reckoned the most dangerous, as admitting of no lighted Candles, they were obliged to return, 'till Providence order'd others to a more successful Attempt, *viz*, *Sampson Philips*, *Thomas Summers*, *Moses Reynolds*, and *Thomas Smith*, the Son of old *Joseph Smith*, who by carrying down a Quantity of burning Coals, so draw'd the Damp, that they got to their distressed Brethren, except *John Batson*, who was missing from the Beginning, and supposed to be drowned.

When they were first taken up into the Air, their sight entirely failed them for some time, and they were all very weak; but after receiving some comfortable Refreshment, they all walked to their respective Habitations, to the great Surprize of all the Spectators.

You have here the Account now given, which was taken from *Joseph Smith's* Son, who was one of the Persons that went down the last time to their Relief, and heard it from their own Mouths that they were three Days in a Trance; and that a bright shining Person appeared to them, assuring them that they should not perish in that deplorable Place, but should return and declare this

to the World, and give a timely Warning to others, to refrain from the evil practice of Cursing and Swearing by the Name of God, and by his precious Blood and Wounds, which shocks the Heart of every good Christian that hears them. Moreover, dear Brethren, remember how we get our Money like Horses and spend it like Asses, at the same time our Wives and Children want their Sustenance, which is proved to be a great Offence to God, and Abuse to our Families, and at last a troubled Conscience to all that practise it: I do exhort you in the Name of God to write these lines in your Hearts, and to keep them in your Minds, and hope that God will be as kind to you as he hath been to us, and set you free from sudden Death, and all such Calamities; and grant that all others may take Warning by us, *Joseph Smith*, *Edward Peacock*, and *Abraham* his Son, all of the Parish of *Beeton* [*Bitton*], and *Thomas Hemmings* of *Mangotsfield*, the only Person now living, who lost his Sight by the Damp of the Earth.

The PRAYER they used in the Pit.

O *Sweet JESUS, thou blessed Son of God! who hast suffered thy precious Blood to be spilt for the Redemption of us poor Mortals, look down on us in this dark Pit, and let thy ever seeing Eye discern our Calamities. Altho' our Oaths have been provoking, yet thy Mercy is great. Let these our Sufferings be a Warning to our Souls, that we may escape the Gates of Hell, and hereafter be endued with Sight for ever more.* Amen.

DCCLVIII.—The Families of Field and Delafeld.—In *Notes and Queries* (3rd S. i. 427) this inquiry was made:—Can anyone give me information tending to prove that the family of *Field*, anciently written *Feld*, are descended from the *De la Felds*? I may mention that the arms of the De la Felds of Audley, Co. Hereford, are *sable, three garbs argent*, being the same as those of the Fields except that the latter bear a chevron. Also, that in the adjoining counties of Hereford and Gloucester, and in Hertfordshire, where the Felds and Fields were mostly found in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, at an earlier date the De la Felds were numerous. To name one case: I find that Thomas de la Felde was portionary of Bromyard, Co. Hereford, A.D. 1311; and that in 1565, Roger Field was patron of Avenbury Church, which stands on the right side of Bromyard Brook. Lastly, in Rudder's *History of Gloucestershire* it is stated that the estates of Thomas Field of Parkenhall in that county, who died in 1510, passed to John *de la* Field Phelps, Esq., of Dursley. I have never met with the name Feld earlier than 1400, except with the prefixes.

The following reply from the late Rev. Samuel Lysons was inserted in the same volume, p. 477:—There appear to have been two families in England of the names of Atte Feld and De la Feld or Felde. In the *Rotuli Hundredorum*, the names of both

appear in the same page, 781, *temp.* Edward I.: "Linot atte Feld —Ric^{d} ate Feld. Willūs de la Feld—Rog^{rus} de la Felde." Whether one or both of these dropped the article, and assumed simply the name of Feld or Field, it may be difficult to say, but in the *Inquisitiones post mortem* we find, "Rich^{d} Felde Parson of S^{t} Michael's Cornhill, 1392; Joh'es Feld, 17 Edw. IV., 1478." The families of Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, adjoining counties, were probably identical. Wm. de la Felde was summoned, according to the Parliamentary writs, from Hereford, for military service against the Scots, 1301. Robert de la Felde was certified one of the Lords of Hardwicke in Gloucestershire, 1316, which estate continued in the family of Field for many generations, and is still called Field Court, now [1862] the property of John Curtis Hayward, Esq. The estate called Field Place at Paganhill, otherwise Pakenhill, in the parish of Stroud (not Parkenhall), according to Sir Robert Atkyns, had been for many generations in the family of Field. Thomas Field ob. 1510, and was buried at Stroud Church, where his monumental effigy existed in Atkyns's time. It has since disappeared. Fosbrooke, *Hist. Gloucestershire*, says:—"The Fields were a family of repute long seated here. —— Feld of Pagenhull, or of Strode, had issue, Thomas of Paganhill, &c." This estate became the property of Phelps of Dursley, descended from the nephew of the last Thomas Field, Esq. My late friend John de la Field Phelps received his name from his connection with the former possessors of the property. The arms of the Fields of Paganhill, parish of Stroud, were, *Or, a fesse sable between an eagle displayed sable, and a stag's head sable.* Robert de la Felde died seised at the Field, in the parish of Hardwicke, near Queddesley, of a capital messuage, 132 acres, &c., leaving Robert, son and heir. (*Esc.* 9 Ed. II., No. 16.) The families of Hardwicke and Stroud were probably identical; while the Atte Feldes seem to have been of Surrey, Norfolk, Sussex, and Wilts.

C. T. D.

Painswick.

DCCLIX.—The Wickham Family.—I shall be glad to have some particulars of the history and position of the Wickham family of Pucklechurch, Chipping Sodbury, and Old and New Sodbury, at which places they appear to have lived from a very early period. There is (or was) an inscription on a brass in the church of Pucklechurch to the memory of John Wickham, Gent., who died 13 March, 1669, aged 48; and other inscriptions in these parishes have been given by Bigland. A branch of the family migrated into Somerset about 1660, and settled at Compton-Bishop, where they occupied a good position, and are still represented. They bore for arms—*Argent, a chevron, sable, between three roses.* Should any reader possess a pedigree of these Wickhams up to the period of their migration into Somerset,

perhaps he will communicate with me. I may say that my query does not concern the Horsington and Frome branch of the family, with whose pedigree I am sufficiently acquainted.

Blaisdon House, Compton-Bishop. EDWARD F. WADE.

DCCLX.—JOHN HANNIBAL SHEPPARD, A.M.—By this day's post I have sent you a "Sketch of the Life" of my friend, Mr. Sheppard, which was drawn up by me, and printed soon after his death in 1873. He was the author of the *Life of Commodore Tucker*, the *Defence of Masonry*, and other publications, and was a member of the New-England Historical Genealogical Society; and as it will be desirable at some future period to write his memoir for our series of "Memorial Biographies," we wish to know what we can of his ancestry in England.

John Hannibal Sheppard, A.M., lawyer and author, who died in Boston, Mass., U.S.A., June 25, 1873, aged 84 years, was the son of John Sheppard, of Cirencester, England, who emigrated to the United States in 1791, and settled in Hallowell, Maine. The father had a brother Thomas, who was living in Bath, England, in 1803. They were sons or grandsons of "John Sheppard, of Colesbourne, Gloucestershire, who, May 4, 1740, owned the manor of Colesbourne Llanthony, and married Rachel Powell, of Maudith Park, Somerford, Wilts. He was the only son and heir of Philip and Sarah Sheppard of the same parish. The estate of Colesbourne was purchased in the 17th century by Samuel Sheppard, grandfather of Philip (who, Mar. 16, 1696-7, styled himself junior), of Thomas Higgs and Mary, his wife, and Sir Edward Brett."

I shall be glad to learn further particulars of this old Gloucestershire family. JOHN WARD DEAN.

Society's House, 18, Somerset Street, Boston, U.S.A.

DCCLXI.—HOUR-GLASSES IN CHURCHES.—(See No. XVII.) Can anyone furnish a list of the Gloucestershire churches in which the hour-glass bracket is still to be seen? There was one at Bledington not very long since. H. C. W.

DCCLXII.—A PRESERVATIVE AGAINST HYDROPHOBIA.—The following curious advertisement appeared in the *Gloucester Journal*, August 26, 1793 :—

"Dipping in the Salt Water.

"That infallible remedy for the bite of a mad dog performed by Sarah King, of the Bell Inn, Frampton-on-Severn, (only half a mile distant from the place of dipping,) with care, safety, and skill.

"S. King begs leave to observe to the Public that she employs a person to perform the operation, who has been bred to the practice

from his youth; that her house is situated nearer the water by miles than that of any other person who practices dipping; and that if the person bit arrives at her house two days before the full and change of the moon and four days after, they may place the most implicit confidence in a cure.

"Neat Wines, Spirituous liquors, and best provisions, by the Public's most obedient Servant,

"S. KING.

"N.B.—Frampton Green is situated on the Bristol road about 8 miles from Gloucester, turning off the road leading to Newnham and Framilode Passages."

J. H. COOKE.

Berkeley.

DCCLXIII.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE BARONETCIES.—Having given in No. DCLXXII. a list of extinct or dormant Gloucestershire baronetcies, it may be well to enumerate also those which are extant, with the date of creation in each case, as follows:—

1. Bazley, of Eyford Park, 1869.
2. Codrington, of Dodington, 1721.
3. Codrington, of Dodington, 1876.
4. Crawley-Boevey, of Highfield, 1784.
5. Davis, of Hollywood, 1845.
6. Elton, of Bristol, 1717.
7. Guise, of Elmore, 1783.
8. Hicks-Beach, of Beverston, 1619.
9. Jenkinson, of Hawkesbury, 1661.
10. Key, of Thornbury, 1831.
11. Marling, of Stanley Park, 1882.
12. Paul, of Rodborough, 1821.
13. Ricketts, of The Elms, 1827.
14. Rushout, of Sezincote, 1809.
15. Russell, of Charlton Park, 1832.
16. Van Notten-Pole, of Todenham House, 1791.
17. Wood, of Hatherley House, 1837.

GENEALOGIST.

DCCLXIV.—TWO LETTERS FROM HANNAH MORE TO GEORGE MILLER, D.D.—The originals of the following letters are in the possession of the Editor; and as they are from the pen of a highly-esteemed Gloucestershire worthy, they may fitly find a place in these pages. Dr. Miller, "distinguished for his many services in theology and literature," was for several years an active Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; he resigned his fellowship for the rectory of Derryvullen, in the diocese of Clogher, in 1804, and having subsequently become Vicar-General of Armagh, died there in his eighty-fourth year, October 6, 1848. The first and second volumes of the first edition of his *Philosophy of Modern History* were published in Dublin, in 1816, and the remaining six, in pairs, at intervals of two or three years. A second edition appeared in

4 vols., 8vo., London: Duncan, 1832; and a third, likewise in 4 vols., much improved, and containing a memoir of the author, London: Bohn, 1848-9. A list of Dr. Miller's writings has been given in *Notes and Queries*, 4th S. iii. 187. EDITOR.

LETTER I.

Barleywood, 5th August, 1816.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—

I am not quite so unworthy of the honour you have done me, and the pleasure you have given me, by presenting me with your valuable work, as I appear to be. My family in the last few weeks has been visited by sickness and death, which I know you will accept as a substantial apology.

I will confess that it is my custom when I receive the favour of a book from its author, if I suspect that the performance be mediocre, instead of looking into it, to hasten my acknowledgments by the first post, and thus bring neither my veracity nor civility into question. But I was brought into no such difficulty when I was favoured with a work by Dr. Miller. From what I knew of the character of the author, and what I had heard of the *Philosophy of Modern History* from our accomplished friend, Mr. [Alexander] Knox, I was prepared for such a performance as I have found it to be, and therefore deferred the expression of my gratitude till now, when I can with truth add that of my admiration.

It is indeed a great, I may say a magnificent, undertaking; and I may add that the execution appears to me to be equal with the design. I have long wished to see a work of this nature, but could not expect to see one conceived upon so grand a scale. There is no doctrine which more requires (especially at this period) to be pressed upon the minds of men than that of an omnipotent Providence, who holds in His hand the whole chain of human events, without trenching on human liberty; and you have intimated that the combinations you exhibit are neither fortuitous nor brought about by any concert of human events, but by the great Superintendent of all events. This you have developed in your opening lecture, which is the master-key to your plan. My friend and neighbour, Mr. Addington, is as much pleased as myself with this general scheme. I pray that it may please God to grant you life and health to complete so great and complicated a work. The winding up of such a plan will demand the whole force of even your abilities. I doubt not every part will be brought to bear upon your one great object; yet your conclusion will, I presume, draw all the lines to meet in the central point, and exhibit a sort of map of Providence. I trust, though I shall probably not live to see it, that your "elevation" will correspond with and complete your "basement-story."

Your design is new. Of the many who have written upon modern history, I know of none who have taken your view of it. History has been generally taken up as a chain without combination or moral result. I hope your work will cause history to be read, especially by young men, with a more expanded view. The mass of reading which it displays shows that it must have been a business of prodigious labour and research.

I am fully aware, Sir, that so feeble a testimony as mine can add nothing to the credit of your volumes; but I could not withhold this expression of my esteem and respect. I have the honour to remain, Dear Sir, your very obliged and faithful servant,

H. More.

P.S. Not knowing your exact address I have ventured to commit this letter to the care of the Provost [of Trinity College, Dublin, Thomas Elrington, D.D.], to which I was advised by the Dean of Raphoe [Richard Allott, D.D.], who lately favoured me with a visit.

Elrington.

Letter II.

Barleywood, 2nd Feb., 1820.

My Dear Sir,—

I should have thanked you for your very obliging communication sooner, but a variety of painful causes have made me appear a very remiss correspondent.

It was with pleasure, and I trust with advantage, that I perused your two volumes on the Philosophy of History, which you had the goodness to send me. And, as it is your great object to refer all events of the world to Him who made it, to Him by whom empires and nations rise and fall, I anticipate much gratification in the continuation of the work, which the preface you have favoured me with announces.

To reconcile the idea of a superintending Providence carrying on a uniform plan of amelioration of our species, without trenching on human responsibility, is an important and useful work; and to illustrate this by actual events is a very satisfactory mode of illustration. But, though satisfactory in the result, the undertaking has its difficulties, and will be exposed to objections, as you have to exhibit moral agents systematically executing a divine plan, of which they are generally unconscious; yet, as you propose to elucidate a uniform system, "by combinations of agency subordinate to this end, far exceeding in number and complication the utmost imaginable possibility of chance," I see no solid grounds of objection to your plan. Besides, according to my views of it, there is nothing that militates against the general doctrine of divine revelation, but, on the contrary, accords with it. I should therefore have felt satisfied on this head, even if you had not so fully vindi-

cated your system as you have done in your new preface. This I have read with great pleasure, as it recognizes the perfections of God and the imperfections of man, and shows how all may work for good, without confounding the distinction between right and wrong in human actions.

It is indeed a most consoling reflection that "we are not abandoned to the consequences of the errors and vices of our species, but are subjected to a consistent plan of government devised by divine wisdom;" and it appears to me that you fairly justify your plan of elucidating this, from the events of modern history. I am but a superficial reader, and am not acquainted with any arguments of importance against your system; but, as demonstration is your object, I look to the result with confidence, and trust that the "Philosophy of History," like the "Philosophy of Nature," will "apply to the consolation of men's minds, to their devotions, to the excitement of gratitude, the support of patience, the keeping alive and strengthening every motive for endeavouring to please God."

You did me too much honour, Dear Sir, in submitting this great subject to so weak a reasoner and so inadequate a judge; but I gratefully accept it as a flattering proof of the regard of so able a writer and so respected a character. Cordially wishing you happiness in your domestic relations, and prosperity in your public services, I remain, with great esteem, my Dear Sir, your obliged and faithful,

H. More.

The Rev. Dr. Miller, Armagh.

DCCLXV.—Strange Epitaph on Martha Collins.—This oft-quoted epitaph has been correctly given in No. CVII., vol. i., p. 85. But a strange mistake is very commonly made regarding it; and as in the case of some other mistakes, though flatly contradicted, this one is sure to reappear from time to time. In the hope (vain, as it would seem) of consigning it to rest, a communication was inserted in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. ii. 134), August 14, 1880, as follows:—

"The following epitaph, 'engraved on brass let into a large flagstone in King Stanley churchyard, Gloucestershire,' and 'copied 15th July, 1846,' appeared in 'N. & Q.' in 1852:—

"'Ann Collins, died 11 Sept., 1804, ætatis 49.
'Twas as she tript from cask to cask,
In at a bunghole quickly fell;
Suffocation was her task,
She had no time to say farewell.'

Here is a strange mistake; and though twenty-eight years have elapsed since its first appearance in print, I wish, with your leave, to correct it. A woman of forty-nine years of age to fall through a bunghole, having 'tript from cask to cask'! Who could give credence to such a statement? The truth is, as I can testify from a recent inspection of the gravestone, that Ann Collins's daughter

Martha, who died August 1, 1880, aged nine years, was the unfortunate one who (wonderful as it unquestionably was) fell in at the bunghole, and 'had no time to say farewel.' Accuracy in copying inscriptions is most essential.—ABHBA."

Notwithstanding the above correction the mistake in question still holds its ground. Writers are too apt to quote what others have written, and to adopt their statements "second-hand," without taking the trouble of examining for themselves; and thus in an article on "Churchyard Poetry" by Mr. F. Bayford Harrison, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, Feb., 1883, p. 301, we find these words with reference to Ann Collins:—"A puzzling epitaph—puzzling because either the lady was very thin, or the bunghole unusually large—is the following from Stonehouse Churchyard, Gloucestershire." There is likewise a mistake, as may be observed, respecting the churchyard. May we hear no more of Ann Collins' performance! G. A. W.

DCCLXVI.—FROCESTER CHAPEL.—(Reply to No. DCCXXII.) In the current number of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* I see a most interesting communication about my old parish (Frocester) and its chapel. At the time referred to, I was vicar of the parish, but probably was not at home. It may not have come to Mr. Phillimore's knowledge how much, and how ineffectively, I had tried to restore that dear old chapel. No one could have felt more deeply than I did what a blot on the fair village was the painful desecration of God's house as seen in its ruins. I had gone so far in the matter, that my next step would have involved me in a lawsuit with the lord of the manor, who, I understand, claims the ground on which the chapel stands, and hence, I assume, the chapel itself, evidence of its consecration not forthcoming. That the villagers themselves are not uninterested in its well-being is plainly shown by the fact of my having a memorial in my possession, signed by all the house-holders, with two or three notable exceptions, and praying me to restore the building, so that it might again be used for divine worship. But the whole matter has fallen into abeyance, though the feeling about it is as strong as ever. F. G. MONTAGU POWELL, M.A.

Grantham.

DCCLXVII.—THE TROTMAN FAMILY.—(See Nos. DCLXI. and DCCXVI.) That family traditions and legendary lore are closely allied, cannot be gainsaid. Yet, on the other hand, many well-known historical incidents proclaim, and many ancient relics and monuments record the fact, that the trusty hospitable hyrdsman, surnamed "Trautman" (an old Saxon word signifying *well-beloved trusted man*), became Bishop of Winchester. The family of this venerable prelate have, through by-gone ages, borne the patronymic, till modernised, or rather corrupted, into Tratman and Trotman. It is due to Mr. Phillimore to tender him our testimony and gratitude

for his untiring and laborious research, resulting in the pages submitted by him to the attentive perusal and unbiassed judgment of careful readers. J. T.

I send you some corrections of, and additions to, what Mr. Phillimore has written, with reference to the Siston branch :—

P. 208, l. 32.—Samuel Trotman's second wife was niece, not "granddaughter," of Mr. Speaker Lenthall. This Samuel, who was the first of Siston, died in 1684 ; his son Samuel, M.P. for Bath, died in 1719, and was succeeded by his nephew Samuel, son of Lenthall Trotman, and M.P. for Woodstock, who died in 1748.

P. 208, l. 44.—Thomas Trotman died in 1751, not "in 1774."

P. 208, l. 48.—Edward Trotman died in 1743, not "in 1774." For "Shelowell" (here and p. 209, l. 4) read Shelswell.

P. 209, l. 5.—Fiennes Trotman, who died in 1782, (son of Edward Trotman, of Shelswell, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Filmer, Esq., by Susannah, sister and co-heiress of Lawrence, fifth Viscount Saye and Sele), was not succeeded "by his brother Samuel," who had died in 1773, but by his nephew Fiennes, M.P. for Northampton. It is said that on the death of his kinsman Richard, sixth Viscount Saye and Sele, without issue, in 1781, Mr. Pitt offered to revive the viscountcy, which had then expired, in Mr. Trotman's favour, as grand-nephew and heir of Lawrence, fifth Viscount. Fiennes Trotman also inherited from Richard, sixth and last Viscount, a large part of the estate of and around Broughton Castle, together with the advowson of the rectory. In 1781 there existed two peerages of Saye and Sele, the viscountcy and the barony, the latter having been just then called out of abeyance. The peers were cousins, being respectively the heir male and the heir general of the original baron.

P. 209, l. 12.—For "Churchill" read Bucknell (not "Bucknall", as before).

P. 209, l. 18.—On Mr. Trotman's death in 1835, the Siston estate did not pass to the heir male, Fiennes Samuel Trotman, of Dallington, but (the entail, which had existed for some generations, having been cut off shortly before his death) to the testator's elder daughter. Fiennes Trotman, M.P. for Northampton, who succeeded to Siston and Bucknell in 1782, had an elder brother Samuel, who, in consequence of his extravagance, was disinherited by his uncle, and the estates were settled on the younger. This Samuel is said to have lost at play the reversion to another estate belonging to his uncle, namely Shelswell; and this was the cause of his disinheritance. He died in poverty about 1804. The present representative of the Trotmans of Siston is the Rev. Edward Fiennes Trotman, B.C.L., Vicar of Marshfield, Gloucestershire, and late Fellow of New College, Oxford, as eldest son of Samuel Fiennes, only son of Edward, brother of Fiennes, who succeeded his uncle Fiennes in 1782.

P. 210.—To the Oxford graduates may be added :—
Edward Fiennes Trotman, New, B.C.L., 1853.
Walter Samuel Trotman, Exeter, B.A., 1855.
William C. Trotman, New, B.A., 1857.
Arthur Lawrence Trotman, St. M. H., B.A., 1869 ; M.A., 1874.

With reference to the early connection in Gloucestershire of the Trotman and Tyndale families, which has been mentioned by Mr. Phillimore, p. 202, it may be noted that the connection has been renewed in the present century, and that the Rev. Edward Fiennes Trotman, of Marshfield, consequently stands in the relation of second cousin to William Earle Tyndale, Esq., D.L., of Holton Park, Oxfordshire, who has recently assumed the name of Biscoe.

Wheatley Vicarage, Oxford. EDWARD ELTON, M.A.

The descent of the Trotmans is thus given by Smyth in his MS. "Description of the Hundred of Berkeley," preserved amongst the muniments in Berkeley Castle, under the head of *Came*, pp. 131-41 :—

Richard Trotman, tempore E. II., was father of John, who had two sons, (1) Walter, s.p. ; and (2) Robert, who was heir to his brother. Robert ob. 5 H.V., 1417, and left Elias, his son and heir. Elias was father of John, who was father of Henry Trotman. This Henry (who purchased lands in Cam of Henry Mabson) ob. 18 H. VIII., 1526. His son, Thomas Trotman, in 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, purchased Nasse Court in Came of John Berkeley, of Beverstone. He was father of (1) John, the elder ; (2) Richard ; and (3) John, junior, who was of Upthrop in Cam, and ob. s.p.

John Trotman, the elder, of Nasse Court, alias The Knapp, was father of Nicholas, and both father and son died within 20 hours of each other in 19 Eliz., 1577. John, son and heir of Nicholas, succeeded his grandfather in Nasse Court, and was living in 1639 [when Smyth wrote]. He also succeeded his great uncle John Trotman, junior, in Upthrop, which estate he conveyed by deed, in 14 Jac., 1616, to his son Henry.

Richard, 2d son of Thomas Trotman abovementioned, had from his father Wood End, or Longford House, in Cam. He ob. 35 Eliz., 1592. By Katherine Tyndale, his wife, he was father of Edward Trotman, senior, late of Estwood, who was father of Edward Trotman of the Inner Temple, who was living in 1639 :— so far Smyth.

Regarding the identity of John Tratman, whose will, in 1592, is cited in No. DCLXI., p. 203 :—a mistake has been made in that article in assuming that he was the John Tratman, the elder, who was the ancestor of the Nash Court and Steps branches. On the contrary, he was the third and youngest son of Thomas Trotman, of Cam, in whose will in 1558—of which an abstract is given below—he is styled John Trotman, junior, to distinguish him from the other John, the eldest of the three sons. By that will, his

father devised to him a leasehold tenement and lands thereto belonging in Over Cam, and likewise his freehold lands and tenements in Upthrop in Cam, with remainder to Catherine, his said son's wife, and their heirs.

Smyth informs us that this John, junior, married Katherine, daughter of William Trotman, of Wotton ; that he died s.p. ; and that John Trotman, grandson of his elder brother, John, the elder, of Nasse Court, was his great nephew and heir ("Description," &c., p. 141).

It was in consequence of the death of his elder brother, John Trotman, the elder, of Nasse Court, in 1577, and his leaving a grandson and heir, named John, that this John, the younger, of Upthrop, became "John Tratman, the elder, of Cam," as styled in his will in 1592, to distinguish himself from his great nephew at Nasse Court.

Smyth states that Edward Trotman, junior, (2d son of Nicholas Trotman, of Nasse Court, who died in 1577) purchased the Steppes in fee-farm of Henry, Lord Berkeley, on 1 July, 9 Jac., 1611 ("Description," p. 139).

Inquisition on his death was taken by the King's Escheator for the county, at Berkeley, on 26 July, 14 Car., 1638. The following is an abstract of the finding of the jury :—"Quod prædictus Edwardus Trotman seisitus fuit de terris perquisitæ 20° die Junii anno 12° Jacobi (1614) de Johanne Trotman, ejus frater, et de terris perquisitæ 8° die Octobris anno 6° Jacobi (1608) de quodam Ricardo Trotman. Et quod prædictus Edwardus obiit apud Cam 9° die Maii ultimo præterito (1638). Et quod Margareta uxor ejus et Nicholaus filius eorum eum supervixerunt. Et quod Ricardus Trotman est consanguineus et hæres ejus proximus, vizt. filius et hæres Willelmi Trotman defunctus qui fuit filius et hæres pradicti Edwardi. Et quod prædictus Ricardus Trotman est ætatis 27 annorum et amplius." (Esc. 14 Car. 129 Glouc^r.) These particulars, as to his wives, issue, and heir, are noted by Smyth, p. 139, who finished his "Description" in the following year, 1639.

He was styled Edward Trotman, junior, to distinguish him from Edward Trotman, the elder, of Longford House, Cam, his first cousin once removed, who died 6 June, 1633.

The following abstracts of wills are taken from the original Registers :—

Thomas Trotman, of Cam, clothier. Will dated 8 September, 1558, proved at Gloucester, in the Bishop's Consistorial Court, 18 December, 1558. To Agnes (or Annes), my wife. John, my son and heir :—to his sons, Nicholas, Thomas, William, and Richard, 5 marks each on their attaining the age of 18 years. Richard, my second son :—to his children 5 marks each on their attaining 18 years of age. To John Trotman, the younger, my third son, all my right of lease in a lease of a tenement with lands thereto belonging in Over Came. My three sons, John Trotman, senior, Richard, and

John Trotman, junior, to be my executors and residuary legatees. I give all my lands of inheritance in Came, which my father, Henry Trotman, purchased of Henry Mabson, of Kington-in-Thornbury, to John, my eldest son. I give all my lands, tenements, &c., in Wheatenhurst and Longford House in Came to Agnes, my wife, for life,—remainder to my second son, Richard, and his heirs for ever. To my said son Richard and his heirs all my lands, tenements, &c., in Bushley, Co. Worcester, which I purchased of Thomas Cole, late of Dursley, and of Johane, his wife; also to my said son Richard, and his heirs, a close of four acres, called Wickworthy, in Wicke, and Mattesford meadow, all in the parish of Berkeley, which I purchased of Thomas Fraunsome and Thomas Warrante. I give and bequeath to my third son, John Trotman, junior, my lands, tenements, &c., in Upthrop in Came, purchased by me of Sir John Butler and Hugh Partridge, Esq., with remainder to my said son's wife, Catherine, and to their heirs. I also give to the said John Trotman, junior, all lands and tenements which I purchased of Florence Barston, lying in Nether-Came, and part of which is parcel of the demesne of Nasse Court in Came which I purchased of John Berkeley, of Beverstone, Esq. [Nasse Court was settled on his eldest son, John Trotman, the elder.] Witnesses—John Paslow, John Trotman, Richard Trotman, John Trotman, the younger, Thomas Tyndale, Edward Trotman, Richard Houghton, Nicholas Trotman, Hugh Baker, Richard Pinner. (Gloucester Registers, vol. ix.)

Agnes Trotman, of Came, late wife of Thomas Trotman, of Came. Will dated 22 September, 1558, proved in the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of Gloucester 10 December, 1558. To Henry Mayle and John Curnocke, my servants. To my little boy, Thomas Woodward. To my son John Trotman, the elder, his children 5 marks each. To my son Richard his children 5 marks each. To Katherine, wife of John Trotman, the younger,—(her son)—5 marks. The residue of my effects I give to my sons, John Trotman, the elder, Richard Trotman, and John Trotman, the younger, whom I appoint to be my executors. Witnesses—John Paslowe, Phillipps Poole, and Nicholas Trotman, with others. (Gloucester Registers, vol. ix.)

Richard Tratman, the elder, of Cam. Will dated 8 October, 1592, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 27 April, 1593. Edward, my son and heir. Edith, my daughter, now wife of Thomas Warne. Griffith, my son. Lodowick, my son, and his wife, Mary. One Griffith Tratman, married to Catherine, has issue, Ursula, Richard, and Sarah. Edward, my son and heir, has a daughter Catherine. Overseers of my will—George Conard, Thomas Warne, John Tratman, and William Higgins and Thomas Morse, my sons in law and friends. (Reg. Neville, 28.)

The will of his son, Griffith Trotman, of Cam, was proved at Gloucester in 1598.

The will of his son Lodowick Tratman, of Buckover, in Thornbury, was proved at Gloucester in 1606. He gives legacies to John Tratman, son of my brother John, and to William, brother of the said John; to John and Anne, children of my brother, Edward Tratman, of Estwood; and appoints Mary my wife to be executrix.

The following were proved at Gloucester:—

Will of Edward Trotman, of Cam, 1638.

„ Maurice Trotman, of Berkeley, 1639.

„ Edward Trotman, of Cam, fuller, 1641:—mentions my mother Agnes and grandfather Edward Trotman.

„ John Trotman, senior, of Cam, 1641.

„ Henry Trotman, of Cam, gentleman, 1661; dated 24 January, 1660-1:—names my wife Anne, my daughter Elizabeth, my son John, and appoints my son Nicholas Trotman to be executor. This was the Henry Trotman, to whom his father, John Trotman, of Nasse Court, conveyed, in 1616, the estate of Upthrop.

Southampton. BENJ. W. GREENFIELD.

DCCLXVIII.—CAPTAIN FRANCIS WINDEBANK AND "HIS UNRULY COMPANY."—The following, addressed from Cirencester by Francis Windebank to his father, Sir Francis Windebank, Secretary of State, and dated July 19, 1640, is extracted from the *Calendar of State Papers (Domestic)*, Charles I., 1640, p. 492:—

"Finding my men to be very ill-affected to this service, and much slighting all their officers because the country had laid an aspersion on all of us that we were Roman Catholics, so that when I first received them divers of them swore desperately they would soon despatch us if they found we were Papists: but finding their humour, on their first day's march, I desired them all to kneel down and to sing psalms, and made one of my officers read prayers, which pleased them not a little, and being very familiar with them at first, giving them drink and stinking tobacco, of 6*d.* a lb., I gained their love, so that they all swear they will never leave me, and indeed I have not had one man run away yet in this nine days march, but other captains of our regiment, who marched a week before us, are so fearful of their soldiers they dare not march with them. I have all my men in so great obedience that all the country pray for me, saying they never met with such civil soldiers." [*Endorsed:* "Received (July) 24th."]

Secretary Windebank has added this postscript to a letter to Edward, Viscount Conway, dated the 25th of the same month:—"My son the captain has found a means to charm his unruly company with singing of psalms and stinking tobacco."

Cirencester. E. C. SEWELL.

DCCLXIX.—Families of Carter and Nettleton Balme.—Having seen lately in Gloucester Cathedral a window in memory of one of the Nettleton Balmes, I have thought that the following abstract of a will may interest some of your readers; and I shall be very glad to have any information as to either the Carter or Balme family.

Jeremiah Carter, of Birstall, Yorkshire, woolstapler. My wife Martha to have an annuity of £26 or £20. My son John Carter. My dau.——, wife of Nettleton Balme, and their children, John (? Jeremiah) Nettleton Balme and William Nettleton Balme. My right and title in one share and a half in Howden Clough Skribbling or Carding Mill. My four cottages in Syke Lane in Batley. My half of three cottages in Moor Lane, which I hold in conjunction with Jeremiah Carter, of Pudsey. Dated May 4, 1797, and proved in 1800.

Wm. F. Carter.

7, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

DCCLXX.—Robert Raikes' Will.—The following interesting letter has been received by a correspondent in Gloucester from Mr. J. J. Powell, Q.C., in reply to a communication requesting information on Raikes' will:—"Being in London to-day, I have called at Somerset House and seen the official copy of the will of Robert Raikes. It is dated 13 Sept., 1809, and by it he devises all his property real and personal to his wife Anne Raikes, but in case of her dying before him, he directs that his sons William and Robert shall pay two bonds he holds of them for money advanced to them, and that the whole of his property shall be equally divided between his said two sons and his six daughters. The will is attested by John Phillpott, jun., Thomas Smith, and Philip Millard. To this there is a short codicil by which he leaves to his wife his share in the stock of the Stationers' Company for her life, and after her death directs it to be equally divided like the rest of his estate. The will is very short, nay, little longer than this note of it, and contains no reference whatever to Sunday Schools. In fact, omitting legal verbiage, I have stated the whole of the will and codicil. It was proved the 28th June, 1811."

C. T. D.

Painswick.

DCCLXXI.—Abbot Berkeley, of Flaxley.—The name of one more abbot of Flaxley has been restored to light after lying buried for some centuries; at least I do not find that Dugdale, Tanner, or the Gloucestershire historians have previously disinterred it. In the Bodleian Library ("MS. Bodl. 88") there is a mutilated deed of exchange of livings between "—— Berkeley, abbas de Flaxley, rector ecclesiae parochialis de Rodmarton," and Nicholas Rewys, "vicarius ecclesiae parochialis de Westbury," in May, 1476. The deed is attested by John Rolues, public notary. No doubt the

Public Records somewhere register the abbot's name, but until they are printed a casual find is worth recording. F. M.

Oxford.

DCCLXXII.—Dean Tucker and Bishop Butler, of Bristol.—A correspondent has enquired in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. vii. 88): —In what part of the voluminous works of Dean Josiah Tucker is to be found the account of Bishop Butler's conversation with him at night in the palace-garden of Bristol on the possible insanity of whole communities and public bodies as well as of individuals? Dean Hook quotes it in his *Ecclesiastical Biography*, vol. iii., p. 353, as an "anecdote related by Dean Tucker," but gives no exact reference. G. A. W.

DCCLXXIII.—Female Parish Clerks.—(See No. CCLXXXI.) In No. DLXXIII. mention is made of women being appointed churchwardens. In the register of burials in Totteridge, Hertfordshire—in which parish Bishop Wilberforce, Cardinal Manning, and Bulwer Lytton lived—the following entry occurs under date March 2nd, 1802:—"Elizabeth King, widow, for forty-six years clerk of this parish." Her age was 90, and the assertion is made by one of the curates of Totteridge that "this old woman, as long as she was able to attend, did constantly, and read on the prayer days with great strength and pleasure to the hearers, though not in the clerk's place, the desk being filled on the Sunday by her son-in-law, Benjamin Whithall, who did his best." Do any of your readers know of Gloucestershire or other instances in which women have served the office, either with or without "great strength and pleasure to the hearers?" H. C. W.

DCCLXXIV.—Andrew Charlton, Mayor of Bristol, 1634.—Any information regarding the descendants of Andrew Charlton, who was sheriff of Bristol in 1620, and mayor in 1634, would be gladly welcomed by me. C. H. Mayo, M.A.

Long Burton Vicarage,
Sherborne, Dorset.

DCCLXXV.—A List of Gloucestershire Wills.—In Coleman's *Catalogue of 1000 Wills* (London, Jan. 1st, 1883) the following items may be found:—

Baily—Probate of will of Thomas Baily, of Winterborn, Yeoman, dated 1726.

Budding—Do. of William Budding, of Millend, in the parish of Eastington, 1735.

Burcombe—Do. of John Burcombe, of Old Sodbury, Yeoman, "important will," 1652.

Burcombe—Do. of Daniel Burcombe, of Sodbury, "long will," 1706.

Davis—Probate of will of Lucy Davis, of Bristol, Widow, 1832.

Essington—Copy of will of John Essington, of Slimbridge, Esq., 1738.

Fletcher—Office copy of will of Jane Fletcher, of Cheltenham, 1828.

Gardiner—Probate of will of William Gardiner, of Gloucester, 1827.

Greenaway—Office copy of will of Giles Greenaway, of Gloucester, Esq., 1814.

Hammond—Probate of will of James Hammond, of Wollaston, Yeoman, 1688.

Harrison—Office copy of will of Elizabeth Harrison, then of Stanley End, in the parish of King Stanley, 1867.

Humphreys—Probate of will of John Humphreys, of Cheltenham, 1771.

Hunt—Do. of John Hunt, of Oxenhale, Yeoman, "curious will," 1809.

Iremonger—Do. of Catherine Iremonger, of Winchcombe, 1768.

Kipping—Original will of Dorcas Kipping, wife of Joseph Kipping, of Bristol, "long and important will, duly executed, with seal heraldic," 1717.

Lloyd—Probate of will of Elizabeth Lloyd, of Stoke Bishop, Widow, "curious items," 1728.

Lockier—Copy of will of William Lockier, of Wooten-under-edge, 1803.

Mason—Do. of Mary Mason, of Tewkesbury, Widow, "curious will," 1783.

Morgan—Probate of will of William Morgan, of Bristol, Gent., 1762.

Morse—Do. of John Morse, of Minty, 1700.

Morse—Do. of John Morse, of Ruerdean, 1730.

Morse—Do. of Elizabeth Morse, of Ruardean, Widow, 1791.

Perch—Do. of Thomas Perch, of Shoreham, "curious will," 1651. (Left 5s. for bread for the poor at his funeral.)

Pipe—Do. of Edward Pipe, of Cheltenham, 1852.

Scott—Copy of will of James R. Scott, of Thirlstane House, Cheltenham, 1831.

Solloway—Probate of will of William Solloway, of Quinton, 1799.

Tamplin—Do. of John Tamplin, the elder, of Lydney, Gent., 1866.

Taylor—Do. of Mary Taylor, of Cirencester, 1768.

Wakefield—Do. of Richard Wakefield, of Winchcombe, Miller, 1679.

Wakeman—Do. of Ann Wakeman, of Tewkesbury, Gentlewoman, "important," 1781.

Webb—Original will of James Webb, of Wootton Underedge ("a Freeholder, but calls himself a Labourer"), 1821.

GENEALOGIST.

DCCLXXVI.—Will of John Nyblett, of Brokethroppe, 1543.—The following copy of the original in the Will Office, Gloucester, is interesting:—

"IHS. In the name of GOD, Amen. In the yere off our Lord 1543 and in the last day of the monyth off January, I, John Nyblett, syk in my body and redy off mynd, make this as my last wyll, first, I do yell'd and geve my soll to Allmythty God and body to the earthe for to be byryde yn the churchyarde off Saint Swithyn in Brookthrupp. I do geve the hy awtyr of Brokthrupp iiij^{d}. Item I do geve to the same awter a towell. I do geve to the rode lyztt vj^{d}. Item I do geve to Umffrey Byrey ij yows. I do geve to Rychard Fynymor ij yows. Item I do geve to Alys Bery the wyffe of Umfrey Bery xvj^{s} viij^{d}. Item I do geve unto Margett Fynymore the wyffe of Rychard Fynymore x^{s}. Item I do geve unto Margett Nyblett a hayffer. Item I do geve unto the reparacyon of the hyway in brookethrupp iij^{s} iij^{d}. Item I do geve to the churche off Harscum a bushell off Maltt and to the churche off Waddon a bushell off Malt for to have my Knyll rong att bothe the churches att the day off my departyng. Item I do geve all the resydew off my goods unto Isabell Nyblett my Wyffe whom I do make my hole executrix, and to this berithe record and witness Syr John Reynold my ghostly father, Edward Wathen and William Gooddyen then beying there presentt," &c.

Endorsed,

"T. Johanis Nyblett de Brokethroppe
probatū, &c. 1.5.4.3.°
primo marcij Summa Inventorij ..... xx^{li} xj^{s} vij^{d}."

On the side, "Testamentum
Johannis Nyblett."

Haresfield Court, Stonehouse. J. D. T. Niblett.

DCCLXXVII.—Derivation of "Frenchay," near Bristol.—I do not know if anyone thinks the name of "Frenchay" has any thing to do with the French. There was, in fact, an extensive settlement of French refugees after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, who carried on their industries outside Lawford's Gate, not being allowed to contribute towards the wealth of Bristol. (See Sir Robt. Atkyns, under "Easton.") Some, indeed, have thought it to have been "Friends' Hay," as the place was long a favourite retreat of wealthy Quakers. The unimproved condition of the name "Frenchay," was, however, "Fromishaw," connected with the name of the river Frome, which passes it, bent on its fell purpose of drowning Bristol. There is in Gloucestershire a second river Frome, more commonly called Stroud-Water; but its real name is attested by places on its banks. Like the two other Fromes (a third is in Dorset), Stroud-Water has a Frampton; besides which it gives name to Framilode; also probably to Frocester, and to Fretherne, the horn or promontory at Frome mouth. ("Willelmus

de Frohorn," two knights' fees, under Hen. de Newmarch, time of K. Hen. II., *Liber Niger, Glouc.*) In "Franchies," a tithing of Stanley St. Leonard, there is, on this more northern Frome, a repetition of a similar devolopment, as into "Frenchay."

Bristol. THOMAS KERSLAKE.

DCCLXXVIII.—THE PARISH OF BLOCKLEY.—This picturesque district, anciently called Blockelet or Blockel, forms a parish in the county and diocese of Worcester; but its position is one of isolation, being completely surrounded by parishes in Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. From Hearne's *Antiquarian Discourses* we learn that the original division of counties, and particularly the arbitrary detachment of certain parishes, is accounted for by their having been parcels of some great seigniory belonging to baronies, bishoprics, or abbies. This explains the isolated position of Blockley, which from time immemorial was a manorial appendage to the bishopric of Worcester. It is bounded by Chipping Campden and Ebrington in Gloucestershire; by Stretton-upon-Fosse, in Warwickshire; and by Todenham, Lemington, Moreton-in-Marsh, Batsford, and Bourton-on-the-Hill, in Gloucestershire. The following extract from the Rev. Alfred J. Soden's *History of Blockley* (privately printed, Coventry, 1875,) p. 24, is interesting :—

"For some centuries Blockley was the only place of sepulture for several other adjacent parishes.* Nash [in his *History of Worcestershire*] mentions Bourton-on-the-Hill, Moreton-in-Marsh, and Batsford as having formerly buried at Blockley; from which parishes, as well as Stretton-on-Fosse, the vicar of Blockley formerly claimed mortuaries. A mortuary fee of ten shillings is still claimable by the vicar of Blockley from every parishioner who dies possessed of property to the value of £40 and upwards. By a bull of Pope Julius II., who died in 1512, the parishioners of Moreton were permitted to bury in their own chapel 'propter interposita montium juga præcipue brumali tempore,' *i.e.*, on account of the intervening hills, which (in those days) would be very difficult to travel over, especially in winter. The parishioners of Bourton-on-the-Hill obtained permission to bury in their own cemetery in 1542. The parishioners of Batsford began to do so in 1697."

Neither Atkyns nor Rudder notices the parish of Blockley, having no doubt looked upon it as beyond their bounds; but Bigland has given a full account (vol. i., pp. 213-20), with an engraving of the church, and also of the figures of Philip Warthim and William Neele. "As it [Blockley] has been for some centuries the only place for sepulture for several adjacent villages, it claims our notice," he writes, "in this 'Supplementary *History of Gloucestershire.*'"

* In an old tithe-book of the parish this memorandum appears, dated 1723 :—"Mem. Mr. Adams acqted [acquainted] me yt at digging to make a vault by Sir J. Rushout, two thousd. skulls were found in yt pt. of ye ch. wch nobody living remembers to be laid there."

He has recorded a large number of monumental inscriptions; but only those directly connected with our county shall be noticed in these pages. The reader is indebted for them to Mr. Soden's volume.

At the back of the central compartment of the sedilia is a small figure in brass (already referred to) of William Neele, vicar of the parish in the reign of Henry VII., represented in his priestly robes, with a cope. This figure has been placed in its present position, simply for the sake of preservation. Formerly it was on a blue gravestone within the sacrarium, but when the floor was relaid about forty years ago, the stone was removed to make room for rather common-looking tiles. Fortunately the brass figure was preserved, but only a portion of the inscription. On one side of the border of the stone were these words: "Jesus, amor meus, vita mea, justorum lætitia"; on the other: "Ne elongeris a me, Deus meus." Over the body: "Benedictus Deus." Underneath (in abbreviated Latin): "Orate p' 'ma Magistri Willi' Neele quonda vicarii huj's ecclie et rectoris ecclie de Burton sup' aqua qui obiit VIII die Augusti A° dni MDX, cuj's 'me p' picietur Deus. Amen." In a list in the parish register there is this record: "Gulielmus Neele collastus fuit . . . . . 1488."

On the south wall of the chancel there is a tablet, erected by the late Admiral Sir Edward Collier, K.C.B., with a long inscription, of which the following is a portion:—"Sacred to the memory of Giles Collier, Clerk, A.M., Vicar of this parish, who died A.D. 1678, and Mary, his widow, who died A.D. 1695. Also of their two sons, Stephen Collier, Clerk, A.M., Rector of Rodmarton, County Glou^{r}, who died A.D. 1722†; and Nathaniel Collier, Clerk, A.M., of Duns Tew, Oxon, and Jevington, who died A.D. 1691."

On the north wall of the chancel there is a tablet to the memory of the Rev. C. J. Selwyn. It was erected by Thomas Edwards Freeman, Esq., the possessor of the Batsford estate; and the inscription is as follows:—"To the Rev. Charles Jasper Selwyn, M.A., descended from an ancient and respectable family in the County of Gloucester, late Rector of Beverstone [1767-94], in the same county, and the very exemplary Vicar of the Parish of Blockley [1761-94], in the County of Worcester. He departed this life 10th September, 1794, in the 67th year of his age, and 41st of his ministry. He was buried in the adjoining parish of Batsford.‡ The memory of this excellent man will be dear to the wise and good, so long as

† There is also a brass plate to his memory in Rodmarton Church, where he was buried, with this inscription:—"Hic jacet Stephanus Collier, A.M., nuper hujus Ecclesiæ Rector. Obit decimo die mensis Augusti, Anno Domini 1722, annoque ætatis suæ 79." He held the rectory of Rodmarton from 1672.

‡ Batsford is only two miles from Blockley, but in Gloucestershire, on the northern slope of the Cotswold. The following is the inscription over his grave:—"Beneath this stone | are deposited | the remains | of | the Reverend | Charles Jasper Selwyn, | 33 years Vicar of Blockley, | in the County and Diocese of Worcester, | Rector of Beverstone and Kingscote, | in the County of Gloucester, | and Prebendary of Sarum, | who died the 10th day of Sept., 1794, | in the 67th year of his age." Close at hand lie the remains of his wife and three daughters.

Christian zeal in a Minister of the Church of England, unshaken integrity in a well-informed Magistrate, and the exact observance of every Christian, social, and relative duty exercised upon all occasions with uncommon humility, are held in estimation and respect. These words,so justly descriptive of the character they commemorate, are inscribed on this tablet by a friend to truth and real merit, with the hope, that the many virtues and the bright example of so valuable a member of society may be long remembered by the present generation, and may be transmitted to future ages for the benefit of the latest posterity." He was curate of Blockley in 1753; and in the register this entry appears :—"Carolus Jasper Selwyn, A.M., institutus fuit Oct. 1761."

On a tablet in the nave :—"Sacred to the memory of John Wintle, Esq^{r}, of Newnham, Gloucestershire, whose death was awfully sudden at Bourton, in the same county, the 1st March, 1832, aged 70 years. [Three texts of Scripture follow.] His only surviving child, Caroline Wintle, erects this tablet as a tribute of respect to the memory of her affectionate and beloved father, whose remains are deposited in the vault of his brother-in-law, the Rev. Wm. Boughton. In the same vault lie also the remains of the above-named Caroline Wintle, who departed this life at her residence, Cambray Place, Cheltenham, the 10th day of December, 1843, aged 53 years."

Two or three extracts from the registers are appended, viz. :—

1538. "John Witte of Batsford (in Blockley home) was buried the 6th of Januarie." This is the first recorded burial.

1646. "Edward Norman a Sumersettsheire man shott at Stowe fight was bur^{d} 30 Martii."

1656. "Publication of an intended marriage betweene Vallentine Hickes of Batsford, in the county of Glou^{r} on the one pt^{e}, and Alice Harris of Blockley in the county of Wor^{r} on the other pt^{e}, was made in Evesham markett, the 6th, the 17th, and the 20th of October, 1656."

Under the will of George Townsend, Esq., dated Dec. 14, 1682, Blockley shares with Campden, Cheltenham, Northleach, Winchcombe, and Nether Guyting, an annual charge on certain lands and tenements in Wormington, Winchcombe, and Nether Guyting, for apprenticing poor boys. The annual sum now available is £20; and as the fifth part is allotted to Blockley or Nether Guything, it devolves on each to select a boy every alternate year. For particulars of the charity, see Soden's *Blockley*, p. 83.

Elizabeth Sperry (widow of James Sperry, formerly of Blockley), who died at Cheltenham, Feb. 18, 1873, and was buried at Blockley, left this bequest :—"To the clergyman and churchwardens for the time being of the parish of Blockley, One Hundred pounds upon trust to invest the same, and dispose of the annual income thereof in keeping in repair the tomb and tombstone of my said late husband in the churchyard and the tablet erected to his memory

in the church. The remainder of such annual income to be given away in blankets or warm clothing at Christmas annually, to such of the poor as the said clergyman and churchwardens shall select."

ANTIQUARIUS.

DCCLXXIX.—THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.—As one of the two congregations which compose this little-known sect in Great Britain, meets in Gloucestershire, it may be interesting to place on record some facts concerning the body. Their name proclaims the cardinal doctrines of their belief: in addition to being Anabaptists, they keep Saturday, instead of Sunday, as the day of rest. It appears that there were "Sabbath-keepers" in London as early as 1618; the present London church was founded by Dr. Peter Chamberlain about 1654, and at that time eleven congregations existed in different parts of England. One at Wallingford was ministered to by Joseph Stennett, a physician by profession, and author of the well-known hymn, "Another six days' work is done." There are now only two congregations in this country—one meeting in Mill-yard, in the east of the metropolis, a service of which has been described by Dr. Maurice Davies in his *Unorthodox London;* and the other at Natton, in the parish of Ashchurch, Gloucestershire. There were, I am informed, Seventh-day Baptists in or near Tewkesbury in 1640; and the Natton congregation was in existence in 1660. Early names connected therewith are those of John Purser, Benjamin Purser, Thomas Hiller, Thomas Boston, and Philip Jones. The weekly service is held in a chapel (which is under the roof, and used to be part of a farm-house,) and has been conducted for many years past, not by a Seventh-day Baptist minister, but by a "first-day preacher." At the rear of the building there is a burial-ground, in which are to be seen memorial stones to John Finch, who died in 1746; Walter Purser, 1748; Samuel Purser, of Cowfield, 1758; and others. At one time a comparatively large number of persons assembled here for worship, some of them coming from as far as Upton-on-Severn; but the present congregation, even when "all-told," probably does not exceed fifteen. Trustees hold land at Twyning for the benefit of the local "cause." For ten or twelve years before 1881, when it ceased to exist, there was a third congregation at Kinsham, two miles distant from Ashchurch; and for a year or so another assembled at Belfast. There are two congregations in the Netherlands, but the sect flourishes chiefly in the United States of America. There the doctrine of the Sabbath is accepted by the Seventh-day Adventists as well; and these latter have two meetings in England, one at Great Grimsby, and the other at Southampton. H. C. W.

DCCLXXX.—THE SINGERS' PEW IN RODBOROUGH CHURCH, 1748.—The following is an entry in one of the parish registers of Rodborough:—

Jan^{y} 22, 1748. Whereas many disputes did lately arise touching

the rights to the singing seat in Rodborough Church, to the disturbance of the congregation assembled there for divine worship, Now to prevent all disputes and disturbances for the future, it is hereby agreed by us, the Minister, Churchwardens, Singers, and other principle [*sic*] Inhabitants of the said Parish, that the articles underwritten shall from hence forth be the rules to be observed and complyed with by all such persons, who have, or shall have, any right of sitting in the said Pew.

Art. 1. It is agreed that the persons whose names are underwritten, and no others, have a right for sitting in the said Pew.

Art. 2nd. That no person hath any right for sitting in the said Pew who liveth not in the Parish of Rodborough.

Art. 3rd. That the Singers have a right to fill up vacant seats; but if they neglect to do it more than one year after any vacancy happens, that then such vacancy may be filled up by the Minister and Churchwardens of the said Parish of Rodborough, or the majority of them.

Art. 4th. That no person shall sit there unless he understands the rules of musick, and can (with a tolerable voice at least) sing the psalm tunes.

Art. 5th. All disputes between the Singers shall be settled by the Minister and Churchwardens, or the majority of them, and whoever shall refuse to conform to the same, shall forfeit his seat in the said Pew.

Art. 6th. Every person having a right to a seat there shall have liberty to dispose and sell the same for the sum of five shillings, which vacancy shall be filled up in manner as described by Art. 3rd; and that the heir or executor of any person having a right in the said Pew shall have the same liberty.

Art. 7th. That five shillings, and no more nor less, shall be the standing price for a seat in the said Pew.

Art. 8th. That the said Pew shall be kept in repair by the persons sitting there, and each person shall pay his share towards the same, or forfeit his right to the said Pew.

Art. 9. That P—— P——, of Stroud Parish, shall have liberty to sit in the said Pew, and make use of his Bassoon; but that no instrument of musick, but a Bassoon, shall be used there.

Rodborough, Jany 22, 1748. Allowed and agreed to by

(Signed) Nath. Bond, Minister,
Danl Chance, Churchwarden,
S. Haukes,
Thos Roberts,
Rich. Hawker,
Wm Halliday,
Saml Tanner,
} Principle Inhabitants.

[Then follow the signatures of 18 Singers.]

Watlington, Norfolk. W. L. King.

DCCLXXXI.—Blakeney: "my native village."—An extract or two from the autobiographical sketch of the early life of the Rev. William S. Wickenden,* "the Bard of the Forest" (prefixed to the re-issue of his *Poems and Tales*, London, 1851) will be found, I think, to interest the reader :—

"My native village!" what a magic is there in these simple words! where is there a heart which it does not thrill to its inmost depth? where is there a spirit which it does not fill with holy aspirations? Oh, loved village of my soul! thy beauties rise as plainly before me as they did long years ago, when I thought nothing on earth so delightful as to bury myself in thy solitary, thy sylvan recesses. The flowers around thee were more trancendently beautiful, thy birds sang with a sweeter melody than elsewhere. I still see the wild, secluded nook at the foot of the old hawthorn, where the earliest violet peeped with its azure eye through the tangled ground-ivy; I still hear the murmurs of the crystal brook as it made sweet music with the enamelled pebbles. Then I was in the hey-day of boyhood; the whole creation was to me wrapt in an atmosphere of entrancing pleasure and boundless joy. I was as gay as the thoughtless butterfly flitting from flower to flower. Like the olive-vested robin, I sang throughout the spring, the summer, the autumn, and the winter. Death had not struck down a single friend; sorrow had not taught me the vanity of all temporal things. Now [1850] I am sad, and far away from thee, my native village: my friends are all gone—all. I am solitary and truly alone. The memory of former joys alone remains to me; my heart is wrung with anguish, my darkened eyes overflow with tears.

My native village was situated in a natural and beautiful amphitheatre. On the west and south-west arose two lovely hills, clothed with the richest verdure, and interspersed with orchards and white-washed cottages, even to the very summits. A deep ravine separated those hills, through which trilled a pellucid streamlet. After turning a cornmill, the stream flowed through the village, overshadowed in its course by pear and apple trees, and after passing under two bridges, in the true Doric style of architecture, it was joined by another stream in the centre of the village. This second stream had previously flowed round the shoulder of the western hill above-mentioned. Both streams united, now rushed impetuously forward, laved the foot of the main street, washed the walls of a romantic Gothic cottage, overshadowed by a solitary willow, which dipped its pendant boughs into the very waters, and was gradually lost amid orchards and flower-gardens.

The main street formed an oblong square. The north side was ornamented with a picturesque chapel, battlemented in the Gothic style. The eastern side was adorned with gay gardens, profusely

* Born at Etloe, in the parish of Awre (comprising the chapelry of Blakeney, and the tithings of Bledisloe, Etloe, and Hagloe), he became a minister of the Established Church. Weakly health unfitting him for clerical duties, he gave himself for many years to literature, and obtained fair fame. He died February 6, 1864, aged 69.

decorated with flowers and evergreens. At the base rolled the united brooklets. No traveller passed but what stopped to gaze on this sylvan, this Arcadian spot, and to wish it might be his lot to pass his tranquil days in such a secluded, such a sweet solitude. And now, beloved village! I am far away from thee, immured in the smoke and fogs of the great City. I pine for thy tranquil recesses in vain; but in my dreams I oft revisit thee, and every day of my existence memory stamps thy beloved image in fresher colours on my heart.

In country villages there is generally set apart some favourite spot of ground on which are celebrated the sports and pastimes of the villagers. My native village was not without this graceful appendage. It was a long, irregular piece of ground, overshadowed with elm-trees, and washed, on one side, by a clear and rapid brooklet. Here the morris-dancers used to assemble every evening, for many weeks preceding Whitsuntide, to rehearse their several parts in the approaching gala, and the shrill squeak of the violin and the merry clash of bells echoed far and wide. All was rollick and glee, mirth and jollity. There, too, was often to be seen the Bard of the Forest; yes, there, oh there! with pleasure-speaking eyes, was to be seen the now lonely bard. Then every odoriferous breeze, and every summer cloud, and all sounds, whether of earth or heaven, spoke music to his soul; but now, what is he now? Oh, Time! destroyer Time! behold thy handywork! He, then so elastic, so joyous, is now sad, woe-begone, and alone! alone! The young hearts who joined with him in the mazy reel of delight are most of them cold and withered dust: and those who survive are in far-distant climes: never more will they return, never more will they bless his longing eyes; and when those eyes are darkening in the throes of death, strangers will close them: no friendly sigh will greet his passing spirit, no tear drop on his lonely grave. He will pass away unheeded, and, like a drop of water falling into the boundless ocean, sink unnoticed and unknown into the unfathomable gulf of eternity.

GLOCESTRIENSIS.

DCCLXXXII.—JOHN PARKHURST, D.D., AND BISHOP'S CLEEVE.—In the fourth volume of *The Works of John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury*, published by the Parker Society, there are some letters from him to the "most learned" John Parkhurst, D.D., then rector of Bishop's Cleeve, near Cheltenham, and subsequently bishop of Norwich. The original Latin of each letter is there given, with an English translation.

One from Oxford, dated October 15 [1553], is as follows:—"O my Parkhurst, my Parkhurst, what may I think you are now doing? that you are dead, or alive? that you are weeping, or in the Fleet prison? Such certainly has ever been the composure of your mind, that I doubt not you take all these things, whatever they may be, in good part. But I never cease to pray for all things most

prosperous for you. *I have been, however, much annoyed at your Cleeve: for it alone* [*has brought*] *this trouble upon you.* News with us there is none; we have more than enough of what is old. We hear that judge Hales has been deprived. Pray write me word, if it be not troublesome to you, what has been done as to Harley, in what condition your own affairs are, what are your hopes, what your fears. Salute Urian, Robin, Halling, and all of yours. Farewell."

Another letter from Oxford, dated October 22 [? 1553], reads thus:—"What shall I now, Parkhurst, write to you? or rather, what shall I not write? I have long been wishing to hear what you are doing, what you have done, in what circumstances you are. *Although Cleeve has been taken from you, and all other things changed, yet I hope and trust that mind of yours can be neither taken from you nor changed.* [The next sentence is too imperfect in the MS. to encourage any attempt at translation.] Job, when he had lost much more, and was cast down from a much higher position, still retained his trust in God and pious temper. 'Though,' says he, 'he slay me, yet will I trust in him.' But why should I say all this to you, to whom it is enough to have Christ alone, who ought to be instead of everything to us? Farewell, and reply either in writing, or, if that be impossible, by a message. Salute Urian in my name."

And again, in a letter written in 1554, he says:—"Camfield told me the day before yesterday that you were well, and that you were expecting either myself or a letter from me by the very first opportunity. This was not so agreeable to me, as it is vexing not to know what or whither to write: for, as matters now are, I cannot find out either where you are, or what you are doing. *For a while ago when I tried to find you at Cleeve, at your own house, you were not at home;* and, as some told me, you had yielded to the times; as others said, you had altogether one evening left your wife alone, shut up at home, attended by but a small body of servants, unconcerned about herself, but wretchedly anxious about you. What else can I say? O immortal God! Nothing is going on which I dare commit to writing. It is indeed strange that I have nothing to write to one, to whom when we are together I never find any lack of matter to prattle about. I wish I could in person complain to you of these things. But now I will give no cause for its being hereafter said, Who would have thought it? When, however, I [know] where you are, I will write to you at greater length and oftener. Farewell."

In the *Zurich Letters* (likewise published by the Parker Society), vol. i., p. 48, in a letter from Bishop Jewel to Rodolph Gualter, dated at London, November 2, 1559, this passage occurs:—"*Parkhurst is gone to his people at Cleeve, where he now reigns like a king, and looks down upon all bishops.*" And in another of the same date, from Jewel to Josiah Simler, we are told, p. 51:—

"*Parkhurst is gone into the country, to his kingdom.* He desired me, however, before he went, to salute you most dutifully in his name. Farewell, my Josiah, farewell; I wish I may some day be able face to face to say, Josiah, how do you do?"

How are we to explain the allusion to Cleeve in the first letter? and how long did Parkhurst hold the rectory of the parish?

H. C. W.

Chalmers has stated in his *General Biographical Dictionary*, vol. xxiv., p. 127, that in 1548, according to a MS. note of Baker, Parkhurst was presented by Thomas, Lord Seymour, to the rich benefice of Bishop's Cleeve, which he subsequently held three years *in commendam* with the bishopric of Norwich, and where he did much good by his hospitality and charity; but that the author of Jewel's *Life* says that he held this living in 1544, and that when in that year Jewel commenced master of arts, he bore the charges of it. Nor, writes Jewel's biographer, "was this the only instance wherein he [Jewel] did partake of this good man's bounty, for he was wont twice or thrice in a year to invite him to his house, and not dismiss him without presents, money, and other things that were necessary for the carrying on his studies. And one time above the rest, coming into his chamber in the morning, when he was to go back to the university, he seized upon his and his companions purses, saying, What money, I wonder, have these miserable and beggardly Oxfordians? And finding them pityfully lean and empty, he stuffed them with money, till they became both fat and weighty." He was promoted to his bishopric in 1560, and died February 2, 1574. His epitaph on Queen Catherine Parr in the chapel of Sudeley Castle is well known.

EDITOR.

DCCLXXXIII.—A LONG-SERVICE VETERAN.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"The following extract from the obituary for August, 1800, in the *Annual Register* for that year, seems almost incredible in these days of short service and young veterans:—'At Tetbury, aged 106 years and ten months, Ambrose Bennett, who had been a common soldier between sixty and seventy years, and had fought in many battles in the reigns of Queen Anne, George I., II., and III.' We may assume that the above statement is not an absolute fiction, though there may be some inaccuracy or exaggeration. The length of service of this tough Gloucestershire man is as extraordinary as even his longevity."

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1800), part ii., p. 907, Bennett's death has been recorded in these terms:—"At Tetbury, aged 106 years and 10 months, Ambrose Bennett; who had been a common soldier near 60 years, and fought in many battles in the reigns of Queen Anne, George II. and III." Mr. Lee has not referred to this case of longevity in his *History of Tetbury* (1857,) though he

has mentioned several other cases, some of them not as remarkable. "In general the town," he writes, "is celebrated for its salubrity, and many of its inhabitants have reached a very old age."

G. A. W.

DCCLXXXIV.—Tenures of Land and Customs of Manors.—Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt published "a new edition, entirely re-arranged, carefully corrected, and considerably enlarged" (London, 1874), of *Tenures of Land & Customs of Manors*, "originally collected by Thomas Blount, and re-published, with large additions and improvements, in 1784 and 1815." The following items, which have reference to Gloucestershire, and are arranged alphabetically, have been selected therefrom for these pages.

Aure.

John de Aure, brother and heir of Thomas de Aure, held of the king in capite one messuage, two gardens, and one carucate of land, with the appurtenances, in Aure, by the service of being personally in the chamber of the king, wheresoever the king pleased. [De termino Mich. 48 Edw. III. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 263.]

Benham.

Fulke Fitz Warine held certain lands in Bentham of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, lord of Brimmesfeild, by serjeanty of carrying a horn in Brimmesfeild park betwixt the feasts of the Assumption and the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin (15th August and 8th September) at such time as the king should hunt there. [Eschet. 23 Edw. III. No. 39, Glouc. Blount, 132.]

Bicknor.

Cecilia Muchgrave held the manor of Bicknor of the king in capite, by the service of fifteen shillings, to be paid yearly—viz., by serjeanty of keeping a certain wood in the forest of Deane, by means of one man with a bow and arrows. [30 Edw. I. Cotton MS. Brit. Mus. Titus, C. x. p. 17.]

Cheltenham.

In the manor of Cheltenham the lands descend to the *eldest* daughter in default of sons, instead of to the daughters in coparcenary. [Lewis' *Topogr. Dict.*, tit. Cheltenham. Doe d. Riddell v. Gwinnell, 1 Gale & Dav. 180. S. C. 10 *Law Jour.* N. S. 212, Q. B.]

Cotswolds.

On the Cotswolds is a customary annual meeting at Whitsuntide, vulgarly called an Ale, or Whitsun-ale. Perhaps the true word is Yule, for in the time of Druidism the feasts of Yule or the Grove were celebrated in the months of May or December. These sports are resorted to by great numbers of young people of both sexes,

and are conducted in the following manner. Two persons are chosen previous to the meeting to be lord and lady of the Ale, who dress as suitably as they can to the characters they assume. A large empty barn, or some such building, is provided for the lord's hall, and fitted up with seats for the accommodation of the company. Here they assemble to dance and regale in the best manner their circumstances and the place will afford, and each young fellow treats his girl with a ribbon and a favour. The lord and lady honour the hall with their presence, attended by the steward, sword-bearer, purse-bearer, and mace-bearer, with their several badges or ensigns of office. They have likewise a page or train-bearer, a jester dressed in a party-coloured jacket, whose ribaldry and gesticulation contribute not a little to the entertainment of some part of the company. The lord's music, consisting generally of a pipe and tabor, is employed to conduct the dance.

All these figures, handsomely represented in basso-relievo, stand in the north wall of the nave of Cirencester Church, which vouches sufficiently for the antiquity of the custom. Some people think it a commemoration of the ancient Drinklean, a day of festivity formerly observed by the tenants and vassals of the lord of the fee within his manor, the memory of which, on account of the jollity of those meetings, the people have thus preserved ever since. It may, notwithstanding, have its rise in Druidism, as on those occasions they always erect a May-pole, which is an eminent sign of it. I shall just remark that the mace is made of silk, finely plaited with ribbons on the top, and filled with spices and perfume for such of the company to smell to as desire it. Does not this afford some light towards discovering the original use, and account for the name of the mace, now carried in ostentation before the steward of the court on court days, and before the chief magistrate in corporations, as the presenting of spices by great men at their entertainments was a very ancient practice?

Mr. Robert Dover, who lived in the reign of King James I., instituted certain diversions on the Cotswolds, called after his name, which were annually exhibited at Willersley and Campden. Even now there is something to be seen of them every Thursday in Whitsun week, at a place about half a mile from Campden, called Dover's Hill. The Cotswold games and their patron are celebrated in a small collection of poems intituled *Annalia Dubrensia*, written by Michael Drayton, Ben Johnson, and about thirty other eminent persons of their time, and mostly addressed to the patron of the games.* [Rudder's *Hist. of Gloucestershire; West. Mag.*, March, 1780, p. 135; *Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii., col. 812; Granger's *Biog. Hist. of Engl.*, vol. ii., p. 398.]

* The Cotswold games are mentioned by Shakespeare in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," act i. sc. i. where Slender asks Page,

"How does your fallow greyhound, sir?
I heard say, he was outrun on Cotsale."

Cotswold, in Gloucestershire, where there was an annual celebration of games, consisting of rural sports and exercises.—*Note on the passage, in Chalmers' edit. of Shakespeare.*

Dymock.

The custom of the manor of Dymock is very peculiar, the tenant holding to himself, "and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten"; on failure of which the copyhold escheats to the lord, the heir at law not taking. [MSS. Collect. of J. D. Norwood, Esq., of Ashford, Kent, communicated to Mr. Hazlitt.]

Gloucester City.

In the time of King Edward the Confessor Gloucester paid thirty-six pounds by tale, and twelve sextaries of honey, according to the town's measure, and thirty-six dickers of iron, and a hundred slender iron rods for making nails for the king's ships, and some other small customs (customary payments) in the king's hall and chamber. [*Domesday*, tit. Gloucestre. Blount, 33.]

Gloucester County.

A custom, savouring of the Scotch Bel-tein†, prevails in Gloucestershire, particularly about Newent and the neighbouring parishes. On the Twelfth Day, or the Epiphany, in the evening, all the servants of every particular farmer assemble together in one of the fields that has been sown with wheat; on the border of which, in the most conspicuous or elevated place, they make twelve fires of straw, in a row; around one of which, made larger than the rest, they drink a cheerful glass of cider to the master's health, and success to the future harvest, and then returning home, they feast on cakes, made of carraway, &c., soaked in cider, which they claim as a reward for their past labours in sowing the grain, This seems to resemble a custom of the ancient Danes who, in their addresses to their rural deities, emptied, on every invocation, a cup in honour of them. Niordi et Fresæ memoria poculis recolebatur, annua ut ipsis contingeret felicitas, frugumque et reliquæ annonæ uberrimus proventus. [Worm. *Monum. Dan.* lib. i., p. 28; Pennant's *Tour in Scotland*, pp. 94, 95, note.]

Halmer and Hinton.

Some lands here, called *Freme's lands*, are mentioned in an account drawn up about 1630, and printed by Fosbrooke. At that time the portion of them situated in Halmer was held by Thomas

† On the 1st of May the herdsmen of every village (in Scotland) hold their Bel-tein, a rural sacrifice. They cut a square trench on the ground, leaving the turf in the middle; on that they make a fire of wood, on which they dress a large caudle of eggs, butter, oatmeal, and milk; and bring, besides the ingredients of the caudle, plenty of beer and whisky, for each of the company must contribute something. The rites begin with spilling some of the caudle on the ground, by way of libation: on that, every one takes a cake of oatmeal, upon which are raised nine square knobs, each dedicated to some particular being, the supposed preserver of their flocks and herds, or to some particular animal, the supposed destroyer of them; each person then turns his face to the fire, breaks off a knob, and flinging it over his shoulders, says, "This I give to thee, preserve thou my horses; this to thee, preserve thou my sheep"; and so on. After that, they use the same ceremony to the noxious animals: "This I give to thee, O fox! spare thou my lambs; this to thee, O hooded crow! this to thee, O eagle!" When the ceremony is over, they dine on the caudle; and after the feast is finished, what is left is hid by two persons deputed for that purpose; but on the next Sunday they reassemble, and finish the relics of the first entertainment.—Pennant's *Tour in Scotland* (1772,) pp. 94, 95.

Freme, of Lypiatt, of Lord Berkeley by suit of court and heriot service—viz., twenty horse-shoes and their nails for his lands in Berkeley, &c. [*Berkeley Manuscripts*, 1821, p. 43.]

Hill and Nympsfield.

Sir Nicholas Pointz had the correction, it is said, of the breaches of assize of bread and ale, which he punished *per denarios*, by the purse, because he had not tumbril, pillory, sok, sak, thol, thun, or infang-thef. [*Ib.*, p. 75.]

Kingsham.

John de Daubeny held his manor at Kingsham by serjeanty of keeping the door of the pantry of the king; and the same John said that on the day of the coronation of the king that then was (Edward the First) he did his service in his proper person. [Plac. Coron. 15 Edw. I. Glouc. Blount, 58.]

Melton.

In 30 Elizabeth, Lord Berkeley brought an action of covenant against Nicholas Browne, of Melton, for not repairing the common bakehouse at Melton, with the oven there, and not baking at it. And a similar action was brought, 5 James I., against William Archer, for not baking his bread thereat, according to the custom of the town. In 8 James I. a bill was exhibited in the Exchequer against four persons on the same ground. [*Berkeley Manuscripts*, p. 193.]

Pedington.

Two ancient capital messuages, called Kendall Court, and afterwards Pedington Farm, were held till 1 Henry VII. by John Kendall, who in that year forfeited them to the king by siding with Richard III. The property remained in the Crown till it was granted, 4 Henry VIII., and confirmed, 9 Henry VIII., to John Dingley and his heirs male to hold in capite, and by paying two greyhounds as often as the king should come within two miles of Pedington. [*Ib.*, p. 45.]

Rodeley.

Certain tenants of the manor of Rodeley do pay to this day, to the lord thereof, a rent called Pridgavel, in duty and acknowledgment to him for the liberty and privilege of fishing for lampreys in the river Severn. [Taylor's *Hist. of Gavelkind*, fo. 112. Blount, 18.]

The tenants of this manor pay to the lord a certain rent, called Sand Gavel, for liberty granted them to dig sand for their uses. [Taylor's *Hist. of Gavelkind*, 113. Blount's *Law Dict.*, tit. Sand Gavel.]

Ruardin.

This manor was held in capite by serjeanty and the annual

payment of twenty-three shillings, and attendance on the summons of the constable of the castle of St. Briavel with a horse and a coat-of-mail, to accompany him within the bounds of the forest, at the tenant's own cost. [*Excerpta Historica*, 1833, p. 19.]

Saint Briavels.

Robert le Bocer, son and heir of William Bocer, made fine by one mark for his relief of land, which he held of the king in capite, in the forest of St. Briavels, by the service of finding one footman to keep the forest aforesaid. [De termino Mich. 16 Edw. I. Rot. i. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 5.]

William de Stanry, son and heir of William de Stanry, gave to the king twenty shillings for his relief for certain lands and tenements at St. Briavels, held of the king in capite by serjeanty of being his forester in the forest of Deane, and making attachments of the vert and venison, and leading the persons attached to the castle of St. Briavels. [De termino Trin. 3 Edw. II. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 34, p. 56.]

Schipton.

William le Moyne held the manor of Schipton of the king by serjeantry of keeping the larder of the king. [Plac. Itin. 5 Hen. III. Glouc. Blount, 56.]

Slimbridge.

The rector of Slimbridge is bound to pay ten pounds a year to Magdalen College for "choir music on the top of the college tower on May Day." [Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, quoted in *Oxoniana*, ii., 155. See also Nos. CCCLXXI. and CCCCXXIX.]

Stancombe, Stinchcombe, and Alkington.

In 1605 the inhabitants of these three hamlets agreed to intercommon from the Lake or Grip in Cresway, which divided the waste lands of that copse, to Cresway Head; the men of Alkington to impound the Stinchcombe cattle, if they came over Cresway, and the men of Stinchcombe those of Alkington, if they passed over the Grip. [*Berkeley Manuscripts*, p. 48.]

Stapleton.

John de Allebyr held one yard-land in Stapleton by serjeanty of carrying the writs of the king from the castle of Gloucester one day's journey at his own charge, and further at the charge of the king. [Plac. Itin. 5 Hen. III. Glouc. Blount, 56.]

Stoke.

Nicholas le Archer held two carucates of land in the town of Stoke by serjeanty of finding for the king, in his army in Wales, a man with a bow and arrows at his own cost, for forty days. [Plac. Coron. 15 Edw. I. Glouc. Blount, 57.]

Teynton.

Hugh de Kilpec held the manor of Little Teynton of the king by serjeanty of keeping the Hay of Hereford [a great woodland ground near the city, and heretofore reputed a forest] at his own cost. He had two daughters, who were his heirs, of whom Philip Marmion married one, and William de Cantilupe had the custody of the other for the king. [Plac. Coron. 32 Hen. III. Rot. x. in dorso. Blount, 57.]

Twigworth.

Robert le Sauvage held one yard-land in Twigworth of the king by the service of five shillings a year; and was bound to carry the king's writs, which came to the sheriff through that county, at his own charge. [Plac. Itin. 5 Hen. III. Glouc. Blount, 56.]

Upton.

Walkelin de Fabrica held one yard-land in Upton by serjeanty of paying at the manor-house two hundred arrow-heads. And the jurors said the king was in seisin of it. [Plac. Coron. 15 Edw. I. Glouc. Blount, 58.]

William de Kingsham held two acres of land there by serjeanty of keeping the door of the king's dispensary. [Plac. Itin. 5 Hen. III. Glouc. Blount, 56.]

Geoffray de la Grave held one yard-land there by serjeanty of following the king in his army in England, with a bow and arrows, at his own cost for forty days, and afterwards at the cost of the king. [Plac. Itin. 5 Hen. III. Glouc. Blount, 56.]

Veelham.

Veelham, a little manor of Ham, the inheritance of Robert de Veel, temp. Hen. III., was sold by William, Lord Stourton, 33 Hen. VIII., to several purchasers, and at this day (1639) [forms] the several inheritances of Thomas Machin, ... held of Lord Berkeley, as of his manor of Ham, by suit of the Hundred Court, and the annual rent of twenty-four shillings and one pound of cummin. [*Berkeley Manuscripts*, p. 42.]

Wanswell.

In 1639 this small hamlet chiefly belonged to the Thorpes, who held by castle-guard of Lord Berkeley, and by keeping the tower called Thorpe's Tower in Berkeley Castle. [*Ib.*, p. 46.]

ANTIQUARIUS.

DCCLXXXV.—THE COLSTON FAMILY.—Mr. Garrard, in his *Life and Times of Edward Colston*, states that the first of Colston's ancestors who settled in Bristol were George and Thomas Colston, who came from Lancashire about the year 1400.

But I find from our church deeds that a family of Colstons was settled in our city for at least sixty years before that time, as the name of Thomas Colston appears among those of witnesses to

deeds in 1341, 1345, 1381, 1400, and 1403; a Thomas Colston also served the office of bailiff in 1388. If, too, the Thomas Colston who was steward of the city in 1280, was connected with the Thomas Colstons of the fourteenth century, the family had been one of good repute in Bristol for more than a century before 1400.

Moreover, a Hugh Colston owned property in Redcliff-street from 1364 to 1380; he died before 1408, in which year a Thomas Colston sold his own interest in an adjoining property to the feoffees of St. Thomas' Church. There is nothing to show what relationship, if any, existed between Hugh and Thomas Colston.

It would seem, from the length of time over which these signatures extend, that they represent at least two, and most likely three, men named Thomas Colston, besides the one who was steward in 1280.

Now, Thomas was a very common name in the family of the philanthropist: he was the great-grandson of a Thomas Colston, who was born about 1517, and who served the offices of sheriff and mayor, dying in 1597; and an uncle and cousin of his bore the same name—in fact, of thirteen Colstons mentioned by Mr. Garrard subsequently to 1400, no fewer than five bore the Christian name of Thomas.

If we remember that in mediæval times it was the custom to choose for children names that were already in the family, it seems much more likely that the Thomas Colston who in 1408 sold his property in Redcliff-street, adjoining that of the late Hugh Colston, was connected with the Thomas Colston who had lived in Bristol for a century and a half previously, than that he had but recently come into it from Lancashire.

Of course there may have been two contemporary Thomas Colstons, one connected with the old Bristol family and the other an immigrant; but this seems a very unnecessary hypothesis, especially as the pedigree of the family given by Mr. Garrard is, previously to the sixteenth century, so very vague and fragmentary that little reliance can be placed upon it.

There is, so far as I am aware, no positive proof that the Thomas Colstons of Bristol in the fourteenth century were connected with the Thomas Colstons of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; but the community of Christian name is a strong presumptive link, stronger certainly than any which Mr. Garrard's pedigree shows for connecting the later Colstons with the Lancashire family.

It seems that we may fairly conclude that, so far from Edward Colston's ancestors having come to Bristol only about 1400, they had been resident there for at least a century and a half previously; but perhaps some of your archæological readers can throw light upon the matter. What is wanting is a chain of evidence of the continuity of the Colston family through the fifteenth century, such as our deeds supply for the fourteenth century.

C. S. Taylor, M.A.

St. Thomas', Bristol.

DCCLXXXVI.—A List of Gloucestershire Knights, 1323-4.—The following names, occurring in connection with the Writs of Military Summons for the County of Gloucester, 17 Edw. II. (1323-4), are interesting: it is, however, much to be regretted that the mutilation of the return has deprived us of the names of the remaining Knights, and of all the Esquires, as these would have greatly added to our knowledge of the chief actors in the stirring events of the period in question. The particulars may be found in the second volume of *Parliamentary Writs* (Div. ii., p. 655), which also contains lists of Gloucestershire men missing from the array of foot-soldiers for Gascony, who were to be dealt with by the sheriff at his discretion.

J. Melland Hall, M.A.

Harescombe Rectory, Stroud.

Gloucestria.

Nomina Militum Comitatus Gloucestrie.

Johannes de Sudle,
Willms Corbet,
Stephanus de la More,
Ricus de la Ryvere,
Willms Tracy,
Walterus Gacelyn,
Johannes de Wylinton,
Thom le Botiller,
Nichs de Kingestone, impotens ppt etatem,
Alanus Plokenet,
Johannes Bysshop,
Johannes de la Warre,
Robertus de Swynborn,
Willms de Waumne,
Johannes Mautravers, senior,
Robertus Selyman,
Willms Mauncel,
Rics de Homptone,
Johannes de Haudlo,
Robertus filius Pagani,
Johannes de Rous,
Johannes de Gyse,
Johannes de Sco Amando,
Willms de Lucy,
Ancelmus le Mareschal,
Henricus Husee,
Johannes de Olneye,
Fulco filius Warini,
Johannes Marmion,
Fulco de Penebrugg,
Rogerus Corbet,
Johannes de Penebrugg,
Nichus de Grey,
Ricus de Bere,
Johannes Pecche,
Thomas Hastang,
Johannes de Bures,
Gilebertus Talebot,
Robertus de Sapy,
Johannes de Wisham,
Phus Joce,
Willms de Grandissono,
Thoms de Rous,
Johannes de Sco Philberto.

Hic desunt nomina multorum tam Equitum quam Armigerorum quia recorda erat mutilata.

DCCLXXXVII.—The Wynter Family, of Dyrham.—The following particulars of this old Gloucestershire family are from the *Journal of the British Archæological Association* (January, 1846), vol. i., pp. 320-4.

C. T. D.

Mr. John Barrow presented a drawing of the family tomb of the Wynters at Dyrham, sent to him by the Rev. W. S. Robinson,

incumbent of the parish at the time, and made the following observations:—"The Wynters were a very distinguished family who flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and several of them seem to have entered the service of the navy. Amongst the most distinguished of the family was Sir William Wynter, who commanded the Vanguard of five hundred tons, at the attempted invasion of England by the *invincible* Spanish armada, and whose name is repeatedly mentioned in the despatches of the lord high admiral.

"John Wynter, mentioned by Atkyns as having accompanied Sir Francis Drake on his circumnavigation voyage, commanded a little vessel called the Elizabeth, but does not appear to have acquitted himself with much credit, having deserted Drake when passing through the Straits of Magelhaens, and returned to England, leaving Sir Francis in his solitary little barque, the Golden Hinde; which, as Fletcher's MS. quaintly remarks, 'had she retained her *old* name, might, indeed, now have been said to be as a pelican alone in the wilderness.' It would seem that there was no desire on the part of the crew to forsake the voyage, inasmuch as they returned 'by Captain Wynter's compulsion,' says Cliffe (who was on board the Elizabeth), 'full sore against the mariner's mind.'

"Edward Wynter was another of the family, who was employed in 1588 against the Spanish armada. He appears to have been an intelligent man, as may be gathered from the accompanying letter (not hitherto published), which will be found to be one of some little interest; but, like the before-mentioned John Wynter, Edward had evidently no very great taste for the sea, though a gallant gentleman."

Letter from Edward Wynter to Sir Francis Walsyngham, August the 24th, 1588.

"Sir, Althoughe I assure my selfe y^{u} are dayly remembred by many others of the beste sorte emongest us, w^{ch} wryte unto y^{u} of suche thinges as happen wourthye youre notyce, yet I thoughte yt y^{e} least parte of dutye I canne performe (honorynge y^{u} unfaynedly as y^{u} have ever geven me cause) to acquaynte y^{u} wth suche intellygenses as thys daye hathe for most certayne bynne broughte to my L. Admyrall; and y^{e} rather because in hys L. cabban my selfe hadde longe dyscourse wth y^{e} partye y^{t} brought them, whome beinge a maryner I founde to be of good judgement and dyscretion.

"Thys daye beinge y^{e} 24th of Aug. in y^{e} mornynge he came from a vyllage aboute a myle or two from Dunkyrke and came abourde my L. Admyrall about iij or fower in y^{e} after noone, where thys niwes he brynges for certayne.

"Fyrst y^{t} y^{e} D. of Parma ys retyred in some haste wth certayne troupes of horse from Brugges uppe into Brabante, as hyghe as Brussells, fearynge as yt was thoughte some soudayne revolte.

"He hathe commanded suche vyctualls as were abourde his fleete in Dunkyrke to be unshypped, w^{ch} they are now performinge,

and allredy they have taken from many shyppes y^e^ sayles from y^e^ yardes, hys maryners runne away daylye, many of whom he hathe caughte agayne and emprysoned sharpelye; they are all generallye yll affected towardes thys servyce. Greate dyssention of late growne betweene y^e^ Spanyardes and Wallones, y^e^ Span. bytterlye raylynge agaynst y^e^ Duke of Parma, and y^t^ very publykelye, dyverse of them would have retyred them selves into Gravelyn, but none coulde be suffered to enter there.

"The Wallonnes they demaunde for theyr paye very rudelye, they are answered yt ys broughte them in y^e^ Spanyshe fleete, w^ch^ they fynde nowe (althoughe before they were perswaded otherwyse) ys retyred and fearefullye fledde.

"All suche artyllerye as was lefte in y^e^ gally as dryven ashore at Callis (by y^e^ consente of Mons. Gourdon, governoure there) ys taken owte of her, and sent to Dunkyrke, where yt nowe remaynes.

"Young Harrys y^t^ was sente after y^e^ enemyes fleete to dyscover w^ch^ waye they mente to take theyr course, brynges certaine niwes y^t^ he lefte them to y^e^ west wardes of y^e^ ilandes of Orkney, w^ch^ ys theyre course dyrectly for Spayne.

"God graunte so happye and prosperous beginnynges be in tyme so lyvelye prosecuted as maye redounde to hys glorye and y^e^ honoure and welfare of owre countrye.

"Nowe, sir, for my owne partycular, yf please y^u^ to knowe thus much: In hope y^t^ y^e^ Spanyshe fleete woulde or thys have returned, I have enforced my selfe to endure the seas, w^ch^ (by reason of my late sycknes) I fynde dothe in no sorte agree w^th^ me, and therefore, because I am owte of all hope nowe to see thys yeere any servyce by sea, my humbleste desyre ys, seinge I am resolved to follow the warres, y^t^ yt woulde vouchesafe youre honoure to be myndefull of me yf there happen any occasion y^t^ forces eyther of foote or horse should be employed: to be playne, sir, I protest unto y^u^ my twoe journeys, y^e^ one to y^e^ Indies, the other to y^e^ Lowe Countries, have allredy so deerelye coste me, as I woulde be lothe uppon my owne chardge absolutelye to enter into y^e^ lyke; and therefore, doe desyre instantelye to be advysed by you what course to followe.

"Sir, I have nothynge els to wryte, but that I am redye to obey y^u^ w^th^ all dutye and true inwarde affection in what soever servyce yt shall best please y^u^ to imploye me; and doe beseeche God to make y^u^ ever happye, and youre selfe, sir, to contynue me in your honorable favoure, youre h. humbly at com.

"Edw. Wynter.

"Dover, y^e^ 24^th^ of August.

"To y^e^ ryghte honorable Sir Francys Walsyngham, knyghte, one of her ma^tie^ most honorable pryve counsayle."

Extract from Atkyns' *Gloucestershire*, under the head of Dyrham [2nd edit., 1768, p. 216]:—"Sir Walter Dennys, joining with his eldest son Richard, sold this manor in the thirteenth of Queen Elizabeth, to George Wynter, Esq., younger brother to Sir

William Wynter, of Lydney, in the Forest of Dean: he married Anne, one of the sisters and co-heiresses of Robert Brain, Esq., and died 1581. John Wynter, Esq., son of George, succeeded him: he had livery of this manor granted to him 23 Eliz. He accompanied Sir Francis Drake in his famous voyage round the world, as his vice-admiral: he married the daughter of Sir William Bruen, of Dorsetshire."

Remarks.—The death of George Wynter is entered in the parish register, thus :—"Sepultorum nomina anno 1581. Georgius Wynter, armiger, sepultus fuit 12° die Decembris, anno 1581."

There is no account of the baptism of John Wynter, the vice-admiral, which most probably took place at Lydney; but there is an entry referring to the birth of one of his sons :—"Memorand. George Wynter, the sonne of John Wynter, esquyre, and of M^rs^ Mary, his wife, was baptized at Stoke, in the County of Wilts, the vij of April, 1593."

The name is spelt sometimes with a *y*, at others with an *i*, and in one entry it is spelt in both ways :—"Benedictus W*i*nter, filius Johannis W*y*nter, armigeris, et uxoris suæ Mariæ, baptizatus fuit ij die Novembris, 1597, at vero natus 31 Octobris,

per me Johannem Hall,
rectorem ecclesiæ de Derham."

The tomb stands at the east end of the south aisle, and is of freestone, richly carved. The two recumbent figures represent, I conceive, the father and mother of the admiral. Over their feet is a brass plate with this inscription :—

"GEORGIO WYNTER ARMIGERI
(QVI ANIMAM EFFLAVIT XXIX DIE
NOVEMBRIS AN'O D'NI 1581) ANNA WYN-
TER VXOR PIA CHARO CONIVGI HOC
MONVMENTUM POSVIT STATVENS CVM ET
IPSA DEI IVSSV VITÆ HVIVS STATIONEM
PEREGERIT HIC IVXTA MARITI FVNVS
SVVM QVOQVE REPONI—VT QVIBVS
VIVIS VNVS ERAT ANIMVS EISDEM
ET MORTVIS VNVS ESSET CORPORVM
QVIESCENDI LOCVS SVB SPE FVTVRÆ
RESVRRECTIONIS."

On the platform on which the worthies are lying, is a quotation from Psalm xxxiii., in Roman letters :—"Redimet Dominus animas servorum suorum." The figures in the background of the monument represent his children, eleven in number, all kneeling down with hands clasped in prayer, and dressed in the costume of the time. On the plinth facing the north is this inscription, which is divided into two, as it were, by the central column :—

"MOLE SVB HAC PLACIDAM CAPIVNT | ET PACE INNOCVA SIMVL ET
EN MEMBRA GEORGI | PVCNACIBUS ARMIS
WYNTERI REQVIEM PERSÆPE LABORES | SVSTINVIT"

QVI SOLIDA IN TERRA QVI FLVCTIVAGANTIBVS VNDIS PATRIÆ DV' PVBLICA MVNIA GESSIT."

And on the plinth on the west side, opposite to where the man is standing, is written:—

"ANNA FVIT QVONDAM HÆC ILLI FIDISSIMA CONIVX
VNDENAS THALAMI SOBOLE TVLIT ISTA VIRILES
QUATVOR ET SEPTEM GENEROSO STEM'ATA NATAS."

There does not appear to be any entry of the burial of John Wynter. From the Wynters the estate passed into the hands of William Blathwayt, Esq., secretary of war to Queen Anne; and his heirs are now in possession.

DCCLXXXVIII.—The Feribys of Kippax, etc.—The following particulars, taken from the weekly supplement of the *Leeds Mercury*, Feb. 24, 1883, may interest the members and friends of the above-named family, old residents in the borough of Stroud, and with this in view I send them. William Roberts.

Leeds.

Wm. de Feriby, LL.B., was vicar of Kippax, near Leeds, from 1350 to 1354, when he resigned, and died in 1379. For an account of him, see Dixon's *Fasti Ebor.*, vol. i., p. 432; and for his will, see *Test. Ebor.*, vol. i., no. 77, p. 103. He was of Balliol College, Oxford; proctor of the University in 1366, and again in 1368; canon of York Cathedral, and archdeacon of Cleveland. He died 21 Sept., 1379, and was buried in the middle aisle of York Cathedral. See his epitaph in Drake's *Eboracum*, p. 499, where for 1479 read 1379. This Wm. Feriby was installed archdeacon of the East Riding, 7 June, 1353, and afterwards of Cleveland, which dignity he obtained by exchange with Thos. de Holwell (or Halewell) for Kippax rectory. The king confirmed the exchange 29 June, 1355, and Feriby died possessed of his archdeaconry. He bequeathed 40s. to each order of mendicant friars.

Sir John de Ferriby was incumbent of Skipsea, near Hull, from 1323 to 1327; and

Nicholas de Feriby was incumbent of Weston, near Otley, in 1367.

Robert de Ferriby was rector of Slaidburn in 1370 (patron, Edw. III.). He succeeded Hugo de Saxton, and resigned in 1371, when he was succeeded in turn by Thomas de Halton, who resigned in 1375-76, for the rectory of Adel, Leeds, and died in 1391. For his will, see *Test. Ebor.*, i., 156.

Thomas de Ferriby was a baron of the Exchequer in 1399. For an account of him, see Foss' *Judges.*

Richard Ferriby was mayor of Hull in 1379. For his will, see *Test. Ebor.*, i., 119.

Thomas de Ferriby was vicar of Kippax from 1377 to 1388, when he resigned.

North Ferriby is a parish near Hull, where was formerly a magnificent priory, no remains of which are now discoverable. On the opposite side of the Humber, in Lincolnshire, is the parish of South Ferriby. From the former they doubtless take their name.

DCCLXXXIX. — Gloucester Cathedral: "Notes and Sketches for Visitors."—It is well to draw attention to this letter from F. S. Waller, Esq., of Gloucester, dated January 3, 1883:—"I beg to enclose for your inspection copies of two cheap *Guides*, just issued with a view to assist visitors on their tour round the Cathedral, and that they may take away with them some useful general memoranda of the building. In order to accomplish these ends, the *Guides* are to be procured inside the Cathedral at one penny each copy, any profits arising from their sale being devoted to the Restoration Fund. If you approve of them, you may perhaps think it desirable to suggest something of the same kind for other cathedrals, so that a want much felt by the public when visiting those buildings may be supplied. I may add that it is to the great inconvenience I have so often experienced myself that the enclosed effort to rectify it as regards our own Cathedral is due. The plans are the same in both copies, but the covers are from different sketches; the one made prior to the restoration of the south porch, and the other, of the nave, more recently; the former copied by the ink-photo, and the latter by the photo-lithographic process."

The idea is excellent, and has been well carried out; and we hope that the example set by Mr. Waller, will be followed elsewhere without delay. Who will undertake for Bristol Cathedral?

Editor.

DCCXC.—Thomas Rudge, B.D., Archdeacon of Gloucester. —Midway between the north and south doors of the nave of Haresfield Church, on a flat stone (Bedford or blue Warwickshire stone) there is this record of Archdeacon Rudge, which is gradually becoming less distinct; and as that of an active Gloucestershire antiquary, it is one to be preserved in print:—"Beneath this stone | are deposited, in firm trust of | being united to the soul, | the mortal remains of | Sarah, wife of the Rev. Thos Rudge, | Vicar of this Parish. | She died February the 15th, | 1821, aged 65. | Also the above Rev. Thos Rudge, B.D., | Archdeacon of Gloucester, one of his | Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this | County, and Chancellor of the Diocese | of Hereford, 42 years Vicar of this Parish, | and 40 years Rector of the Parish of | St. Michael's, in the City of Gloucester. | A profound Scholar, a sincere Christian, | exemplary and faithful in the discharge | of his various duties, he lived beloved | and respected, and died at the Vicarage | house in this Parish, lamented by all who knew | him, on the 3d day of March, A.D. 1825, | in the 74th year of his age."

Haresfield Court, Stonehouse. J. D. T. Niblett.

DCCXCI.—Stoball, an obsolete Game.—Smyth relates in his *Berkeley Manuscripts*, that in the reign of Elizabeth the Earl of Leicester, with an extraordinary number of attendants and multitudes of country people, who there resorted to him, and "whom my neighbours parallel to Bartholomew faire in London, came to Wotton, and thence to Michaelwood Lodge, castinge down part of the pales, which like a little park then enclosed the Lodge (for the gates were too narrow to let in his trayne), and thence went to Wotton Hill, where hee plaid a match at stoball." Fosbrooke, who quotes this account in his *Gloucestershire*, vol. i., p. 125, adds:—"I have searched Strutt's book written on the subject of games, and do not find stoball included. It was perhaps a derivation from stop-ball, a resemblance of cricket, and a local game." Aubrey, in his *Natural History of Wiltshire*, edited by Britton, and published in 1847, thus describes the game as played in the seventeenth century:—"*Stobball-play* is peculiar to North Wilts, North Gloucestershire, and a little part of Somerset near Bath. They smite a ball, stuffed very hard with quills and covered with soale leather, and a staffe, commonly made of withy, about three feet and a halfe long. Colerne downe is the place so famous and so frequented for stobball-playing. The turfe is very fine, and the rock (free-stone) is within an inch and a half of the surface, which gives the ball so quick a rebound. A stobball-ball is about four inches diameter, and as hard as a stone. I doe not hear that this game is used anywhere in England but in this part of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire adjoining."

G. A. W.

DCCXCII.—"The Natural Rarities of Gloucestershire."
(Concluded from No. DCXCI.)

At Alderley (saith Speed) a countrey parish 8 miles from the Severn, upon the hills, to this day are found cockles, periwinkles, and oysters of solid stone. This place being but four or five miles from Badminton, the seat of that noble family that I have the honor to be a servant to, I have very diligently examined, and found it thus: The place where the stones are found, is partly a sand, and partly a clay; cockles I found, but neither periwinkles nor oysters: but though I found not them, yet instead of periwinkles I found many serpentine stones (or snake stones, as they call them thereabout) flat, resembling the banner of Dan, as it's given in the genealogies at the beginning of some of our English Bibles. And instead of oysters, I found scallops, perfect fragments of them I mean (pardon the seeming contradiction) which I conceive had been broken with ploughing: they were exactly ridged in rows at certain short distances, just like a scallop-shell. Moreover, an honest inhabitant of the parish bestowed upon me a whole scallop, that is somewhat bigger then the ordinary size of scallops, with a perfect shell upon it, ridged (as is before said) very naturally, and having an irregular piece of stone growing to it.

No man that looks upon it, would at first sight imagine it to be other then a true scallop-shell, so curiously it represents it in its colour, and onely exceeds it a little (as I said) in its dimension. Besides these, I found other figured stones, some resembling very much the muscle-fish; but they were somewhat bigger too, then what they were like; and others like the kernel of an almond, long, and somewhat roundish, with two edges opposite to each other, and they were streaked and cranked like a cockle-shell. Other little stones I found, somewhat bigger then a hazel-nut, and some much less, that were cranked in like a cockle-shell, but deeper, and not so thick together as a cockle-shel: some of them did resemble also the cockle very near, others not so much; yet all did so sufficiently differ from the form of it, at the supposed opening place of the cockle, that a man may easily judge that they never were cockles; for there the two shels were bent up in the fashion almost of a blobber-lip. And that which is not unworthy our consideration, is, that they are few of them like one another; some being flatter, others more round; some have the lip more turned up, others less. They have upon them a whitish shining shel, and within they are (for some I have broken) a mass of little particles, of a pellucid matter (somewhat like alabaster) grown hard together. The countrey hereabout for some miles round upon the hills, affords many of these last sort of stones; for I have found them in gravel that was digged in Badminton, and sometimes I have found of them growing to great irregular stones about the countrey. I have been told that about Sapworth by Sharston there are abundance of them to be found. I found one of them in Witney Town, seven miles from Oxford, upon a paved causey: how it came there, I know not, nor had I time to enquire whether the countrey thereabout afford any store, or any more of them. The snake-stones I spoke of, have a perfect *spina* running all along the back of them (as those also at Keynsham have; but those at Keynsham are much bigger then these at Alderley, and lye in another manner) with little ridges (like ribs) on both sides of them, all along from the head without, to the tail within, in the form almost of a Roman S, and in this they agree with those of Keinsham too. Further, the outer part of this snaky wreath is divisible, and may be knocked off from the inner part of the wreath to which it is joined, without taking from it, or losing to it; so that it is not one entire stone throughout, but is within, as it seems without, separable with a little violence; and in this too they agree with the snake-stones of Keinsham. Lastly, on the outside they have a kind of skale, thin and shining, as if it were a little polished; in some whitish like alabaster; in others brownish, of the colour of a dryed eel-skin; and in others again of a dirty yellow colour, inclining something to red. My opinion of all these stones, for many reasons, is that they are not shel-fish petrified (as some would have them to be, who think that upon the ebb of the deluge these fish were left upon the tops of hills, and

turned to stone by degrees, wanting their former moisture to keepe them soft within, like other shelfish.) For first, they are all solid within, without any cavity, even the muscles, cockles, and scallops. Again, some of the muscles, cockles, and scallops, are a great deal bigger then true ones. Thirdly, the snake-stones are without heads generally, if not all; for as for those appearances of heads which some fancy at the outer end of some of them, I take them rather for irregular pieces of stone, and as it were attempts of nature to continue the wreath further on; but as all works of nature are finite, she being here at her *ne-plus-ultra*, is not able to produce what she would, but doth what she can toward it, which is but an imperfect lump, even as a weak womb produces a moon-calf. Fourthly, some of these mock-fishes have but half their shapes, the other part being an irregular and deformed mass, nature as it were failing in her workmanship, for want of fit matter in that place. Nay, one of the snake-stones I gathered, hath a segment (as I may call it) of another less snake so joined to the side of it, that there can be no room for the other side of the segment, but in the very body and bulk of the greater. And one of the cockles I gathered (being indeed but halfe a cockle, nothing but one cockle-shel, with a lump of irregular stony matter in the cavity of it) hath within the hollow of the shel almost joining to it, another little cockle-shel peeping (as it were) out of that irregular stony matter I speak of. Fifthly, these stones are not so absolutely like those creatures they would seem to represent petrified as they should be; for there is an apparent difference between the muscle stone and the true muscle of the sea, both in the shape of the stones, and in the cranking of it; for it is cranked like a cockle-shel almost, which the muscle-shel of the sea is not, unless perhaps there be some such muscle of the sea which I never saw. Again, the stone which I said was like the kernel of an almond, I know not what fish or creature to liken it to, unless it be a snag without shel (such as are in Peason, and in gardens at time of year) when his horns are drawn in, and his body is shrunk up; and yet it doth not so perfectly resemble that neither, because this is cranked on the side, and that is not. And yet further, those other little stones which I said were less then cockles, with a lip turned up, are neither exactly like cockles, nor any other shel-fish that I have seen, but seem rather to be as natural stones, as flints or pebbles. But that which wil put the matter quite out of doubt, is, that the scallop which I said was given me, and which I have now by me, and intend to preserve for the satisfaction of the curious, is most manifestly different from the true shel-fish of the name; for whereas the true scallop hath one shel concave, and the other flat, both the pretended shels of this scallop-stone are concave. So that unless there be a kind of scallop which I never saw yet, this one stone is able to convince any man that these stones are not petrifactions. Natural there is no doubt they are, and such as now they are from the Creation; but

how they came to put on such strange and imitating figures, is a secret we dare not meddle with, til we have satisfied Sir Francis Bacons mind, by writing a compleat History of Nature and Art. I onely forget to tel you, that all these stones are found near the surface of the earth; and if you dig any depth, you find no more of them; and that they are also to be found upon the hil between Hilsley and Upton (about a mile from Alderley southward) in the horse-way.

In the parish of Great Badminton, in a field there, called Twelve Acres, the husbandmen do often times plough up, and find iron bullets as big as pistol bullets, and some almost as big as musket bullets.

At Tormanton (commonly called Tormarton) by Sodbury is a quarry of free-stone, and several others there are about the countrey. All kinds of stone are not to be found in one kind of earth, but several soils afford several kinds of stone. Chalky countreys afford flint; sandy (if they find any) a great rough stone, generally (I think always) of the colour of the sand where it is; loamy, a kind of lightish red bastard flint, such as is to be found in many places in the road way between Rochester and the top of Boxley-hill; gravelly pebbles, and clayie countreys, in some places afford hard, rough, whitish stone, and in other places free-stone, according to the difference of the clay. It seems every soil is most apt to afford that stone that is most of kin, and nearest of nature to it. And therefore it may be, it is the less wonder that chalky ground should afford flint, because flint, (like all pellucid substances) being pulverized, becomes almost perfectly white like chalk. I have no more to add of the free-stone of Tormarton, but that if it be nearly viewed with a diligent eye, it seems to be nothing but an infinite number of little grains of gravel cemented together into a mass, which I think will be found true of all free-stone.

At Lassington, a village about a mile and a halfe from Gloucester west or north-west, on the side of a hill, a little below the brow of it, in the high way are to be found little star-stones, the Greeks call them astroites. They are thin (about the thickness of a halfe-crown), flat and five pointed like a star or mullet in heraldry, onely the points of them are not sharp, but a little roundish, and most of them are not so big as a single halfe penny, though some are very near as big. Further, they are of a grayish colour, and on both sides curiously graved (as it were by art with a fine graving instrument, & a neat hand) as if there were a little mullet within the great. You shall find many of them joined together (flat side to flat side) in little columnes, or prismes an inch long or more, halfe a score or more of them together, and so fast that you cannot sever them without breaking; though they are distinguished with a perfect line. I believe they were all knit together in such columnes at first (even those which are found single) and that they were severed by frost, or some such piercing cause. Being told of these

rarities so nigh me, I took a journey to see the place, and gathered many of the sones, and found them such as I have told you. Being put into vinegar they have a motion, as other astroites have, though not so lively; I suppose because of the shortness and roundishness of their points, in the form of which I conceive lyes a great part of the cause of their motion. Some of these stones (like the stones at Alderly) are deficient in their figure, and have the defect supplied (or rather super-supplied) with a rugged formless matter, hard like it self. I observed that the ground is a miry deep rotten clay, and extream bad way in winter, and (which I wondred most of all at) there were here and there great pebbles as big as a mans fist, or thereabout, mingled with this rotten earth, and by enquiry I found that this mixture of pebbles was not from any mending of the high way, but the meer originall nature of the earth, for I found these pebbles in the fields as well as in the high ways. So that since this thwarts what we said but now of pebbles being the naturall companions of gravelly land, we are willing to grant, that (as in grammar, so) in naturall philosophy there is no general rule without an exception. Query, whether in other places where the star-stones are found, as about Shugbury in Warwickshire, and Belvoir Castle in Leicestershire, the earth be so rotten, deep and miry, and withall whether there be any such great pebbles mixed with it as here, and in particular enquire

At Purton passage over the river of Seavern, where the shore, as it is reported, yieldeth these star-stones also, but they are bigger, and the columnes of them longer then at Lassington. And indeed accordingly it is delivered to me, as a miry ousy shore in some places, and a quicksand in others, very dangerous for horse and man at low water, and one of the worst passages over the river at those times.

At Puckle Church (about 6 miles from Bristol) they dig a kind of stone that is hard, blewish, broad, and about halfe a foot thick, and so even, and the sides so parallel to each other, as if nature had intended it for tombestones. The stones are many of them of a very great breadth, and lye some six or seven of them one under another in bed, and of about the same thickness all of them; and then they come to a light blewish clay, below which is no more of this stone to be found. The uppermost bed of the stone lyes very near to the surface of the earth, so that in one place near the town in the high way a man rides for ten peirches or more as if he rode upon a pavement of broad stone, or rather upon one entire stone.

DCCXCIII.—The Library of the Kalendaries, Bristol.—Mr. Cornelius Walford has written as follows in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. vii. 208), March 17, 1883:—Which was the first public library in England? Is there one which dates earlier than that founded before 1451 by Sir John Gyllarde, Prior of the Gild of Kalandaries in Bristol? This library, we are informed, cost 217*l.*, and was placed over the north aisle of All Saints' Church, under

the government of the prior and the mayor of the city. Evans (*Chronological Hist. of Bristol*, 1824, p. 108) says that, in a deed of ordinance made by the Bishop of Worcester in 1464, mention is made of the library of the Kalendaries, "recently erected at the bishop's expense." Does this mean that he provided a building for the books? It may be that he added to the library. But it is further recorded that three inventories of the books were made, one to remain with the dean, one with the mayor, and the third with the prior. It is to be hoped these have not been lost. This early catalogue would be of great interest. The library was destroyed by fire in 1466.

G. A. W.

DCCXCIV.—"Dockum," or "Dockem," Cheltenham.—(See No. DCLXXXVIII.) Since my note appeared in print, I have recalled the following words from Pickwick, which are uttered by Mr. Jingle to his friends at the Rochester Bar, Chatham:—"Dockyard people of upper rank don't know dockyard people of lower rank," &c. And in his *Best of Husbands*, James Payn says:—"Far be it from us to suggest that 'lower dockyard people' (to use Mr. Jingle's definition of social inequality) are necessarily inferior in good behaviour to 'upper dockyard people.'" As I have already said, "Dockem," locally applied, is opprobrious, and I can well understand anyone, learning how the rival captains at Chatham distinguished between upper and lower dockyard people, dubbing the unfortunate inhabitants of St. Peter's district (Cheltenham) "Dockemites." I shall be glad, however, to know the opinion of other correspondents on the subject.

H. C. W.

DCCXCV.—Oldbury-on-Severn Church Font.—(See No. CCLVIII.) The present Grecian font in Oldbury Church was placed there long prior to thirty or forty years ago, and the Early English one, which it no doubt superseded, was left out in the churchyard, where it was sunk in the ground, and used as a cistern for the water from the roof, until it was removed, by permission of the late vicar, about twenty years ago, and placed in its present position in the garden of Thornbury Castle. It is to be hoped that when the church is restored this old font may be reinstated.

Thornbury. Henry H. Lloyd.

DCCXCVI.—Strange Epitaph in Moreton-in-Marsh Churchyard.—(Reply to No. CCCCLXIII.) The epitaph referred to by J. G., which commences—

> "Here lie the bones of Richard Lawton,
> Whose death, alas! was strangely brought on," etc.,

is, in all probability, a mere *jeu d'esprit*; for on the fly-leaf of an old dictionary, which once belonged to my grandfather, I find written the epitaph, but commencing thus—

> "Here lies, alas! poor Roger Norton,
> Whose death was very oddly brought on," etc.

It is scarcely likely that this terrible accident happened to both Roger Norton and Richard Lawton, and that they both were remembered by the same epitaph.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, B.C.L.

DCCXCVII. — COLONEL HENRY BRETT. — (Reply to No. CLXXXVI.)—The following may be worth inserting in your next quarterly issue :—

Sarah Brett, who became the wife of the Rev. Thomas Carte, the historian, was daughter of Colonel Arthur Brett, of Kent. Her brother Arthur Brett's will was proved Feb. 10, 1741-2, by his father, and administration granted "de bonis non," Jan. 8, 1750, to his sister, Sarah Carte. The will of the Rev. Thomas Carte was proved Nov. 7, 1754. He speaks of his wife's father, the late Arthur Brett, Esq., and requests to be buried with him in the chancel of Tenterden Church, Kent. His relict married secondly, Mr. Jerningham, a Roman Catholic.*

Henry Brett, Esq., who married the divorced wife of the Earl of Macclesfield, died in 1724. His will is dated Sept. 14 of that year, and was proved by his relict Ann, Sept. 16, probably before the funeral. Her will, as the Hon^{ble} Ann Brett, of St. George's, Hanover Square, was proved April 11, 1754. They had only one child, Anna Margaretta, the mistress of George I., and afterwards the wife of Sir William Leman, Bart., who died without issue, Dec. 22, 1741. Her will, as his relict, was proved Dec. 14, 1745.

Beckenham, Kent. F. BROWN, M.A.

DCCXCVIII.—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S PROGRESS IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE IN 1592.—The following is an entry in a MS. Book in the possession of the Corporation of Gloucester :—

"Tempore Rich: Cox Maior Civitat: Glouc^{r} Anno Reg: Elizabeth Tricessimo quarto.

"This Sommer the Queenes Progresse began about the 8th of August and came to Ramsburye and from thence to Burtheroppe and from thence to Liddearde and soe came to Downe Ampney one Friday Night being the first of September. One the morrowe the Lord Chandos, S^{r} John Poynes Knight High Sheriff of Glouc^{r} shiere and the rest of the Knightes and Gent^{n} of the Shiere receaved Her Maj^{te} in a fayre longe plott of Meadowe in a Field in Dryfield Parish neare the highway leading to Cricklad, their

* "At his [Carte's] decease [April 2, 1754], all his papers came into the hands of his widow, daughter of Colonel Brett, who afterwards married Mr. Jernegan, a gentleman intended for orders in the Church of Rome. Mrs. Carte left the papers to her second husband for life, and after his death to the University of Oxford. They are now deposited in the Bodleian Library, having been delivered by Mr. Jernegan to the University, 1778, for a valuable consideration. Whilst they were in this gentleman's possession, the Earl of Hardwicke paid 200*l.* for the perusal of them, and, it is said, might have purchased them for 1500*l.*; but we do not see how this can be reconciled with the terms of the will. It is certain, however, that as late as 1775, Mr. Jernegan advertised the *use* of them. For a consideration of 360*l.* Mr. Macpherson had the use of them; who, from these and other materials, compiled his history and state papers." (Chalmers' *Gen. Biographical Dictionary*, vol. viii., p. 297.)—ED.

traynes of horsemen rancked and placed according to their callinges, most pte having breeches and dowblets of silke, and so wayted on Her to Cisseter, beinge presented at the Towne end with a fayre cuppe of dowble gilte, worth xx£ given by the Towne of Cysseter with an oration made in Latyn. Her Highnes lodged at Sir John Danvers new House. The Court was removed to Rentcombe the Wednesday night, but the extremitie of a great winde all that day was the let thereof and there remained on the Thirsday night at Rendcombe and thence removed to Sudeley on the Satterday 9th of September, and dyned at Mr Cottons at Whytington and remayned at Sudeley till Thirsday following, being the 13th of September, and from thence removed to Mr Duttons house at Sherborne and dyned at Mr Parkers in Norleach. On Satterday the 15th of September Her Majestie removed to Whitney and dyned at Mr Tanfields at Burford. The morninge before the Queenes departure from Sudeley Her Highnes made Knightes Sr Henry Bromley of Worcestershire . . . Newton of . . . . Shiere, Sr Thomas Lucye of Highnam, Sr John Higforde of . . . . and Sir Henry Wynston of Standish."

K. H. Fryer.

Town Clerk's Office, Gloucester.

DCCXCIX.—Thomas Graile, Rector of Lassington.—I have a copy of Bishop Andrewes' *Private Prayers*, in Greek and Latin, printed at Oxford, 1675. Upon the title-page is written twice in a very neat hand, "Tho. Graile, Presbyter Lassingtoniensis in agro Gleuuensi." I have no means of ascertaining when Graile became rector of Lassington, nor how long he held the living. Perhaps he was a brother of John Graile, whom Anthony à Wood (*Athen. Oxon.*, iv., 501, Bliss' ed.) mentions as the author of a work upon the rights of property, and of several sermons, printed respectively in 1683 and 1685. John Graile's father was "minister of Tidworth in Wilts." He himself settled in Norfolk. Thomas Graile evidently made good use of Andrewes' *Devotions*. He has corrected several printer's errors, and inserted additional references to Scripture. He may have left some mark in his own neighbourhood.

Cecil Deedes, M.A.

Wickham St. Paul's Rectory, Halstead.

Ezra Graile was appointed to the rectory of Lassington in 1633 or 1634, by Robert Cooke, Esq., and appears to have held it until 1648, when Thomas Tyrer succeeded him. Thomas Graile, the son of Ezra, was appointed by Jane Cooke, widow, and W. Cooke, Esq., in 1660; he held the benefice until his death in 1709. Bigland (vol. ii., p. 136) records the following four inscriptions as being on flat-stones in the chancel of the parish church; and as they furnish information desired, and as the volume (published in 1792, but incomplete) is by no means common, the particulars are here transcribed.

(1) "Hic jacet Corpus Esræ | Graile, filii Edmundi | Graile, Medici, qui | pure & orthodoxe Evangelium | Christi per annos 14 dispen | savit Lassingtoniæ, et mor | tem ob. 23 Februarij, anno | 1648, | ætatis suæ 41. | Etiam Tho. Graile, fil. | supradic. Es. Graile, | obiit 25 Junij, | A.D. 1709, | ætat. 73, | et hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris | annos 48."

(2) "Here rests the Bodyes of | Esther, the wife of | Thomas Graile, | Rector of this Church, | who departed this life | the 21st of April, Anno Dom. 1682, | aged 52 years. | And of Sarah, their daughter, | who departed this life | the 16th day of Aprill, Anº Dom. 1682, | aged 13 years."

(3) "In memory of | Esther, the wife of James | Beard, and daughter of the | Rev. Thomas Graile, | formerly Rector of this | Church. She departed | this life the 8 Decemb., | Anno Dom. 1734, | aged 70 years."

(4) "In memory of | James Beard, of Staunton, in the | County of . . . . . | the husband of Esther, | daughter of the Rev. | Mr Tho. Graile, Rector | of this Church, who departed | this life the 4th day | of May, 1713, aged 72."

To the foregoing may be added an inscription on a monument in the nave (not in the chancel) of Corse Church, from Bigland's first volume, p. 426, as follows :—

"Timothy Graile, aged 15 years, | set sail by the Cape of Good Hope unto | the East Indies, Anno 1630, | and passed by the Cape of better Hope | into Heaven, August 12, 1636. |

"Elizabetha, Uxor Edmundi Grail, | filium suum Chariss. secuta, per | eundem (optimæ spei caput) Jesum | in portum æternæ fœlicitatis applicuit | Februarij 13, Anno Salutis 1638. |

"Edmundus Grail, Generosus, | huic Hospitio Medicus annos 35, | febri correptus obiit Septemb. 24, | Anno Dom. 1643, ætat. 69, | et ab hujus Civitatis Obsidione | memorabili Septimana tertia. |

"Dogmatis Christi sciens, & Galeni,
Integer vitæ, comitate suavis,
Possidens cœlos, pius, ac furenti
Marte quiescit.

"Quæ supra legis, | Lector, candide tribus [? tribuas or tribue]. Olim | saxis sepulchralibus infra humi sub | arcu juxta sellulas insculpta, & jam | demum pedibus ΘΕΟΣΕΣΩΝ ferme attrita, | hic nunc denuo de novo in piissimam | avorum suorum memoriam | Thomas Grail, Ezræ filius, nepos | Edmundi, Rector Lassingtoniæ, L.M.Q. | posuit Anno Salutis MDCC. | Ora, lege, & abi. |

"To preserve this Memorial of his Mother's Relations, Robert Gegg, Vicar of this [Corse] Church, removed it hither from the old Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in Gloucester, on the Demolition of that Structure in the Year 1788." EDITOR.

DCCC.—THE CRISPE FAMILY, OF MARSHFIELD.—I am anxious

to obtain some information regarding the early history of the family of Crispe, who settled at Marshfield about the year 1500. I have their pedigree, as given in the *Visitation of London*, where they subsequently settled; and in this pedigree there are three generations of Crispes of Marshfield, the first of them being stated to have removed thither from Leicester. This, I think, is probably wrong. Oxfordshire was the county from which they went to Gloucestershire; and they appear to have gone to Marshfield in consequence of the marriage of Thomas Crispe with an heiress of Chambers of that place, *circ.* 1500. Can you put me on any track whereby I may gain some information of the families of Crispe and Chambers of Marshfield? What I want is information prior to 1560. I have full particulars from that time downwards.

Westminster. GEORGE HIGGIN.

This paragraph from Rudder's *Gloucestershire* (1779), p. 540, may possibly be new to our correspondent:—"Mr. Elias Crispe, alderman of London, gave 4*l.* a year, paid out of Salter's-Hall, for eight sermons. He also founded an almshouse [at Marshfield], consisting of a chapel, with a spire in the middle, and eight dwellings for as many poor men and women, and endowed it with 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year; which income Sir Nicholas Crispe afterwards enlarged by a donation of 100*l.*, so that the poor people now receive 1*s.* 6*d.* a week each. It appears by an inscription on the almshouse, that it was built in the year 1619."

As mentioned by the same, p. 539, the manor of Bicks, in Marshfield, "formerly belonged to the Crispes, afterwards to Sir William Deans, and is now [1779] the property of Miss Oland."

EDITOR.

DCCCI.—EDWARD FOWLER, D.D., BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.—I lately purchased a small 8vo. volume, entitled *The Design of Christianity: or, A plain Demonstration, that the induing men with inward, real Righteousness (or true Holiness) was the ultimate End of our Saviour's coming into the World; and is the great Intention of his Blessed Gospel*, "by Edward Fowler, A.M., Rector of North-hill in Bedfordshire, and afterwards Lord Bishop of Gloucester," 4th ed., pp. xxxv. 256, London, MDCCLX. The preface is dated April 17, 1671, from Northhill; and the work is dedicated to Gilbert [Sheldon], Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. In the preface there is reference to a "Treatise, published somewhat a Twelve-month since, of the Principles and Practises of certain moderate Divines, (abusively called Latitudinarians,) together with a Defence of them, (in a free Discourse between the two intimate Friends, Theophilus and Philalethes.)" I shall be glad to know whether the author wrote any other works, and more especially to ascertain some data as to his parentage, family, etc.

Tilsworth, Leighton Buzzard. F. A. BLAYDES.

Edward Fowler, D.D., was the son of William Fowler, the Presbyterian vicar of Westerleigh, near Bristol, who was ejected for nonconformity after the restoration of Charles II.; he was born there, and received his education at the College-school of Gloucester, under William Russell, who had married his sister. In 1650 he entered Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was admitted a chaplain on the 14th December, 1653; and on the 23rd of the same month he graduated B.A. in that university. Shortly afterwards he retired to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A.; and returning to Oxford, he was incorporated in the same degree in July, 1656. About this time he became chaplain to Amabella, Dowager Countess of Kent, who gave him the rectory of Northhill, Bedfordshire; whence he removed to the rectory of All-hallows, Bread Street, London. In December, 1675, he became one of the prebendaries of Gloucester, and towards the end of 1680, was appointed to the vicarage of St. Giles', Cripplegate, upon which he resigned the benefice of All-hallows. He received the degree of D.D. in the following year. In 1685 he had a dispute with his parishioners, who accused him of whiggism, and of admitting to the Communion excommunicated persons before they had been absolved: to disprove which charge, he preached a sermon in his parish church, Nov. 15, 1685; but this did not give the desired satisfaction, for it appears that in the month following, after a trial at Doctors' Commons between him and his parishioners, he was suspended for having done several things contrary to the canons of the Church. After the Revolution he was amply rewarded, being raised in 1691 to the see of Gloucester, where he remained until his death, which took place at Chelsea, Aug. 26, 1714. He was buried on the north side of the yard of Hendon Church, Middlesex, in the chancel of which a monument has been erected to his memory. His writings are numerous, but though they may have been popular and useful at the time, they are not calculated to meet now with many readers.

Of his writings, which have been enumerated at full length by Anthony à Wood (*Athen. Oxon.*, Bliss' ed., iv. 612), and most of which are to be found in the British Museum, the following four may be specified :—

1. *The Principles and Practices of certain moderate Divines of the Church of England, abusively called Latitudinarians (greatly misunderstood), truly represented and defended*, etc., London, 1671.

2. *The Design of Christianity*, etc., London, 1671. Third ed., 1699, 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.* Reprinted in vol. vi. of Bp. Watson's *Collection of Theological Tracts*, who observes, "This work was first published in 1671; there have been several editions of it since, but not so many as, from the worth of it, might have been expected."

3. *Dirt Wiped off; or, A manifest Discovery of the gross*

Ignorance, Erroneousness, and most unchristian and wicked Spirit of one John Bunyan, Lay-preacher in Bedford, which he hath shewed in a vile Pamphlet published by him against the Design of Christianity, etc., London, 1672, 4to.

4. *Libertas Evangelica; or, a Discourse of Christian Liberty: being a farther Pursuance of the Argument of the Design of Christianity*, etc., London, 1680, 8vo. EDITOR.

DCCCII.—AN OLD DEED RELATIVE TO BROCKWORTH.—The following translation of an old deed, kindly lent to me by Sir William Guise, may perhaps be of sufficient interest to find a place in some future part of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*. Its date seems to be about the middle, or the latter half, of the 13th century. Henry le Droys, one of the witnesses, held the manor of Droyscourt under the abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester. He was outlawed for felony "on the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, 1299." John Fraunceys, another of the witnesses, is mentioned as a tenant of Sir Laurence de Chandos, in a grant of lands in Brockworth made by the latter to the priory of Lanthony in 1261. The deed is mainly interesting from its noting a number of local names, some of which are still the names of fields in Brockworth. I may add that the seals of Nicholas le ffranckleyn and his son John, attached thereto, are in perfect preservation.

Brockworth Vicarage, Gloucester. S. E. BARTLEET, M.A.

Let all know, present and future, that I, Nicholas le ffranckleyn, of Brockworth, by concession and good will of John, my son and heir, have given, conceded, and, by this my present charter, have confirmed, to John Smith (faber), of Brockworth, three acres and three sellions and six buttos of my arable land; and lying, the three acres aforesaid, in the field of Brockworth in Northfield by Russchenhale, between the land of the prior of Lanthony on the one part, and one capud extends as far as the land of the aforesaid prior, and another in the Dene; and two sellions lying in the aforesaid field, in a furlong which they call Schortestucke, between the land of Gilbert Cook (le Coq) on the one side, and the land of John de Cheltenham on the other; and one capud extends as far as the forerth of Gilbert Cook at the Dene, and another as far as the land of the aforesaid prior at Hurlonger furlong, and three sellions lying in the same furlong between the land which was once that of Master Henry de Derhurst, and the land of the aforesaid John Smith; and one capud extends as far as Hurlinges furlong, to the forerth of the aforesaid Gilbert, at the Dene; and the six said buttos lying in Northfield in Middlemede, between the land of John, the son of Richard, and the land of Gilbert atte Grene; and one capud extends as far as the land which was once that of Richard le Riun; and another as far as the land of John Seysel; to have and to hold, of me and my heirs and assigns, by the

aforesaid John, and his heirs and assigns of every kind, freely, quietly, and without interference, well, and in peace, by heriditary right; in exchange for . . . acres of good land, and four sellions, of his own land. And I truly, the aforesaid Nicholas, and my heirs and assigns of every kind, do warrant the aforesaid land, with all things belonging to it, against all men and beasts, and from all servitium and demand for ever; and this my gift and concession, and the confirmation of this my present charter of exchange, let it ever remain. By an impression of my seal, with the seal of the aforesaid John, my son and heir, I have confirmed it. Witnesses to this—Henry le Droys, Gilbert Cook, John Seysel, John Fraunceys, John le Droys, and many others.

DCCCIII.—The Family of Field or Feld.—(See No. DCCLVIII.)—From 1350 to the present time we have had this family located in Halifax, and for the last three centuries in Bradford. A branch struck off to Ardsley, near Wakefield, four centuries ago, of which was John Field, the astronomer, to whom a grant of arms was made; and an imperfect pedigree (earlier portion) may be found in Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigrees*, with the arms engraved. Another branch emigrated to America, while the Bradford branch is represented by the Dowager Countess of Rosse, elder daughter of the late John Wilmer Field, Esq., of Heaton Hall, Yorkshire. Copies of the wills, extracts from parish registers, and court rolls referring to the family, would fill one of your parts. Members of the family appear yearly from 1350 to 1440 as *del ffeldes*, and have given name to a mansion in Sowerby, still known as Field House; the name is written Feld or Field, without the *de la*, after 1440. Thomas del ffelde, and Adam, are the two earliest I have met with. I shall be pleased if C.T.D., or any other of your readers, can help me to identify Thomas del' ffelde, born before 1330. I have long thought that he was an offshoot of one of the more southerly families, and that he did not take his name from any *feld* in Yorkshire. I propose to give a full account of the Yorkshire branch in the second volume of my forthcoming *Halifax Families and Worthies*. J. Horsfall Turner.

Idel, Bradford.

DCCCIV.—George Ballard's Bequest to the Bodleian Library.—In Macray's *Annals of the Bodleian Library* (1868), p. 186, it is stated, under the year 1755, that by the bequest of George Ballard (author of *Memoirs of Learned Ladies*), who died June 24 of that year, the library was enriched with forty-four volumes of letters, chiefly addressed, by ecclesiastical and literary personages of all ranks, to Dr. Arthur Charlett, Master of University College, between the reigns of James II. and George I. For the biographical and bibliographical history of the time these letters possess great interest and value; it was from them that the *Letters by Eminent Persons*, published in 1813 by the Rev. John

Walker, M.A., Fellow of New College, were chiefly drawn. No printed catalogue has yet (1868) appeared, but there is a MS. index to the contents of each volume, and a more complete and minute index has been commenced. Besides the letters, Ballard bequeathed some other MSS., in number twenty-three, among which is a volume of various voyages and expeditions, 1589-1634; Sir Edm. Warcupp's autograph account of the treaty in the Isle of Wight; a dialogue between a tutor and his pupil, by Lord Herbert of Cherbury; the second book of the *Supplication of Soules*, by Sir Thomas More, a precious little volume of 103 closely-written 12mo pages, in More's handwriting; the *Universitie's Musterings*, by Brian Twyne; collections by Anthony à Wood; a small volume of Gloucestershire notes, supposed by Guillim; and several volumes written by Mr. Elstob and his sister. An extract from Ballard's will, with a list of his MSS., is in the register marked "C."

Ballard, as Mr. Macray has likewise remarked, was originally a stay-maker or mantua-maker at Campden, in this county; but, following the study of antiquities with great ardour, he became well-known and highly esteemed amongst all of like pursuits. At the age of forty-four he was appointed one of the eight clerks of Magdalen College, having matriculated Dec. 15, 1750, but he never took a degree. He bequeathed to the college library some of his books which were wanting there. The fullest account of him will be found in vol. ii. of *A Register of St. Mary Magd. College*, by J. R. Bloxam, D.D., pp. 95-102, 1857. Some letters from him are printed in Nichols' *Lit. Hist.*, iv., 206-26. BIBLIOGRAPHER.

DCCCV.—PARTICULARS OF AN OLD COURT ROLL OF CIRENCESTER. —From an old copy court roll of the manor, dated the fourth year of Edward VI., "by the Grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and on Earth Supreme Head of the Church of England and Ireland," the following facts are extracted.

The Tithing men of "Cheppyngstrete [now Dyer-street], Crykeladestrete, Castellstrete, Gosdichstrete, Dolerstrete, Inkstropstrete, Saint Lawrencestrete," make sundry presentments concerning certain inhabitants carrying on various trades without payment of the customary fines to the Lord: that certain persons did "make affray to the effusion of blood" upon other persons, for which they are fined: that "Robert Jonis did mainpern for Morgan, his servant, who committed an insult upon the Constable": that "William Carter did use the art of a Baker and did break the Assize": that certain persons did "vend Beer out of their Houses by the Wine quart for money against the ordinance:" that certain persons did "vend Tavern Beer and did deliver only a Wine quart of beer for money without doors": that certain persons did "harbour vagrants and men commonly called uprightmen" against the ordinance.

The Searchers of Leather present that certain inhabitants are "common curriers and do vend Leather in the market."

The Conservators of Water present that certain inhabitants "glovers do put hides in the River there, whereby the Water becomes insipid."

The Wardens present that certain persons "do vend in time of Lent salmon, herrings, and other unwholesome and corrupted Fish."

At the View of Frankpledge for the Hundred the Tithing men are directed by the Jury to take a view in their respective Tithings on the Tuesday in Whitsun week, whether all persons have Bows and Arrows according to the form of the Statute, and to see that the Target for Arrows in their Tithing be sufficiently repaired.

This latter custom originated in the requirements of the Statute of Winchester, 13 Edward I., which declared the proportion of arms every man was to have according to his estate in lands or goods, and the times and how often their arms were to be viewed. The statute is to this effect:—"And further it is commanded that every man have in his house harness for to keep the peace after the ancient assize; that is to say, every man betwixt 15 yeeres of age and 60 yeeres shall be assessed and sworn to armour according to the quantity of their lands and goods; that is to wit, from 15£ lands and 40 marks goods, an Hauberke, a Breastplate of Iron, a Sword, a Knife, and an Horse; and from 10£ lands and 20 marks goods, an Hauberke, a Breastplate of Iron, a Sword, and a Knife; and from 5£ lands, a Doublet, a Breastplate of Iron, a Sword, and a Knife; and from 40s. lands and more unto 5£ lands, a Sword, a Bow and Arrows, and a Knife; and hee that hath less than 40s. yeerly shall be sworn to keep Gysarms, Knives, and other less weapons; and hee that hath less than 20 marks goods shall have Swords, Knives, and other less weapons; and all others that may shall have Bows and Arrows out of the Forest, and in the Forest Bows and Bolts; and that View of Armour be made every yeer two times; and in all Hundreds and Franchises two Constables shall be chosen to make the View of Armour."

From the foregoing it would seem that it was customary in the Seven Hundreds of Cirencester to hold the View of Armour on Whit Tuesday. Is it not probable, then, that this was the origin of the Whitsuntide Feasts so common in the district?

Cirencester. E. C. Sewell.

DCCCVI.—Dean Marshall's Bequest to the Bodleian Library.—As mentioned by Macray in his *Annals of the Bodleian Library*, p. 107, Thomas Marshall, or Mareschall, D.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Dean of Gloucester, who died April 18, 1685, bequeathed his MSS., and all such among his printed books as were not already in the library. The MSS. amounted to

159 in number, chiefly Oriental, including some valuable Coptic copies of the Gospels, &c., which had been procured for him by Huntington (see No. DLXXIV.), with a few in Dutch, and others miscellaneous in language and subject. They are entered in Bernard's Catalogue, pp. 272-3 and 373-4. The printed books are kept together under his name.

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

DCCCVII.—"CHRONICON ABBAT. CIRENCEST. MS."—Collinson, in his *History of the County of Somerset*, vol. ii., p. 191, incidentally mentions Cirencester Abbey, and in a note gives as the authority for his statement "Chronicon Abbat. Cirencest. MS. penes [1791] Edit." What has become of Collinson's library and manuscripts? Are they in the possession of his descendants? and if so, where? If they were dispersed at his death, what has become of the above-named Chronicon?

G. A. W.

DCCCVIII.—JOHN PINCKE, OF GLOUCESTER.—In the matriculation register of Oxford University we have:—"1623. July 4. John Pincke, aged 15, son of John Pincke, 'Pleb,' of the City of Gloucester—New College." I shall be glad of any information respecting him; and I am especially desirous of ascertaining his kinship to Dr. Robert Pincke, who matriculated at New College in June, 1594, and died, while warden of that college, in 1647.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

DCCCIX.—ANTHONY ELY, OF KING STANLEY.—Can anyone give me the places of birth and burial of Anthony Ely, who settled at King Stanley, Gloucestershire, about the year 1659? He was born probably about 1630, and was living in 1675.

Lassington Rectory, Gloucester. E. A. ELY.

DCCCX.—WILL OF SIR WILLIAM TRACY.—Under this heading in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. vii. 207) a correspondent inquires:—In Burke's *Extinct Baronetcies* (edition 1838, p. 531) is printed the preamble of the will of Sir William Tracy, of Todington, co. Gloucester, one of the early adherents of the Reformation. I am desirous of ascertaining the contents of the remainder of the will. Is it to be found anywhere printed in full? and, if not, where can the original or a transcript be seen? It appears that the will was condemned as heretical in the Bishop of London's Court.

In the same volume of "N. & Q.," p. 274, this reply has appeared:—The celebrated will of the Gloucestershire squire Tracy, which, after having been the subject of repeated deliberations in Convocation, to which it was reported by the Ecclesiastical Courts in 1532 (the memorable year of the submission of the clergy), was finally condemned as tainted with heresy, is to be found in Fox's *Acts and Monuments*. For the heretical doctrine contained in this will, to the effect that is was "faith which made a man good and

righteous," and that it was "not a good work which made a good man, but a good man who made a good work," the body of Tracy, after two years' interment, was exhumed by Archbishop Warham's order, as unworthy of Christian burial, and burnt to ashes by the vicar-general of the Bishop of Worcester. Canon Dixon, in his admirable *History of the Church of England from the Abolition of the Roman Jurisdiction*, vol. i., p. 117, says: "The nation was shocked by the indecent spectacle; the king interposed to punish an outrage on his subject; and the too ardent vicar-general was fined in the heavy sum of three hundred pounds." G. A. W.

DCCCXI.—Warren Hastings and Cheltenham.—The following is taken from Macaulay's *Essays* ("Warren Hastings"):—"In June, 1785, he [Hastings] landed at Plymouth, posted to London, appeared at Court, paid his respects in Leadenhall Street, and then retired with his wife to Cheltenham." I find no mention of the latter fact, if fact it be, in Goding's *Cheltenham*, although there is a chapter on "Visits of Eminent Persons." Can any reader give information on the subject? H. C. W.

A reference to Gleig's *Memoirs of Warren Hastings*, vol. iii., pp. 238-55, will show that Mr. and Mrs. Hastings were residing at Cheltenham in the months of July and August, 1785. In a letter to Mr. Thompson, who had been his private secretary, dated July 21st, he writes—"Having performed all the duties of loyalty, respect, and civility, I ran away to this place [Cheltenham], where I have been since the 5th. We have been drinking the waters ever since, but without any benefit hitherto, and rather the reverse, which people say is a sign that they will do us good."

Editor.

DCCCXII.—Stow-on-the-Wold Tokens.—In his *Tokens of the Seventeenth Century* (1858), p. 94, Boyne has written thus of five which he describes:—"These are placed to Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, as it is the largest town bearing the exceedingly common name of Stow." The names and dates are as follows:—

1. William Mince, of the Mercers' Arms in Stowe, 1656.
2. Thomas Gibbs, of Stowe, 1658.
3. Francis Dix, of Stowe, 1666.
4. Iohn Keech, of the King's Arms, living at Stowe, 1666.
5. Thomas Broasgrove, of the Apothecaries' Arms in Stow, 1670.

Someone who has a knowledge of Stow-on-the-Wold as it was in former days, and has access to the parish registers, could probably tell whether Mr. Boyne was correct in his arrangement. The matter is worthy of investigation, and I for one shall be glad to know the result.

Numismatist.

DCCCXIII.—Mr. Jonathan Hulls, of Campden.—As stated by May in his *History of Evesham* (2nd ed., 1845), p. 358, the first attempt toward propelling vessels by steam-power, was made upon the Avon, at Evesham, by Mr. Jonathan Hulls, of Campden, who, in December, 1736, obtained a patent for his invention, and in the following year published a description of his steam-boat, copies of which are extremely rare. The title of this publication is *A Description and Draught of a new invented Machine, for carrying Vessels or Ships out of or into any Harbour, Port, or River, against Wind and Tide, or in a Calm*, London, 1737, 12mo. (See *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, vol. ix., 1823, p. 274.) The ridicule with which this attempt was greeted at the time, is traditionally preserved in snatches of a doggerel lampoon. What a lesson to those who have small faith in man's inventiveness, by the fact that this "machine," so sneered at, now wings its steady way across the Atlantic in little more than a week !

Glocestriensis.

DCCCXIV.—Dean Tucker and Bishop Butler, of Bristol. —(Replies to No. DCCLXXII.) In *Notes and Queries* (6th S. vii. 339) these two replies have appeared :—

(1) The conversation is recorded in a note to Dean Tucker's *Humble Address and Earnest Appeal to the Landed Interest*, published as a pamphlet, 1775. Quoted in a memoir of Bishop Butler attached to *The Analogy*, with notes by Bp. Fitzgerald, pp. 59, 60.—K. Leeper.

(2) The conversation between Bishop Butler and Dean Tucker in the palace garden at Bristol is given in the *Memoirs, &c.*, of Bishop Butler by Thomas Bartlett, 1839, pp. 92-3.—H. Bower, Brighton.

G. A. W.

DCCCXV.—Richard Furney, M.A., Archdeacon of Surrey, etc.—(See No. CCCXXXII.) In addition to what has appeared under the above heading, the following particulars from Macray's *Annals of the Bodleian Library*, p. 184, relative to Archdeacon Furney's bequest, may prove acceptable.

On July 15, 1775, a bequest of printed books and MSS. from Archdeacon Furney (who had been schoolmaster at Gloucester, 1719-24, and who died in 1753) was received by the hands of the Rev. John Noel, of Oriel College. The printed books (nineteen in all) consisted almost entirely of early editions of the classics. The MSS. (six folio volumes) are thus described in a list made by the librarian, Humphrey Owen, D.D., at the time of their receipt :—

"1, 2, 3, and 4 contain collections relating to the history and antiquities of the city, church, and county of Gloucester. 5, 6, a fair copy, seemingly prepared for the press, of the history and antiquities of the said city, church, and county, by the Arch-deacon himself, or some friend of his from whom these papers came into his hands."

The gift comprised also two ancient brass seals, and eighteen original deeds, amongst which is the confirmation charter granted to Gloucester Abbey by Burgred, King of Mercia, in 862. This remarkable deed (which is not printed in Kemble's *Codex*) is in admirable preservation, is written in seventeen lines, with five lines containing seventeen signatures, and measures sixteen inches in width and ten and one-third in length. There are also original grants to the abbey from Henry II. and Stephen, and a confirmation, 29 Edw. I., of Magna Charta, which has a magnificent impression of the beautiful great seal. The deeds are noticed in the *Report on Public Records*, 1800, p. 354.

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

DCCCXVI.—TASWELL MONUMENT AT WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—In the church of Wotton-under-Edge there is a monument to the memory of William Taswell, A.M., a former vicar of the parish, recording amongst other virtues, that "he kept in view the pious example of his father, the Reverend James Taswell, D.D., Rector of Newington, Surrey." This is an illustration of errors on monuments, as the father of William Taswell was William—not *James*—Taswell, Rector of Newington.

T. N.

Croydon.

DCCCXVII.—MR. JOHN COLLETT, OF BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER.—(Reply to No. XXXV.) Some curious details of a "child of monstrous size" appeared in the note referred to; and here is a pleasing statement of his subsequent very useful career.

John Collett was born at Bourton-on-the-Water, April 28, 1769. His extraordinary size unfitting him for more active pursuits, he opened a boarding school there, in 1791; and in 1799 he removed to Evesham, where he presided over a flourishing establishment with reputation and success. He was distinguished by his benevolence and usefulness; he was a chief promoter of the first Sunday school at Evesham, and was secretary and treasurer to that as well as other institutions. In early life he frequently contributed poetical pieces to the magazines, under the signature of "O.O." In 1795 he published *Poetical Essays, or Short Flights towards Parnassus;* and in 1805 a larger work, entitled *Sacred Dramas.* In 1815 he removed his academy to Foregate-street, Worcester, where he died March 22, 1816.

EDITOR.

DCCCXVIII.—ROBBERIES OF THE BRISTOL MAIL, 1738-9.—These two extracts from the *London Magazine and Monthly Chronologer*, 1738, may be worth inserting:—

"Wednesday, 13 Sep., 1738. This morning about Three o'clock the Post-Boy with the Bristol Mail was stopped by three Men on Horseback, well mounted, and a fourth on Foot, between Knightsbridge and Kensington, who opened the Mail, and took out the Bath and Bristol Bags. It is thought

they chose those Bags at this Time as believing there were several Bank Bills for the Company at the Bath. In the Bristol Bag was a Reprieve for a Man condemned for Sodomy there. A second Reprieve was hereupon sent; but the Fellow had been hanged before its Arrival, had it not happen'd to be the day for electing their Mayor."

"Tuesday, 21 Feb., 1738. This evening the Post-boy with the Bristol Mail was stopp'd at the end of Sunning-Lane, two miles on this side Reading, by a middle siz'd Man with a white Cap'd Coat on, who pulled the Boy off his Horse and bound him with a Piece of small Twine: then got on the Horse and rode off with the Mail."

R. H. C.

DCCCXIX.—Index to Monumental Inscriptions, Shirehampton.—In the church there are nine mural inscriptions, of which literal copies have been taken (1883); and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death and the age in each case:—

1821.	Aug. 17.	Betton, Mary,	83
1861.	Dec. 12.	Cartwright [*née* Betton], Charlotte,	81
1819.	June 22.	Cartwright, Richard, Esq^{r},	53
1808.	May 31.	Dowding, Mary,	29
1844.	May 9.	Dowding, Peter, Esq^{r},	88
1831.	Dec. 25.	Foulle, Susannah,	81
1842.	Feb. 1.	Jolly, Elizabeth,	79
1831.	Oct. 15.	Jolly, James,	72
1841.	July 1.	Langley, Charlotte Harriet,	30
1819.	April 2.	Seyer, Elizabeth,	62
1834.	May 4.	Seyer, Mary,	48
1831.	Aug. 25.	Seyer, Rev^{d} Samuel, A.M.,	73
1838.	Sept. 2.	Shapland, Elizabeth,	18
1846.	April 11.	Shapland, Susan,	32
1818.	July 10.	Sherard, Rev^{d} George,	49
1799.	Dec. 31.	Yates, Mary,	49

Mr. Dowding left £50 for bread to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish on 2nd December for ever.

As Mr. Seyer was a man of note, it may be well to give the inscription on his tablet in full:—"Sacred to the memory of | the Rev^{d} Samuel Seyer, A.M., | a distinguished scholar, | a sound divine, and author of the | Memoirs of Bristol. | Died August 25th, 1831, aged 73. | Also of Elizabeth Seyer, | late wife of the above, | beloved for her amiable virtues. | Died April 2nd, 1819, aged 62. | And of Mary Seyer, | daughter of the above. | Died May 4th, 1834, aged 48."

In the surrounding churchyard, which presents a very creditable appearance, there are many inscriptions; but only the following six can be inserted here:—

"Edmund Turberville, of the Parish of Twinning [*sic*], in the

County of Gloucester, Esq^{r}, died on the 2nd day of March, 1802, aged 73. Bithia, his wife, died the 26th of June, 1790, aged 49. Also Anne Margaretta Turberville, great niece to the above, and daughter to the late Rev^{d} George Turberville, Vicar of Hanley-Castle, Wor'stershire, died Nov^{r} 15th, 1857, aged 77. Eleanor, youngest daughter of the Rev^{d} George Turberville, widow of the Rev^{d} Isaac Gosset Howard, died May 19th, 1861, aged 74. Prisoners of hope."

"In memory of the late John Yerbury, Esq^{re}, who died June 21st, 1843, aged 74 years. Also of Mary Ann, relict of the above-named John Yerbury, Esq^{re}, who died Jan^{y} 4th, 1848, aged 73 years. In memory of Reginald C. Jebb, who died July 12th, 1868, aged 16 years."

"In memory of Mary Coles, widow of Captain James Glover Coles, R.N., who died 25th May, 1854, in the 74th year of her age."

"In loving remembrance of Robert Bruce Raban, R.N. Fell asleep January 23rd, 1878, aged 84 years.—In loving remembrance of Jane Raban, who fell asleep January 25th, 1880.—In loving remembrance of Henrietta Cockburn Raban, youngest daughter of the late Henry C. B. C. Raban, Bengal Civil Service. Died 1st May, 1880, aged 9 years."

"Sacred to the memory of Caroline, widow of George Fisher, Esq^{r}, of Clifton. Died 17th December, 1878."

"The Children's Friend, William Perry, died June 17, 1882, aged 35. Safe in the arms of Jesus. Erected by many friends who loved and valued him. He was a burning and shining light."

VIATOR.

DCCCXX.—EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF ST. JOHN'S, GLOUCESTER.—The following extracts, taken chiefly with reference to persons connected with the parish of Painswick, will, I hope, prove acceptable, and may be useful.

C. T. D.

Painswick, Stroud.

Baptisms.

1601. Thomas Riche, the sonne of Thomas Riche, gentleman, was Baptized the ixth day of August, 1601. surties were Thomas Machine, Alderman, & William Locksmithe, Attorney, M^{rs} Barnard.

1603. Margaret Rich, the Daughter of Thomas Riche, Alderman, Maior of the Cittie of Glouc^{r}, was Baptized the vijth day of Januarie, 1603.

1606. Habell Wantner, the sonne of William Wantner, was Baptized the viijth daye of October, 1606.

1670. Abell, the sonne of Abell Wantner, the Younger, was Baptised Aprill the fouerth, one Thousand six hundred and Seuentey.

1700. March 18. John, y^e^ Son of James Davis, of Hare Lane, Pinmaker, & Elizabeth, his wife, was bapt.

1701. May 24. Obadiah Stokes (a poor fellow of Longford, about 20 years of Age) was bapt.

1703. Aprill 3. Anne, y^e^ daughter of John Harding, of Hare lane, Pinmaker, & Anne, his Wife, was bapt.

Marriages.

1631. Abell Wantner & Margarett Randall were marryed the 31 daye of August.

1674. Henary Shewall, of Strowd, & Elinor Kinne, of Painswick, were maried May y^e^ 11, 1674.

1686. William Tunly & Mary Land, both of Paynswick, were marid June y^e^ first.

1686. Gills Lowde (?) & Hanna Smith, both of Painswick, were maried June y^e^ first.

1688. Henry Averis, of Chellingham, & Elionora Heron, of Painswick, were maried Sep. 18.

1690. Robert Hobbs, of Payneswick, & Sarah Chedworth, of Stroud, were maried Aprill y^e^ 29.

1690. John Frowd, of Witcom magna, & Elizabeth Gill, of Painswick, mared Nov. y^e^ 29.

1692. Richard Poole, of Elston, & Grace Perking, of Great Witcomb, married Aprill y^e^ 7^th^.

1692. Brian Branston, of Vpton S^t^ Leonard, & Mary Chew, of Paynswick, November y^e^ 2^d^.

1694. Aprill y^e^ 7^th^. William Renn and Margary Tunly, both of Painswick, were married p. lisence.

1696. Sept^r^ 10. John Wells, of Stonehouse, & Ann White, of Paynswick, was married p. License.

1700. Sept. 21. Daniel Terrett, of Painswick, and Margery Dobbs, of y^e^ p'ish of Upton S^t^ Leonards, were married by Licence.

1701. Aug. 2. John Gardiner, of Painswick, & Sarah Hone, of Upton S^t^ Leonards, were married p. B.

1702. Aprill 16. Lawrence Rodway, of Painswick, & Hannah Gibbons, of Elkstone, were married p. Lic.

1702. June 23. William Skinner, of Preston, in y^e^ Forrest, and Mary Rogers, of Painswick, were married p. Lic.

1702. Octob^r^ 12. Thomas Curtis, of y^e^ p'ish of Painswick, & Ann Belcher, of Upton S^t^ Leonards, were married p. B.

1704. June 8. Thomas Poole & Jane Parsons, both of Stroud, in this County, were Married p. Lic.

1714. Mar. 30. Walter Vyner and Sarah Freame, both of Painswick, were Married p. Lic.

1715. Oct. 17. Samuel Beard, of y^e^ p'ish of Upton S^t^ Leonard, and Sarah Jones, of Painswick, were married p. Lic.

1715. Jan. 7. Samuel Atwood, of y^e^ p'ish of Upton S^t^ Leonard, & Elizabeth Tawney, of Painswick, were married p. Lic.

1717. April 21. Giles Barnwood, of y^e^ p'ish of Painswick, & Hanah Grimes, of Upton S^t^ Leonards, were Married p. B.

1718. Oct. 5. William Goscomb & Mary Smart, both of y^e^ p'ish of Upton S^t^ Leonard, were Married p. Lic.

1720. March 9. Robert Gregory, of Elkstone, & Deborah Kent, of Painswick, were married p. Lic.

1721. Feb. 6. Henry Bryan, of y^e^ p'ish of Painswick, and Sarah Gardner, of y^e^ same, were married.

1722. May 26. James West, of Painswick, & Beata Wessun, of the same, were married p. Lic.

1723. Feb. 17. William Gardiner, of Coberley, & Mary Hall, of y^e^ p'ish of Paynswick, were married by Lic. John Abbot, Min^r^.

1727. Aug. 6. Benjamin Matthews & Mary Cullis, both of y^e^ Parish of Painswick, were Mar. p. Certif. of Ban.

1732. Sept. 13. James Partridge, of Cowley, in y^e^ Diocess of Glouc^r^, and Margaret Batesey, of Bisley, in y^e^ same Diocess, Married at y^e^ Chappel of S^t^ Mary Magdalens Hospital (S^t^ Johns Church being rebuilding) p. Lic.

1732. Dec. 24. Jeremiah Williams, of y^e^ p'ish of S^t^ Aldate, & Fortunata Wall, of this p'ish, were Married at S^t^ Michaels Church by Vertue of Banns publish'd at y^e^ said Church Aug. 6, 13, 20, 1732 (S^t^ Johns Church being rebuilding).

1733. Mar. 27. John Sumbler & Elizabeth Wilks, both of y^e^ p'ish of S^t^ Aldate, were Married at S^t^ Michaels Church by vertue of Banns published at Upton S^t^ Leonards in this Dioces Mar. 4^th^, 11^th^, 18^th^, 1732-3. (St. Johns Church being rebuilding.)

[No such remark is appended to the next four entries.]

1733. Septemb^r^ 16. John Wells & Sarah King, both of this Parish, were marryed p. banns at Churcham (S^t^ Johns unfinish'd).

1733. Octob. 28. Thomas Wadley, of Shurdington, & Mary Young, of the same, were marryed p. Lic.

1736. July 5. John Sollars, of Charlton Kings, & Rachel King, of Painswick, were marry'd p. Lic.

1739. June 11. William Gide, of Painswick, & Hannah Bubb, of S^t^ Johns, were marry'd p. Banns.

1742. Sept. 17. Married, Daniel Harding, of Stroud, Batchelor, & Sarah Harding, of Painswick. L.

1743. April 4. Married, John Wilks & Sarah Holder, of Painswick. L.

1743. Nov^r^ 6. Married, J^n^ Holder, of Painswick, & Eliz^t^ Birch, of this Parish. B.

1745. June 4. Married, Thomas Ludlow, Batch., & Elizabeth Timbrell, Sp^r^, both of Cir^r^ [Cirencester]. L.

1745. Aug. 11. Married, Samuel Birt & Hester Hooper, both of Painswick. L.

1745. Dec. 31. Married, Samuel Holder, of Painswick, & Anne Machin, of this Parish. B.

1746. April 21. Married, Elton Wantner, of S^t^ Johns, & Anne Latham, of S^t^ Aldates. B.

1746. Dec. 2. Married, William Gardner, of Painswick, Batch^{r}, & Hannah Tral (?), of Uphatherly. B.

1753. June 20. Tho^{s} Ireland & Hannah Garner, of Painswick, were married. L.

1754. Oct^{r} 24. Benjamin Wager, of Panswick, & Anne Carter, Widow, of S^{t} Johns, were married by Banns.

Burials.

1602. Thomas Semis, gentleman, late Alderman of this Cittie of Glouc., was Buried the second day of ffebruarie, Anno Domini 1602.

1637. Margaret, y^{e} wife of Abell Wantner, was buryed the 8th day of May.

1637. William Pryer, a prisoner, was buryed the 9th day of November.

1639. Margaret Cooke, eleemosynaria, was buried y^{e} 14th day of March.

1642. Paul Buckley, a souldier, was buryed the first day of Decemb.

1642. William Butlin, a souldier, was buryed the one & twentieth day of Decemb.

1655. Old Margaret Barnes died the thirteenth of February, 1655, and was carted to Painswicke to be buried. She was called comonly μεγ αδεανε.

1702. Jan. 19. Anne Price, Wid. (without y^{e} Lower North Gate, aged about 100), was buried.

1702. Mar. 18. Samuel Lovell, of y^{e} p'ish of S^{t} Catherine, Pinmaker, was buried.

1703. March 25. Frances, y^{e} daughter of James Staple, of Ware, in Herefordshire (at p'sent a prisoner in y^{e} Castle), was buried.

1704. March 21. Thomas Danley, y^{e} Night Bellman, was buried.

1705. March 22, Daniel Boors, [and] March 23, William Rose, Soldiers of Capt. Ganespools Company in Coll. Whethams Regiment, were buried. [There are other entries of the burial of soldiers.]

1753. Sept. 2. M^{rs} Bridget Price, D^{r} of the late Tho^{s} Price, Major of Horse to King Charles the First, was Buried, Aged 90.

1753. [Sept.] 24. Mary, wife of M^{r} Abell Rudhall, was Buried.

1760. Feb. 14. M^{r} Abell Rudhall (an eminent Bell-Founder) was Buried.

1772. Sept. 8. M^{r} John Rudhall.

Miscellaneous Entries.

In the yeare 1635 was the bells of S^{t} JohnBaptist, w^{ch} was fower, cast and made into fiue. Abell Wantner and William Broad, Churchwardens.

the waight of the fiue bells.

	cwt.	qr.	lib.
The waight of the Tenor...	9	5	7
fowerth bell.....	7	1	15
third.....	5	1	19
second	4	3	6
first	4	0	11

The 14th day of September, an. Dni 1639, three Bells of this Parish of St Johns were cast, viz., the Treble, ye Second, & ye ffourth. Thomas Tarn and Alexander Hoar then being Churchwardens.

					libr.
The weight of the	Treble	5	0	4	504
	Second	5	1	1	529
	ffourth.....	6	2	14	670

1683. Marg., ye daughr of Henary Church, have bin toocht by the Kinge for ye Kings Euill.*

Memorandum. September 24th, 1737. I, Elton Wantner, being then a Scholar to Mr Wm Elliot, Rector of St John Baptist, in ye City of Glouc^{r}, did by the Directions of my Father, who was Clark of the sd Parish, Receive and bring away to my Master One tyth Pigg from Mr Edward Loyds at the black Spread Eagle, in the Lower Northgate street, in Glouc^{r}, as witness my hand the Day & Year Above Written,

Elton Wantner.

Oct. 23, 1737. I likewise fetch'd away a Tyth pig for my Master, Mr Wm Elliot, from Wm Webbys in ye lower Northgate Street. this and ye above Tyth pig I had & receiv'd for ye use of my Master, the then Minister of ye parish of St John ye Baptist, in ye City of Gloster, without any let or molestation what soever, as witness my hand ye day & year above written,

Elton Wantner.

* The practice of touching for the King's Evil is well known, but, as Burn has remarked in his *History of Parish Registers* (1862), p. 179, few perhaps are aware to what an extent this superstitious idea once prevailed. In the course of twenty years, between 1660 and 1682, no less than 92,107 persons were "touched;" and in the reign of Charles II. a proclamation issued (Jan. 9, 1683), appointing the times at which the touch would be administered, and requiring that "all such as shall hereafter come or repair to the Court for this purpose, shall bring with them certificates under the hands and seals of the parson, vicar, or minister, and of both or one of the churchwardens, testifying according to the truth, that they have not at any time before been touched by His Majesty, to the intent to be healed of their disease. And all ministers and churchwardens are hereby required to be very careful to examine into the truth before they give such certificates, and also to keep a register of all certificates they shall from time to time give." This was rendered necessary, in consequence of persons coming two or three times, merely to gain "the piece of money." The registers, therefore, of parishes near the Court will be found to contain many such entries, although our kings and queens were accustomed to touch for this disease while in their progresses, and so to dispense to persons residing at a distance from London, the healing which was supposed to be possessed by "The Royal Touch."

The first English monarch who refused to touch was William III., but Queen Anne officially announced in the *London Gazette*, March 12, 1712, her royal intention to receive patients afflicted with the malady in question. George I. put an end to the practice, which is said to have originated in 1058, with Edward the Confessor.

For some particulars of this old superstition, see also *Parish Registers in England* (1883), by R. E. Chester Waters, p. 82.—Ed.

Memorandum. August 16. Repair'd y^e^ Chancel of S^t^ Johns at my own Expence; but by Law not obliged thereto, the Church being endowed with no Tythes, or Glebe Lands, w^ch^ I receive, or know of.

Witness my hand,
D[aniel] Remington, Rect^r^.*

Dated Feb. 28^th^, 174$\frac{3}{4}$.

DCCCXXI.—Clark Monument in St. Matthew's, Friday Street, London.—In this church, which is now (May, 1883) being demolished, there is against the south wall, on a tablet, the following inscription :—

"Here lyes y^e^ body of S^r^ Ed : Clark, | K^t^, Lord Mayor of this City of | London, A.D. 1696, who Dyd Sep. | 1^st^, 1703, in y^e^ 76^th^ year of his Age. | By his first Wife, Elizabeth, daugh^r^ | of y^e^ Rev^d^ M^r^ Tho^s^ Gouge, he had | Issue, Ann & Tho^s^, y^t^ dyd before him. | By his second, Jane, daughter of | Rich^d^ Clottesbook, Esq^r^, he | had 2 children, y^t^ survived him, | Jane, marry'd to Maynard | Colchester, of Westbury, in | Gloucestershire, Esq., | and S^r^ Thomas Clark, of Brick- | endonbury, in Hertfordsh^e^, Kn^t^, | who in pious memory of his dear | Parents buried underneath | erected this Monument."

It is the intention of the authorities to re-erect this monument in the neighbouring church of St. Vedast, Foster Lane. The inscription has been printed by the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, but the reference to Gloucestershire justifies its appearance in these pages.

T. N.

The above-named Maynard Colchester was the eldest son of Sir Duncomb Colchester, of Westbury-on-Severn, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Maynard, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of England. Copies of several inscriptions in the parish church of Westbury in memory of members of the family may be found in Rudder's *Gloucestershire* (1779), pp. 794-5; and amongst them a very long one on a monument "on the right hand of the communion table," concluding thus :—"This Christian Hero [Maynard Colchester] was exercised for many | Years with almost constant sickness and the | most accute pains, which he bore with exemplary | patience, and an intire Submission to y^e^ Divine | Will & Pleasure, & at length joyfully resigned | up his pious Soul into y^e^ hands of his faithful | Creator & merciful Redeemer y^e^ 25^th^ of June, | 1715, in y^e^ 51^st^ year of his Age; leaving 3 Daughters, | Anne, Jane, & Eliz., by Jane, y^e^ only | Daughter of S^r^ Edward Clarke, K^t^, | dec., late L^d^ Mayor of London, | his loving & dutifull | wife & now mournfull | widdow." For some particulars of him, see Stratford's *Good and Great Men of Gloucestershire* (1867), p. 404.

Editor.

* "Inductus fuit 11 Feb., A.D. 1741."—*Par. Reg.*

DCCCXXII.—Dr. Dodd and the Gypsies.—In West's *Fifty Years' Recollections of an Old Bookseller* (1837), pp. 27, 28, this anecdote has been recorded:—"Several years ago the Doctor and Mrs. Dodd went on a pleasurable jaunt to Bristol. Whilst they were there it was usual with them to ride out in the morning for the benefit of air, in the outskirts of the town; in one of these excursions they met a flock of gypsies, who surrounded them, and begged they might lay open to them the future incidents of their lives. Mrs. Dodd was for complying to their humour, not through any reliance upon their predictions, but merely to divert herself with a little harmless merriment. Accordingly she told one of the Sibyls that she might begin her prognostications. The Doctor, all this time, heard with silent disapprobation the researches of the old hag, who was trumping up a long string of fortunate events that were to happen to his wife. But when the dame had finished, and was going to proceed with a solution of the Doctor's destiny, he could no longer keep his patience, but in very severe terms reprehended the insolence of the woman in interrupting him, and amusing his wife with a jargon of ridiculous stories. The gypsies, however, continued to entreat; the Doctor, in a tone of anger, persisted in his refusal to hear a syllable of the pretended disclosure. Mrs. Dodd paid the gypsies something; the Doctor having had no consideration, they consequently had no demand upon him. One of the gypsies, when the chaise moved, bawled out, 'Since you will not give us anything, I'll tell you your fortune for nothing. You seem to carry your head very high now, but it will be raised higher yet before you die, for you will be hanged.'" And so, I need scarcely add, it came to pass, June 27, 1777. Bristoliensis.

DCCCXXIII.—The Rectors of Uley.—(See No. DCXXVI.) The publication of that portion of the continuation of Bigland's *Gloucestershire* which relates to Uley, supplies further information about its rectors, and also gives several names in addition to those already mentioned in these pages. These particulars, with a few more, are embodied in the following supplementary note:—

The third rector in the subjoined list, George Birche, appears to have held the living at least as late as 14 April, 1572, when he attested the will of Robert Bassett, Esq., of Uley.

It is not quite clear whether Mr. Heart directly succeeded Edward Onslowe. According to Bigland, this was so; but it is certain that George Ven was "minister" for some time during the Puritan ascendency. Probably he was an "intruder;" and it may be that Mr. Onslowe was reinstated after the Restoration.

Uley Church formerly contained many inscriptions, copies of which have been preserved by Bigland. Amongst them was one to the second wife of Mr. Heart:—"Here lyeth the Body of M^{rs} Elizabeth Heart, 2nd wife of M^{r} William Heart, Minister of this

Parish, who departed this life the 23rd of Dec., Anº Do. 1741. Psalm yᵉ 116, 'Return unto thy rest, O my soul.'

"Reader, 'tis wisdom every day to dye;
Consider death, and next eternity."

It should be noted that by Bigland the name is spelt Hart, and also that he gives 1715 as the date; both of which are evident errors (see *ante*, p. 165). This inscription, however, corrects the supposition that Elizabeth Heart was the widow of John Heart. Mr. Heart was summoned by the Heralds at their last Visitation of Gloucestershire, in 1683; but he entered no pedigree, and his "disclaimer" of arms appears in these terms:—"I, William Heart, of Uley, Clerk, do not know at present of any arms belonging unto me, Wm. Heart, Clerk."

Edward Loggin Griffin, who succeeded Rice Williams in 1724, graduated at Hart Hall, Oxford, B.A. 15 June, 1689, and B.C.L. 29 March, 1710.

Of Griffin's immediate successor, John Tyndale, we have at present no information.

Tyndale was followed by Thomas Shellard, who graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, B.A. 25 June, 1736, and migrated to Hart Hall, where he proceeded M.A. 13 May, 1740. He was rector for a very short time. His preferment to Uley was chronicled by the *Gentleman's Magazine* in April, 1747, and that of his successor, Mr. Gregory, in July, 1748. Perhaps Mr. Shellard became rector of Rendcomb, for the same periodical records the death, 16 July, 1797, at Cirencester, of "Mrs. Shellard, relict of the Rev. Mr. S., rector of Rendcomb."

Of the Gregory family the copies of the inscriptions now destroyed supply a few additional particulars. The first wife of Thomas Gregory was Mary Barnes, the succeeding rector, John Gregory, having been by her his eldest son. The inscription over Mrs. Gregory's grave was:—"Sub hoc marmore mortales deponuntur exuviae Mariae Gregory, uxoris Reverendi Thomae Gregory, A.B., filiae natu minoris Caroli Barnes, hujus loci pannificis, quae in primo puerperio surrepta, optimo juventutis flore, ex hac vita placide decessit spe melioris, quam virtus et vera pietas morienti expectasse dederant. Obiit Mar. 10, Anno Dom. 1744, aetat. 22." Her parents also were commemorated by an inscription:—"Charles Barnes, of this Parish, clothier, died 24 Dec., 1731, aged 48; and Mary, his wife, died 11 January, 1731, aged 53." Over the grave of the rector was the following:—"Here rest the remains of the Rev. Thomas Gregory, A.M., who discharged with unwearied diligence the pastoral office of the Church 29 years. He was released from his labours and afflictions June 30, 1778, aged 62 years." His relict, Susannah Gregory, the "Widow Thomas", died 27 September, 1789.* Two of his nieces were also com-

* The date given *ante*, p. 167, l. 18, is that of Mrs. Gregory's burial, and not of her death.—ED.

memorated on his monument in the following words, as given by Bigland:—"Also to the memory of Mary Patterson, of White Hill, in the County of Durham, who died..... ..... Also of Elizabeth Gregory, his [? her] sister, who departed this life..... July, 1806, aged 70 years. They were nieces of the above Thomas Gregory." His son and successor was thus commemorated:—"The Rev. John Gregory, A.M., Rector of this Parish, and son of the above-mentioned Thomas Gregory, died August 12, 1793 [1795],* aged 49 years. Also Mary and Elizabeth, daughters of the said John Gregory: Mary died July 11, 1789, aged 9 years: Elizabeth died Dec. 27, 1789 [1798],† aged 17 years." The tablet in memory of his son bears the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of John Barnes Gregory, of this Parish, Captain in his Majesty's 56th regiment of Foot, who died 7 Dec. 1846, aged 68 years."

Opposite to the Gregory window in the chancel of Uley Church is another also of stained glass, and beneath it a brass plate, the inscription upon which may be fittingly given here, though Mr. Baker was not a Uley rector:—"In memory of Rev. Wm Lloyd Baker, M.A., who died 24 June, 1830, a benefactor to the pastoral good of this Parish. Their works do follow them."

The rectors of Uley, with their respective patrons, are enumerated in the following list, which is based on Bigland's *Collections*:—

	Anthony Everdyn, LL.D., resigned 1541 . . .	
1541.	Henry Wells, or Willis, deprived for matrimony 1554 . .	Hugh Evans.
1554.	George Birche . . .	Queen Mary.
	Thomas Mainwaring, B.D., resigned 1612 . . .	
1612.	James Dalton, B.D. . .	King James I.
1638.	Herbert Croft, B.D. . .	King Charles I.
——	Edward Onslowe . . .	„
	George Ven, "minister" .	
1668.	William Heart, M.A. . .	King Charles II.
1709.	John Jackson, M.A. . .	Queen Anne.
1717.	Rice Williams . . .	King George I.
1724.	Edward Loggin Griffin, B.C.L.	„
1729.	John Tyndale . . .	King George II.
1747.	Thomas Shellard, M.A. .	„
1748.	Thomas Gregory, M.A. .	„
1778.	John Gregory, M.A. . .	King George III.
1793.	Thomas Esbury Partridge, M.A.	„
1823.	Marlow Watts Wilkinson, B.D.	King George IV.
1867.	Charles Chapman Browne, M.A.	Queen Victoria.

W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L.

* The dates within brackets are probably the true ones. Unfortunately there appear to be numerous typographical errors in this part of the continuation of Bigland's work.

DCCCXXIV.—Some Briefs and Church Collections, 1717-42.—The following literal transcripts of entries in the parish register of Warrington, Lancashire, may be acceptable :—

June the 30th, 1717. Then Collected for Oldbury Church, in the County of Gloucester, the sume of nine shillings.

May the 4th, 1718. Then Collected for A Loss by fire at Putley and Jay, in the County of Gloucester, the sume of four shillings and sixpence.

September the 21st, 1718. Then Collected for A losses by fire in Newland [? Gloucestershire] and Chepping-Wiccombe the sume of five shillings and eight pence.

May the 1st, 17120 [*sic*]. Then Collected for A Loss by fire at Cheltenham and Letchlad [Lechlade], in the County of Gloucester, and Norton Hough Bickley and Barnston, the County of Chester, the sume of seven shillings eleven pence.

August the 20th, 1721. Then Collected for Tewkesbury Church, in the County of Gloucester, the sume of thirteen shillings and four pence.

April the 1st, 1722. Then Collected for Losses by fire in Addington, Randwick, and Alderton, in the Counties of Surry and Gloucester, the sume of five shillings and a penny.

August the 12th, 1722. Then Collected for Loss by fire in Gratwood Bilston and Newent, in the Counties of Stafford & Gloucester, the sume of Eleven shillings and nine pence.

October the 20th, 1723. Then Collected for Shennington, in Com' Gloucester, loss by fire, the sume of Eighteen shillings and five pence.

July 27th, 1729. Then Collected for St John Baptist Church, in Com' Gloucester, the sume of Ten Shillings and Eleven Pence.

Collected for Tetbury Church, in Com' Gloucester, Charge 2600 li. The sume of 7s. 2½d. on March 28th, 1732.

April 16th, 1732. Then collected for Wotton under Edge, etc., in Com' Gloucester, the Sume of Eleven Shillings & four pence.

April 23d, [1732]. Then Collected for Calcott, etc., in Com' Gloucester, the sume of six shillings & six pence.

July 22d, 1733. Then Collected for Mitchel Dean Church, in Com' Gloucester, 9s. 10d. [See No. CCCXLVII.]

March 13th, 1742. Collected for Whittington Church [? Gloucestershire] ffive Shillings & Eight pence. C. T. D.

The reader who desires to have full and satisfactory information regarding Briefs, is recommended to consult Mr. Cornelius Walford's very interesting and valuable treatise, entitled *Kings' Briefs: their Purposes and History*, which has been "printed for private circulation," London, 1882. Editor.

DCCCXXV. —"The Church Rambler": Gloucestershire Churches.—It may be well to note that in the *Church Rambler*

(2 vols., Bath, 1876-8), consisting of "a Series of Articles on the Churches in the neighbourhood of Bath", which were published in the first instance in the columns of the *Bath Herald* newspaper, there are descriptions of the following seven churches in Gloucestershire, with a woodcut illustration of the exterior of each building :—

Vol. i.

P. 113. St. Mary the Virgin's, Marshfield.
„ 303. All Saints', Weston [on Avon] next Bath.
„ 398. Holy Trinity, Cold Ashton.

Vol. ii.

„ 53. All Saints', Corston.
„ 82. Holy Trinity, Doynton.
„ 364. St. Peter's, Dyrham.
„ 387. St. Mary the Virgin's, Bitton.

There are likewise given descriptions and illustrations of the following ten, which are in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, but in Wiltshire :—

Vol. i.

P. 9. St. Thomas à Becket's, Box.
„ 209. St. Christopher's, Ditteridge.
„ 408. St. James', North Wraxall.
„ 458. St. John Baptist's, Colerne.

Vol. ii.

„ 9. St. Cyriac's, Lacock.
„ 111. St. Andrew's, Chippenham.
„ 148. St. Nicholas', Biddestone.
„ 438. St. Andrew's, Castle Combe.
„ 477. St. Bartholomew's, Corsham.
„ 501. Kington St. Michael's. VIATOR.

DCCCXXVI.—WILL OF JOHN WYTLOFF, OF LODYSWILL, 1404. —In a paper, entitled "Up and Down the Deanery, by the Rural Dean" (the Rev. Francis C. Hingeston-Randolph, M.A.), and printed in the *Salcombe Parish Magazine*, January, 1883, is this curious will of a parish priest :—

"In the Name of God, Amen. I, John Wytloff, Rector of the Parish Church of Lodyswyll [Loddiswell], in the Diocese of Exeter, being sound in mind and retaining a good memory, make my will after this manner. First, I commit my soul to Almighty God, my Creator, to the Blessed and Glorious Virgin Mary, and to all the Saints, and my body to be buried in the Church of the Friars Preachers at Bristoll. Also, I leave to Sir John Meryk, chaplain, my breviary, my silk girdle embroidered with silver, and 100 shillings, to pray for my soul. Also, I leave to the Convent of the Friars Preachers at Bristoll, towards the work of their Church, 40 shillings. Also, I leave to Friar Roger Wyntyrborn, Prior of the said Convent at Bristoll, 40 shillings. Also, I leave to the Convents

of the Minorites, Carmelites, and Augustinians, at Bristoll, 3 pounds, viz., to each Convent 20 shillings. Also, I leave to the Church of Ramsham 20 shillings. Also, I leave to the work at the Church of Frome Quyntyn 20 shillings. Also, I leave to be distributed between my poorer parishioners 10 marks, in bread, sports, and money. Also, I leave to Mariot Wyllym of Lagham 13s. 4d. Also, I leave for the works at the Churches of Wodelegh, Chirstowe, Dodebrok, Thorleston, Bykebury, and Aueton Gyffard, 6 pounds, viz., to each of them 20 shillings. Also, I leave to John Bruer, my servant, 100 shillings. Also, I leave to John Appuldore, otherwise called Persones, 100 shillings. Also, I leave to Matilda Denys, widow, my silver cup with cover. Also, I leave to Robert Frenche my wine-skins, my silver cup with cover, to drink wine therein, and 100 shillings to buy himself wine; because I can no more drink wine with him, unless God shall will; and I beg the said Robert Frenche to assist my executors named below, and to aid them, when, after my decease, they shall have betaken themselves into the parts of Devon, so that all my property found in the parts of Devon may come faithfully and without diminution into their hands. Also, I leave to the Rector of St. Michael's, Bristoll, 20 shillings. But as for the residue of all my goods, wheresoever existing, I will and appoint that, after payment of my debts, they be entirely expended in celebrating Masses, and in other works of charity then to be done for my soul, and for the soul of Sir John Seys, chaplain, and the souls of all those to whom I am bound, and of all the faithful departed. Dated at Bristoll on the 6th day of March, Anno Domini 1404. And of this my will I make and constitute my executors, Brother Roger Wyntyrborn, Prior of the Convent of the aforementioned Order at Bristoll, and Sir John Meryk, chaplain, that they may have the fear of God before their eyes, and may carry out this present will of mine as they shall best see to be pleasing to God and profitable for the weal of my soul."

ANTIQUARIUS.

The testator, as Mr. Hingeston-Randolph has mentioned, did not long survive, for the above will was proved before Bishop Stafford, at Crediton, on the 5th of April, 1405; and in it there are many "pleasant touches." For example, the legacy to his parishioners evinces a thoughtful care for the special needs of old and young, grave and gay,—*bread* for those who had no breadwinners; *sports*, that the young people might be able to enjoy a day or two of innocent recreation in and out in the midst of their hard toil; and *money* for those with whom it was scarce, who might wish to buy some little article of furniture or apparel, which they would have to do without but for their old parson's kind remembrance of them. We, however, are more concerned with his bequests for Bristol objects.

EDITOR.

DCCCXXVII.—The Fowlers of Gloucestershire.

(*Continued from No. DCCLI.*)

Before giving an account of Samuel Fowler, son of Nathaniel, I may mention that according to a Clutterbuck pedigree sent me by Mr. Cattell,* Nathaniel Fowler had a daughter Anne, who became the second wife of Stephen Clutterbuck, of Gloucester, woollen-draper, son of Fabian Clutterbuck, son of William Clutterbuck, of Eastington, son of Thomas and Agnes Clutterbuck, of Leonard Stanley. Stephen and Anne had a son John Clutterbuck, LL.D., Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, who died Nov. 27, 1680, aged 40, and a daughter Sarah, wife of Francis Singleton.

Samuel Fowler was bap. 1635, and was probably about fifty-five years old when he married. His epitaph (No. 23) styles him "M.A.," and I think he must have been the Samuel Fowler, of St. John's, Cambridge, who graduated B.A. 1690. He cannot have been the Samuel Fowler, of St. Catherine's, who graduated B.A. 1699, and M.A. 1717; and there was no contemporary Samuel Fowler at Oxford. From the same authority I gather that his wife's name was Hester; and Mr. Cattell's pedigree intimates that she was probably the daughter of John Fowler, of Minchinhampton, and that the marriage took place at Woodchester, July 4, 1690. It appears from the epitaph that she was about thirty-two years younger than her husband; and as she died in 1747, she survived him about the same number of years. They no doubt lived in the parish of King's Stanley, where the baptisms of their children are registered, and where they themselves were buried. Their issue was as follows—

i. Stephen, bap. Nov. 15, 1693, died 1718.
ii. Nathaniel, bap. Jan. 9, 1699, bur. July 18, 1781. I have found no trace of any issue in either the King's Stanley or the Stonehouse registers, but his will is probably at Gloucester or Someset House, and I shall be much obliged to anyone who will send me an abstract.
iii. Daniel, bap. July 15, 1704. As he is not mentioned in the epitaph, and his burial does not appear in the Stonehouse or King's Stanley registers, he probably reached man's estate, and may have had children; but I have found no trace of any.
iv. Elizabeth, bap. Aug. 28, 1691.
v. Mary, bap. May 25, 1696, and bur. at King's Stanley as "M^{rs} Mary Fowler," July 17, 1754.
vi. Susannah, bap. July 30, 1701.

Samuel Fowler, father of the above, was bur. at King's Stanley, Aug. 22, 1714, as "Samuel Fowler, Gen^{t}", and Hester, his wife, April 7, 1747, as "M^{rs} Hester Fowler, Widow." I give these

* With great regret we record the decease of this indefatigable antiquary, which took place at his residence in the parish of King's Stanley, April 24, 1883, in his 74th year. We hope very soon to furnish a statement of his useful labours.—Ed.

extracts from the registers, because I find according to the epitaph (No. 23) either I or it must be wrong in stating her death to have been in 1714.

In the foregoing notes I have given all I know, or can suggest, concerning the direct line of the Stonehouse Fowlers; and it will be seen how very few male descendants of Daniel and Judith Fowler of the 17th century there were from whom it is likely that any modern Fowlers are sprung. But from Daniel's uncles there were many families settled in and around Stonehouse, of which I may give accounts hereafter; and I may say that with the aid of my own notes and those supplied by Mr. Cattell, I can find a place in the pedigrees for almost every Fowler entry in the Stonehouse and King's Stanley registers of that century. But in the 18th century there are so many entries, and my notes are so scanty, that without further information I cannot hope to analyse satisfactorily the extracts I have; and as I am not a Gloucestershire man, and indeed never set foot in the county until a short time ago, my satisfaction in producing these elaborate notes vanishes unless I feel that I have aroused the interest of others. So far I have received notes from only one member of a Fowler family out of the many in the county. Let me hope to receive further particulars like the following, which have been supplied by Mr. Samuel Fowler, of Dudbridge, and which have enabled me to trace one branch of the Stonehouse Fowlers down to the present day.

From 1706 to 1717 the baptisms of the children of Edward and Judith Fowler, of Ebley, were registered at Stonehouse; and June 19, 1717, James Fowler, likewise of Ebley, "aged upwards of four score," was buried there. I have no proof of any relationship between these, or of the ancestry of Edward Fowler; but I am inclined to think that he came from the Moreton Valence Fowlers, who were probably descended from James Fowler, one of the uncles of Daniel Fowler, of Stonehouse, who had the grant of arms.

Edward Fowler had the following children, baptized at Stonehouse,

i. Thomas, bap. Jan. 22, 1710, of whom hereafter.

ii. Edward, bap. Dec. 1, 1717, who no doubt survived his father, as the latter is called "Sen^{r}" in his epitaph (No. 24), and was probably the Edward Fowler who, Jan. 30, 1736, mar. Elizabeth Gabb, both being of Stonehouse. She was bur. there Nov. 22, 1743; and by 1747 he appears to have mar. Mary ———. He was bur. June 10, 1785, having died of small-pox; and Mary, his relict, Mar. 2, 1794. They had issue,

1. Edward, bap. Feb. 11, 1753, who may have been the Edward Fowler, bachelor, bur. Mar. 6, 1805, or the father of Martha, dau. of Edward and Ann Fowler, who, May 5, 1772, was bur. at Stonehouse; if the latter, he must have followed his father's example, and mar. young.

2. Samuel, bap. May 31, 1761, who was perhaps the Samuel Fowler who mar. Sarah Ely at King's Stanley, Feb. 3, 1787.
3. Susannah, bap. Mar. 29, 1747.
4. Hester, bap. Dec. 11, 1748, possibly the Hester Fowler mar. to Richard Collins, Oct. 19, 1796.
5. Martha, bap. Nov. 11, 1750. Query whether it was she who died 1772, her mother's name being mistaken.
6. Catherine, bap. Nov. 4, 1759.

iii. Hester, bap. Jan. 10, 1706.

iv. Mary, bap. Oct. 31, 1715, died 1737.

Edward Fowler died 1748, and was bur. March 27, as "Edward Fowler, Sen^{r}"; Judith, his widow, died 1753, and was bur. Dec. 16, as "Judith Fowler, Widow." Their epitaph (No. 24) is given below.

Thomas Fowler, elder son of the above Edward and Judith, appears to have had no contemporary of his name in Stonehouse; and I therefore make no doubt that he was the husband of the Mary Fowler, *née* Rees, whose epitaph (No. 25) is given below, more especially as it appears from the notes sent to me that it is in close contiguity to that of Edward and Judith (No. 24). On Oct. 4, 1754, he and Betty Jenner, "both of this parish," were mar. at Stonehouse, and, as will be seen, they had a large family. On June 10, 1781, "Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Fowler," was bur. at Stonehouse; but he lived to a good old age, and was bur. Jan. 5, 1792. Their children were,

i. Thomas, bap. at Stonehouse, May 14, 1758, of whom hereafter.

ii. Nathaniel, bap. June 24, 1759, mar. Elizabeth ———. As will be seen from his epitaph (No. 26), he and his wife lived at Leonard Stanley, to a great age, and were bur. at Stonehouse, having had the following children, baptized at Stonehouse,

1. Thomas, bap. Mar. 8, 1789, lived at Leonard Stanley, and, it is believed, bur. there. He had issue,
    1. Thomas, now of Leonard Stanley.
    2. Samuel, now in Australia.
    3. ——— a son in New Zealand (?).
2. Nathaniel, bap. Jan. 20, 1793, bur. May 3, 1797, as "son of Nathaniel and Betty Fowler."
3. Elizabeth, bap. July 24, 1791, mar. to Charles Waight, who died before her. She died April 23, 1883, aged 91 years, and her death is recorded in the *Stroud Journal*, 28th of same month. She left, with a daughter now living at Leonard Stanley, a son in New Zealand, a son in Australia, a son in London, and a son in Manchester.

iii. Daniel, bap. April 9, 1769, lived at Ebley, and bur. at the Rodborough Tabernacle, near Stroud, having had two daughters,

1. Hannah, mar. to William Capner, and had two daughters, who are living.
2. Elizabeth, mar. to ——— Poulston, but died without issue.

iv. James, bur. Mar. 23, 1784, as "son of Thomas and the late Elizabeth Fowler."
v. Sarah, bap. Feb. 16, 1755, bur. Jan. 20, 1763.
vi. Mary, bap. Oct. 24, 1756.
vii. Ann, bap. April 11, 1762, bur. Jan. 30, 1763.
viii. Alice, bap. Aug. 5, 1764, probably the Alice Fowler mar. to Thomas White, May 29, 1785.
ix. Molly, bap. May 17, 1772.

I had compiled the outlines of the above pedigree from the Stonehouse registers, independently of any communication from Mr. Samuel Fowler, of Dudbridge, to whose notes and personal recollections I am indebted for some of the preceding, and all the following particulars. He is grandson of the above Thomas Fowler (bap. 1758), and remembers his grandfather, and his great uncles, Nathaniel and Daniel. He has furnished me with the epitaph (No. 26) of his great uncle Nathaniel, which identifies him with the Nathaniel (son of Thomas) who was bap. 1758 (making him just 80 in 1839), and it is plain that his grandfather Thomas, and great uncles Nathaniel and Daniel, are identical with the three sons (Thomas, Nathaniel, and Daniel) of Thomas and Betty Fowler, whose baptisms are in the Stonehouse registers.

Thomas Fowler, eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth, had (according to Mr. Samuel Fowler) six sons in the order given below; his wife's name was Ann, and I think she was the Ann Fowler, of Woodchester, bur. at Stonehouse in 1820, aged 60. My notes only show the baptism of their first son James. Thomas Fowler was bur. at Stonehouse, having had the following issue,

i. James, bap. at Stonehouse, June 26, 1791, bur. there.
ii. Thomas, born 1792, bur. at Stonehouse 1869, as appears from his epitaph (No. 27). He had a son Henry, who has not been heard of since 1855.
iii. William, bur. at Woodchester, leaving two daughters now living.
iv. Nathaniel, bur. at Hertford.
v. Henry, died young, probably bur. at Woodchester.
vi. Samuel, of whom hereafter.

I think it almost certain that the James Fowler, of Stroud, who died Dec. 28, 1844, aged 58 (but query, 53), and was bur. at Stonehouse the 1st of Jan. following, was the eldest of these brothers: if so, Mary Fowler, of Stroud, bur. at Stonehouse, Oct. 23, 1847, aged 61, may also have been one of the family.

Samuel Fowler, the youngest of the six brothers, was bur. in the churchyard of St. Matthew's, Smethwick, near Birmingham; but I have not discovered any memorial of him: his wife was bur. at

Cainscross. They had, with four daughters (two of whom are dead, one living in America, and one in Birmingham) two sons,

i. Samuel, of whom hereafter.
ii. Thomas, of London.

Samuel was born and bap. at Woodchester, and now lives at Dudbridge; and to him I am indebted for many of the particulars of the latter generations of this pedigree. He has one son, Thomas, and a daughter, and is about sixty years of age.

(24) Epitaph on brass-plate in Stonehouse Churchyard:—"Here lye the remains of | Edward Fowler, Sen^{r}, | who died 23 day of March, 1748, | Aged 72. | Judith, his wife, died the | 13 day of December, 1753, | Aged 76. | Mary, their daughter, | died 29 Dec^{r}, 1737, Aged 22."

(25) Epitaph on brass-plate in same yard:—"Here lye the remains of | Mary, wife of Thomas Fowler, | daughter of Thomas Rees, | of the County of Hereford, | who died February the 9th, 1753, | Aged 23."

(26) Epitaph on grave-stone in same yard:—"In memory of two sons (?) of Betty and Nathaniel Fowler, of this Parish, died 30th April, 1797. Also, Nathaniel Fowler, Yeoman, of S^{t} Leonards Stanley, died August 18, 1839, Aged 80 years. Also, his wife Betty Fowler, died November 25th, 1843, Aged 85 years."

(27) Epitaph in same yard:—"Thomas Fowler, died Sept^{r} 4th, 1869, Aged 77 years."

William F. Carter.

7, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

(To be continued.)

DCCCXXVIII.—A Relic of Joanna Southcott.—It is probably known to most Bristolians that this singular woman (whether a deluder or deluded, some have not yet decided) had many followers in Bristol, where she spent a good deal of time—the sect having, until about forty years ago, a room for religious purposes in Colston's old house, in Small-street. Not very long ago a strange document—a monument of her sway—came under the notice of a friend. It is a sort of passport to heaven, made out and signed by Joanna herself, and was granted to one of her disciples, a lady of highly respectable family in Bristol. It is written on a sheet of strong paper, enclosed within a circular border, and was to be—or rather was, in fact—placed in the lady's coffin when she died. It was intended by the Southcottians to bury her at eleven o'clock on a particular morning with great parade and ceremony, but her brother, who was a surgeon, came the night before with a hearse and carried off the body, taking the passport from the coffin. This curious document, which is as follows (the autograph of Joanna Southcott being written in a strong and marked character), was retained by the brother until he died:—

"Dec. 15,
1805.

—

Elizabeth ———————— .
The sealed of the Lord, the elect, precious.
Man's redemption, to inherit the
Tree of Life,
To be made heirs of God and joint
Heirs with Jesus Christ.
JOANNA SOUTHCOTT."

On the outside of the "passport" is written the name of the person to whom it was granted, with the words "Sealed Letter." The seal contains the initials "I.C.," with the figure of some nondescript animal.

G.A.W.

DCCCXXIX.—THE PORTRAIT OF JOSEPH WHITE, D.D.—In Macray's *Annals of the Bodleian Library* (1868), p. 209, we may read what follows:—"The following singular memorandum, relating to this year [1806], is preserved on a small paper:—

'Oxford, Aug. 29, 1806. Borrowed this day, of the Rev. the Bodleian Librarian, the picture given to the Library by Mr. Peters, which I promise to return upon demand.

'JOSEPH WHITE.'

'*Mem.* Not returned June 24, 1807.'

'Nor as yet, Oct., 1808. J. P.' (*i.e.*, J. Price.)

'And never to be ret^d.' (added at some later period.)

"This picture must have been the portrait of Professor White himself, which was painted and presented by Rev. Will. Peters, R.A., in 1785. It has never been restored."

This distinguished scholar and divine, of whom brief mention has been made in No. CLXIV., was a native of Ruscomb, near Stroud, and a Gloucestershire worthy. Can anyone tell what has become of his portrait? Has it been engraved?

GLOCESTRIENSIS.

In the list of Portraits in *Collectanea Glocestriensia*, etc., by John Delafield Phelps, Esq., of Chavenage House (London, 1842), p. 232, this entry appears:—"White, Joseph. Canon of Ch. Ch., Orientalist, born at Randwick, ob. 1814, æt. 68. Prebendary of Glocester Cathedral. From the *European Magazine*. Thompson."

EDITOR.

DCCCXXX.—THE DOWDESWELL FAMILY.—The pretty village of Dowdeswell, situate on the hills above Cheltenham, has given its name to more than one family in former and modern times.

The earliest notice that I have met with of anyone bearing the name of this parish is William de Dodeswelle, who endowed the Knights Templars with certain lands "apud Aneford," in the time

of Henry I. (See Dugdale's *Monasticon*, 1817-30, vol. vii., p. 823.) Fosbrooke implies that this "Aneford" is the demesne of Andiford (or Andoversford), in the parish of Dowdeswell.

Robert de Dudeauvill is mentioned in the Great Roll of the Pipe, *temp.* Rich. I.

Gilbert de Doudeuville pleaded against Thomas de la Haule at Stafford, 1219.

Robert de Dowdeswell was witness to a deed of Winchcomb Abbey (*Fosbrooke*); and also to a deed of Flaxley Abbey, of which I have a copy, *temp.* Hen. III. This Robert married Agnes de Trye. Her dower consisted of land in Dowdeswell, which Thomas de Trye and his wife Agnes afterwards claimed from William, Robert's son. This same Robert de Dowdeswell was mixed up in a hunting dispute, in which the lord Bartholomew de Sudleye had taken possession of certain hounds and two men belonging to the lord Richard de Croupes and Robert de Dowdeswell. (*Rot. Hundred.*)

A William de Dowdeswell is mentioned at the same date, *temp.* Edw. I. It was probably this William de Dowdeswell (a son of Robert) who brought an assize against the Master of the Temple for the manor of Dowdeswell, 3 Edw. I. (*Atkyns*); and who held his mother's dower against Thomas de Trye, 15 Edw. I.

Thomas de Dowdeswell held the manor of Dowdeswell 9 Edw. II. (*Parl. Writs*, vol. ii., div. 3, pp. 783-4.) He married Isabel, sister and heir of Roger Croke, who brought an estate at Olveston to her husband (*Fosbrooke*, vol. ii., p. 439); but he does not seem to have held it long.

Ralph de Dowdeswell was commissioned by Queen Isabel and the young Prince Edward to take and arrest to the king's use all goods and chattels belonging to Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Winchester, Hugh le Despencer, his son, and Robert Baldock, the chancellor. (*Rot. Orig.*, vol. i., p. 303.)

From these notices it appears that there was a family of some importance taking its name from the parish of Dowdeswell, and probably living there between the time of Henry I. and the beginning of the reign of Edward III. After which date we hear no more of it.

There was, however, during the twelfth century another family, of Norman extraction, one of whom, "Le Seigneur de Doudeauville, ou Dodeauville, près Saumur et Boulogne, suivit le Conquérant en Angleterre sous la banière du Comte de Boulogne son suzerain, qui lui donna cinq fiefs de chevalier dans les contes d'Essex et d'Hertford sorte de baronie relevant directement du Comte, et dont le chef lieu était Clayton." (La Roque, *Hist. d'Harcourt*, vol. i., p. 572.) Of this family were Helie de Doudeuville, of Clayton, who was a benefactor of the Temple, *temp.* Hen. I.; Robert de Doudeauville, of Clayton, A.D. 1177 (Maddox, *Hist. of Exchequer*, vol. i., p. 316); and Baudon de Doudeuville, of Clayton, *temp.*

Hen. III. Beyond these few names nothing seems to be known of the family.

But there have been settled in Gloucestershire and its vicinity, during the last 300 years, a considerable number of respectable yeoman families bearing the name of Dowdeswell; of which the Dowdeswells of Pull Court, Worcestershire, have been the most important.

The Dowdeswells of Pull Court, in the parish of Bushley, have resided in that parish since early in the sixteenth century, and actually at Pull Court since 1628. They came into the parish wealthy people, buying land all around them. The question is, whence did they come?

A branch of the Dowdeswell family resided at Temple Guyting and Ford in the sixteenth century, and is still there. They hold a copyhold estate, and Mr. Benjamin Dowdeswell, of Castle Eaton, near Fairford, is the head of the branch.

Connected with the Dowdeswells of Temple Guyting, and with the Bushley branch, was a family of the name living at Ashchurch, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Mr. Thomas Dowdeswell, of Smow, in that parish, died in 1680; and Mr. William Dowdeswell, probably his son, was summoned by the Heralds in 1682.

Another off-shoot of the Dowdeswells of Pull Court founded a family at Kingham, Oxfordshire, now merged in that of Lockwood, members of which for several generations have been rectors of the parish.

Another yeoman family of the name has been established on its own freehold in the parish of Standish for 150 years; and another branch at Haresfield.

I have reason to believe that there is a colony of the same name at Cam.

Any information that may assist the writer in tracing the connection between these various branches will be gratefully received; and he is especially anxious to have notices of any members of the family prior to 1550.

Bushley Parsonage, Tewkesbury. E. R. Dowdeswell, M.A.

DCCCXXXI.—Hope-Well, Help-on-High, and Sion-Built, Fox.—(See No. CCCCIV.) In the chapter on Puritan eccentricities in Mr. Bardsley's entertaining book on *Puritan Nomenclature*, two brothers Fox, named Hope-Well and Help-on-High, are noticed, a few particulars of whom may not be out of place. They were born about 1615-17, being the children of a clergyman named Humphrey Fox, who served the cure of Forthampton, co. Gloucester, but who, about the year 1630, was suspended for nonconformity. From that time to the year 1640, this Humphrey, who, at any rate, had a Christian name of local repute, was living at Tewkesbury, where his actions were frequently suspected; and he was, as he

complained, "presented, excommunicated, signified [*i.e.*, served with significavits], and arrested." On the appearance of King Charles I.'s proclamation about the Scottish books disseminated in England, Bishop Goodman, of Gloucester, ordered Fox's study to be searched. In the year 1635, the elder Fox, with the view, as he says, of saving expense (for he had been in Scotland in 1606, and knew the cheapness of things there), sent his eldest son, Hope-Well, to the University of Edinburgh, who continued there one year and three-quarters, Stevenson being reader to him. In the list of graduates who were laureated on April 17, 1637, Andrew Stephenson being regent, "Hopewellus Foxus *Anglus*" is accordingly entered, that being the Scotch registrar's way of Latinizing the name. About May, 1638, the second son, Help-on-High Fox, was sent to the same university. He had been for some short period at the University of Oxford, but his father becoming unwilling to maintain him there, and the son being wishful to lose no time, the university was changed. On his way to Scotland, Help-on-High spent 5*l.* or 6*l.*, and he expended altogether, while he was away, about 24*l.* The young man's time was not altogether devoted to study, for about the middle of March, 1639, he was present, with the Covenanters, at the treacherous surrender of Dalkeith Castle (described in great glee by Baillie), of which Lord Traquair was governor. Says Help-on-High :—"When the Keys of the Castle were demanded Traquair going out of the Castle swore at them, telling them that they being soldiers might creep in at the windows, or words to that effect, and thereupon the soldiers did go in at the windows [ladderit=laddered, is Baillie's word], and then opened the gates, and having got the Castle did much rejoice at the store of powder which they there found, and which Lord Traquair might easily have destroyed, there being ditches with water round the Castle, and a little brook running by it. Further the Constable of Edinburgh Castle let in the Earl of Rothes and Henry Rollock [minister of Edinburgh], and had private conference with them. And deponent heard the Constable affirm that he had not two ounces of powder to defend the said Castle, and presently after he heard Col. Munro tell General Ashley [Leslie ?] in a laughing manner, that the Constable had confessed to him that he had not above a musket or two to shoot at them if they did come over the walls. During his abode at Edinburgh, deponent saw two or three ships which came from Holland [see Baillie's *Letters*, i. 192] laden with gunpowder, bullets, swords, and other munition of war."

Help on-High appears in the list of the laureations (John Wysman's regency), April 17, 1639, as "Helpe Foxe *Anglus*," the registrar in this case being puzzled to give the usual Latinized forms, and his curtailment of the name showing that he had no sympathy with the baptismal appellations of English Puritanism. It is noticeable that the very next name to Helpe's, also an Englishman's,

is that of Zurishaddai Lang (cf. Num. i. 6). There are some particulars on record concerning Help-on-High's degree:—"Mr. Adamson, the principal, and Mr. Wiseman, the regent, and others there, at the time of his taking his degree, persuaded him to subscribe to the covenant, telling him that he should not have his degree unless he signed the same. The Provost of Edinburgh came to hinder him from taking his degree, in respect he would not subscribe or swear to the covenant, and one Baxter of the town council incensed the Provost against him; but *through some mistake of his name* he got his degree, but did not subscribe to or swear to the covenant. Knows only one Englishman, a scholar, remaining in the said university, whose name is Francis Johnson," laureated April 3, 1640. Help quitted Edinburgh on April 30, 1639, to return to England, and he arrived at Tewkesbury on May 15. His return having thus occurred during the disputes with Scotland, he was regarded with suspicion, and the Privy Council ordered the house of his father to be searched for prohibited book or letters, and both persons were to be questioned. This order was carried out, May 20, by Bp. Goodman (who had only a little while before overhauled Fox's study), some justices of the peace, and the town clerk of Tewkesbury, and by this last person a letter and the depositions were sent to London. "Although I much dislike [the elder] Fox's carriage," wrote Goodman, "yet I ascribe it rather to his froward and stubborn disposition, than that he has offended in this Scottish business." Fox utterly disclaimed the proceedings in Scotland, for, as he is informed by his sons, they force men to subscribe to their Covenant. The son stated that he only brought two letters from Scotland, one containing nothing concerning the affairs in Scotland, but the other is not described. In his passage from Edinburgh to London by land he was never examined either by magistrate, soldier, or other person.

In the following March Humphrey Fox again comes into notice. The Rev. John Allibond, formerly of Magdalen College, Oxford, writing from the bishop's palace, Gloucester, March 24, 1639/40, to his faithful friend Dr. Peter Heylin, of Westminster, and gossiping about the election of knights for the county, describes how a Mr. Stephens, who had opposed the ship money and who favoured "the pretending holy side," was suddenly put up. The writer grieves that the friends of the latter were "principally men of our own coat,—a pack of deprived, silenced, or puritanically affected [clergy] men." Of the dozen named the first is "Fox of Tewkesbury, a deprived but wealthy man who had two sons, the one named Help-on-High, the other Sion-Build, brought up at Edinburgh."

What became of Help-on-High I do not make out. It may be that he is the person named Fox who in the Civil War succeeded Mr. Poell when ejected from Pocklechurch-cum-Westerley and Abson, in Gloucestershire. Walker says that before leaving his rectory Poell wrote these verses on the mantel-piece:—

"Tecta Sacerdotum fuerant hæc Vulpibus Antra;
Væ miseræ pecudi! quibus est Vulpecula Pastor."

Lo the House of the Priest now the Hole of a Fox!
Ye've a Reynard for Pastor, unfortunate Flocks!

As to Hope-Well, he was in 1660 presented by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford to the vicarage of Lydney, Gloucestershire; and he died, according to the inscription quoted by Mr. Bardsley, April 2, 1662, his name being carved "Hope-wel Foxe." It is very curious that the preferment to Lydney, which is in the Forest of Dean, was in favour of Help-on-High, though the gravestone, if Bigland is to be trusted (ii. 158, 160), perpetuates the memory of "Hopwel Fox, M.A., the most vigilant Vicar of this church, who died 2 April, 1662." (Edward Jones succeeded him in the same year.) The parish registers of Lydney are not early enough to give evidence of identity. The epithet "Vigilantissimus" ill accords with what we find of the vicar in Stratford's *Good and Great Men of Gloucestershire*, 1867, p. 211, who, following Besse in calling the vicar Hope-Well, cites some instances of his ungovernable temper. We read that the Quakers called him a fighting priest and a violent persecutor. Also that when Stephen Hubbersty asked him, before his hearers, whether he was a minister of Christ, he answered, "I scorn to tell such a rogue as you are," and presently laid violent hands on him, thrust him out of the place, and threw him down to the ground. At another time William Hibbs asking him the same question, he came out of his pulpit, and in a rage cast him into a pool of water, and afterwards kicked him with great fury, declaring that if he had his rapier he would run him through. At another time he took Hibbs, William Grindall, and John Woodroof of Aylburton out of their houses and sent them to Gloucester Gaol.

Cf. Bardsley's *Puritan Nomenclature*, pp. 160, 181, 189. *Cal. Domestic State Papers*, Car. I., vol. ccccxx., No. 153, p. 159; ccccxxi., No. 52, pp. 198-9; ccccxl., No. 65, pp. 266-7; ccccxlviii., No. 79, pp. 581-3. *Edin. Grad.*, pp. 53-6. Baillie's *Letters*, &c., i., 196. Heylin's *Ecclesia Restaurata*, ed. 8vo. Robertson, i., p. lxiv. Walker's *Sufferings*, ii., 330, who, I find, by "one Fox" means a Nonconformist named John Fox, author of a book called *Time*, 1733, attributed by Darling to the martyrologist.

Stretford, near Manchester. JOHN E. BAILEY.

DCCCXXXII.—THE FALCH, OR FELCH, FAMILY.—I have long endeavored to solve the puzzle of my lineage, but have not yet arrived at any tangible results, outside of my own country. I am now engaged in publishing *The Memorial History of the Felch Family*; but as you will see by the note I have printed in the (London) *Notes and Queries* [6th S. vii. 268] for April 7th, I have not been able to connect the American branch of the family with any line in the Old World. I have thought that you could perhaps assist me to more satisfactory results through the medium of your

periodical, if you would kindly call attention therein to the note to which I refer. I understand that there is a village in your county, or in an adjoining one, that contains a very large quota of Falchs or Felchs; but I do not know how much credence to place in the story. My impression is, that the Felch family in America came from Gloucestershire, as our emigrant ancestor, Henry Ffelch, in the early part of the seventeenth century, settled at Gloucester, Massachusetts, which I am informed was peopled largely from your county. Was it not so? The supposition of our origin from the Foulkses, and thereby from the Fulks, Counts of Anjou, Plantagenets, is mainly conjectural. The name of Falch is nearer in analogy, and several of our American ancestors spelled their name in this way; so I fully believe that the American Felch and Felt families could be directly traced to the family of Falch in England, of which Fairbairn gives a crest. But I have no means of knowing where the Falch family was located in England, or where I could learn more about them. Can you kindly give me the desired information? I would not ask these favors of you, were it not that I have exhausted every available source on this side of the Atlantic, and have no where else to go to for information upon the subject.

W. Ferrand Felch.

136, North Fifth St., Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

DCCCXXXIII.—The Daunt Family, of Olepen.—I wish to make a few observations with regard to some statements advanced by the Rev. William Bazeley in his note on the Manor of Olepen, No. CCXCVI., vol. i., p. 280.

Mr. Bazeley says that at a recent visit of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society to Olepen, the letter from Prince Edward to John Daunt having been read to the members, he "gathered that John Daunt had received this letter at Olepen," but that "this is not correct," etc. I do not know who could have made such a statement. I never supposed that he received the letter there.

Mr. Bazeley says, "If the letter is properly dated, the prince did not write it." I should like to know his reason for saying so. It is quite clear that several letters of the same style were prepared by the prince's authority, and sent out shortly before, or at the time of, or soon after his landing. Most of them would naturally be lost; but the Daunt family appear to have preserved the one in question, because a copy of it accompanied a pedigree which was drawn up in 1716 by Piers Mauduit, Windsor Herald, and which was for some time in Ulster's Office, Dublin.

Mr. Bazeley also says that "the Daunts had a family-house at Wotton-under-Edge." I do not at all dispute this statement; but it is new to me, and I shall feel much obliged for his authority for making it.

John Daunt.

Wheatley Hill, Trimdon Grange, Co. Durham.

DCCCXXXIV.—Curious Bequests and Charities.—As supplementary to what has been given from the Rev. T. F. Thistelton Dyer's *British Popular Customs*, etc., in No. DCCIV., the following from Edwards' *Old English Customs, and Curious Bequests and Charities* (extracted by him from the Reports of the Commissioners for enquiring into Charities in England and Wales), will prove acceptable.

Ruardean.

WELCOMING CHRISTMAS.

It appears by the benefaction table in the church, that "the Reverend M^{r} Anthony Sterry, Vicar of Lidney, gave by deed, in the 40th year of Queen Elizabeth, 5^{s} per annum, payable out of an estate called the Glasp, in this Parish, for ringing a peal on Christmas Eve, about mid-night for two hours, in commemoration of the Nativity."

The Commissioners report, that the 5*s.* is received out of the estate charged, and applied as directed.—*Report on Charities*, vol. xix., p. 105.

[This benefaction has been mentioned in No. DCCIV.]

Upton St. Leonards.

CAKE AND ALE CUSTOM.

A lady of the name of George, living at the Parsonage, which she holds together with certain lands under the bishop (it being a rectory impropriate), has been in the habit of distributing annually cake and ale to poor housekeepers of this parish, and it is alleged to have been done by the owner of that property from time immemorial; but the origin of the custom is now no longer traceable. The quantity of ale given is what can be made with three bushels of malt, and the bread distributed is five dozen of penny and three dozen of two-penny loaves.—*Ib.*, vol. xvi., p. 60.

Gloucester.

WINE TO CHEER THE HEART.

[Particulars of Gregory Wiltshire's bequest for this purpose have appeared in No. CCXXXVIII.]

Bristol.

FUND TO BUILD A BRIDGE, OR FOUND AN HOSPITAL FOR ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

By will dated Dec. 1, 1753, Mr. William Vick, merchant, of Bristol, gave the sum of £1,000, to be secured to the Society of Merchant Venturers of that city, upon the trusts thereinafter mentioned, (that was to say), whereas he was of opinion, that the erecting a stone-bridge over the Avon, from Clifton Down, in Gloucestershire, to the opposite side of Leigh Down, in the county of Somerset, for carriages, as well as horse and foot passengers, toll

free, would be of great public utility ; and he had heard and believed, that the building of such bridge was practicable, and might be completed for less than £10,000 ; for the advancing and effecting of so useful a work, and for the encouragement of contributions thereto, he directed that the sum of £1,000 should be placed out at interest by the Society, until the same should accumulate or increase to the sum of £10,000, which, when effected, the Society was to expend, or so much thereof as should be necessary, in erecting such stone-bridge, and in defraying the needful expences thereabout, either for obtaining an Act of Parliament to be enabled to carry on and complete such work, or for making satisfaction to the proprietors of Rownham Ferry, or for purchasing such ferry, if either should be necessary, or otherwise ; and the surplus, if any, after the building and completing of such bridge, he directed to be applied by the Society to such charitable use as they should think proper. And his will further was, that the Society should be at liberty to lay out the said trust money at any time, in case other monies should be given, which, together with the amount of the then trust estate, should be deemed sufficient for such undertaking. Provided also, and his will expressly was, that in case the said Society should decline or refuse to lay out the trust money for the uses aforesaid, when such accumulation was effected, or that the erecting such a bridge was impracticable, unuseful, or improper, then he gave such trust money to the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of Bristol, £4,000 whereof to be lent, free of interest, to young, honest, and industrious clothworkers, residents of the parish of Minchinhampton, in the county of Gloucester, and of Bristol, and the other £6,000 to be applied towards the founding, erecting, and maintaining an hospital for illegitimate children, and to be added to any subscription for that much wanted charity, under and subject to such regulations as the said chamber of Bristol should think proper, etc.

The total amount of accumulated principal and interest on the 14th October, 1821, was reported to be £4,139 9*s.* 8*d.* ; and it was estimated, that, supposing the interest on this sum to continue to be accumulated in a compound interest ratio, it would amount to £10,076 0*s.* 10*d.* on the 14th October, 1851.

The Commissioners were subsequently informed, that, in consequence of suggestions which had emanated from them, a higher rate of interest had been computed on by the Society, which was carried back in the calculations to 1782, and that thereby the accumulated principal and interest (which appeared to be in the Company's hands) on 2nd October, 1821, was £6,074 17*s.* 5*d.*—*Ib.*, vol. viii., p. 636.

[For a full account of the Clifton Bridge, which was opened on the 8th of December, 1864, see Wright's *The Clifton and other remarkable Suspension Bridges of the World*, 2nd ed., London, 1866.]

Cirencester.

BENEVOLENCE ENCOURAGED.

Richard Mathews, about 1727, gave by will £150, to be laid out in the purchase of freehold lands, and directed the profits thereof to be applied yearly for putting out one poor boy of that town to be an apprentice in London. Ordered, that each of the boys so put forth, should subscribe the following endorsement upon their several indentures; viz., "I do solemnly promise, in the presence of Almighty God, to the trustees of Mr. Richard Mathews, deceased, that if it shall please the Lord in mercy to raise me to any competent or considerable estate in the world, I will remember to give monies for binding forth other poor boy or boys, as the said Mr. Richard Mathews hath done for me."

The application of the principal sum of £150 has been so well conducted, that it now produces £27 per annum, arising out of lands purchased at South Cerney.—*Ib.*, vol. xx., p. 71.

St. Michael's, Gloucester.

FOR A SERMON, AND FOR SINGING A PSALM, AT THE ASSIZES.

It appears by the benefaction table, that Giles Marden, by will dated 14th March, 1727, gave to the churchwardens of this parish for the time being, £11 10s., to be placed out at interest, the amount arising on £10 thereof to be paid for ever for the preaching a sermon in the afternoon in the church on every assizes Sunday that should happen after Trinity Term for ever; and the interest of the remaining 30*s.* to be paid for ever to the clerk of the said parish for ringing the bell, and singing a psalm at such sermon yearly.

The Commissioners report that this sum of £11 10s. was in the hands of the late rector at his decease (with other sums to the amount of £71 10s. secured by his bond, and yielding 5 per cent. per annum).—*Ib.*, vol. xiv., p. 47.

TO COMMEMORATE A HAPPY AND WONDERFUL DELIVERANCE FROM FIRE.

It appears by the benefaction table, that John Blanch, late of Barton Street, Gloucester, by will, gave £50 to the churchwardens and overseers of this parish, upon trust, to divide equally the interest thereof among ten poor housekeepers of either hamlet that do not receive alms, and are persons of sober lives and strict observers of the Sabbath; and also the sum of £22, the interest thereof to be given to the minister for preaching a sermon on the 29th October, yearly, in St. Michael's Church, in commemoration of a happy and wonderful deliverance he that day experienced from fire.—*Ib.*, vol. xiv., p. 49.

St. Nicholas', Bristol, and Stroud.

TO COMMEMORATE LORD NELSON'S VICTORY OFF TRAFALGAR, 21ST OCTOBER, 1805.

[Mr. Aldridge's two bequests for this purpose have been noticed at length in No. DCCIV.]

St. James', Bristol.

GRATITUDE FOR PRESERVATION IN BATTLE.

Ezekiel Nash, for a memorial of thankfulness to God for his wonderful preservation in an engagement with a French frigate 8th March, 1762, gave by will, 27th March, 1800, £100 to the churchwardens and overseers for the time being of such parish as he should be buried in, upon trust, to invest the same and apply the interest annually in manner following, viz., to the minister of the parish, for preaching a sermon yearly on the 8th March, for ever, one guinea; and to the clerk and sexton for their attendance, 5*s.* each: the residue in the purchase of bread to be distributed on the 8th March and the six Sundays next following, among such poor persons of the parish whom the minister, churchwardens, and overseers should think fit objects to receive the same, not receiving alms or other charity.

From the churchwardens' book it appears that £93 16*s.* 8*d.* was received on account of this legacy, allowing for legacy duty and postage; which sum was invested, in 1804, in the purchase of £100 Navy Five per Cents., in the names of Samuel Fripp and others.—*Ib.*, vol. ix., p. 439.

Henbury.

THE WELLINGTON CHARITY FUND.

This fund is recorded in the church in these terms:—"The undermentioned inhabitants of this parish having on the 24th day of July, 1814, subscribed the sum of £136 17*s.* 9*d.* in commemoration of the late glorious peace with France after a war of twenty years and upwards, it was agreed that the same should be invested in Government security, and the same now stands invested in the purchase of £200 Three per Cent. Reduced Bank Annuities, in the names of the Rev. Walter Trevelyan, clerk, Edward Sampson, and George Baber, as churchwardens, and Thomas Daniel, Esq., to be called 'The Wellington Charity Fund,' upon trust, to distribute the dividends thereof in bread or otherwise to the poor of the said parish, either in the month of January or February yearly, for ever, at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens for the time being." The subscribers' names then follow in the same table. The income, £6 a year, is distributed in bread in January and February.—*Ib.*, vol. xviii., p. 304.

St. John the Baptist's, Bristol.

TO COMMEMORATE THE CORONATION OF GEORGE IV.

[Mr. John Farr's gift for this purpose has been noticed in No. CCLXXVII.]

St. Mary's Redcliffe, Bristol.

STREWING THE CHURCH WITH RUSHES.

It appears by the charitable donation book, p. 142, that William Spencer, by deed dated 29th November, 1494, devised to feoffees certain premises situate on the back of Bristol, then of the yearly rent of £4, that they should for ever provide three priests to preach the word of God in the parish church of St. Mary Redcliffe, or in the churchyard of the said church, before the mayor and commonalty of Bristol, and other devout people thither repairing, at the feast of Pentecost, and to pay every of the said priests there for preaching 6s. 8d., to the mayor of Bristol, for the said preachers' dinner at his table, 3s. 4d. each day, and to the clerk and sexton for ringing the bell, and placing the forms for the mayor and common council, 12d. per day; the residue of the rents to remain towards the payment of quit rents, the reparation of the said premises, and to the common profit of the said town.

These several sums, amounting to £1 13*s.* 4*d.*, are annually applied according to the gift.

The corporation, on whom the charge has devolved, pay, at Whitsuntide, for preaching three sermons £1 10*s.* to the clergyman of Redcliffe parish, and for ringing and strewing rushes in the church 3*s.* 4*d.* The mayor and corporation attend on Whitsunday, when the church is thus strewed.

These payments appear to have been regularly made; but the corporation books afford no information as to the property charged, or the manner in which the obligation to perform the charity has devolved upon that body.—*Ib.*, vol. viii., p. 607.

[This old custom has been noticed in No. CXIX.]

Tewkesbury.

TOLERANCE OF POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.

William Wilson, by will dated 15th April, 1726, gave £100 South Sea Stock to the corporation of Tewkesbury, upon trust, to permit the high bailiff for the time being to receive the dividends thereon, and dispose of the same, at his discretion, to poor persons of Tewkesbury, especially to *such as should be visited with sickness or other calamitous accidents, without any regard to differences of political and religious opinions*, the bailiff to account for the disposal of same, and to retain 10*s.* for his trouble.

The amount of stock now standing under this will in the names of the bailiff, burgesses, and commonalty of Tewkesbury, is £112 6*s.* 3*d.*, the annual dividend being £3 7*s.* 4*d.*, which is received by the chamberlain, who pays it into the general fund of the corporation, for the benefit of the poor.—*Ib.*, vol. xxi., p. 198.

St. Michael's, Gloucester.

FROM A PERSON UNKNOWN, FOR ESTABLISHING PRAYERS ON SUNDAY EVENING.—MATT. VI. 3, 4.

By indenture dated 28th July, 1764, between William Rogers, of Gloucester, apothecary, of the one part; and William Lord Bishop of Gloucester, the Rev. Josiah Tucker, D.D., Dean of Gloucester, and the Rev. Richard Rogers, of the said city, clerk, of the other part:—reciting, that a gentlewoman, who desired her name to be concealed, had paid to William Rogers £281, to be placed out at interest upon Government or other security, at the discretion of the said bishop and his successors, the dean of Gloucester for the time being, and William and Richard Rogers, and that the interest thereof should be applied for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; and that William Rogers, with the approbation of the bishop and dean and Richard Rogers, had invested the said sum in the purchase of £300 Four per Cent. Annuities, in his own name;—it was declared that the interest should be applied as follows, viz., £8 to the rector or minister of the parish of St. Michael, on condition that, by himself or curate, prayers be read and divine service performed in the parish church at six o'clock in the evening of every Sunday throughout the year; 20*s.* to the clerk of the parish for his attendance on such service; 10*s.* to the sexton; and £2 10*s.*, the residue of the interest, to be laid out in the purchase of candles and lights to be made use of at such service during the winter; but if the minister of St. Michael's, for four Sundays together, neglect to read prayers and perform divine service in the parish church, at the hour and in the manner mentioned, the bishop, dean, and their successors, jointly with William and Richard Rogers, or the survivor of them, might appoint some other parish church in the city for the purpose aforesaid, and pay the interest to the minister, clerk, and sexton of the church so to be nominated by them. The stock has since been converted into £360 7*s.* Three per Cent. Consols, producing £10 16*s.* 2*d.* yearly, which is thus appropriated:—

	£	s.	d.
To the rector	7	2	8
To the clerk	1	0	0
To the sexton	0	10	0
For candles	2	3	6
	£10	16	2

—*Ib.*, vol. xiv., p. 51.

Huntley.

UNKINDNESS, IGNORANCE, INJUSTICE, AND IDOLATRY REPROVED.—GOD TO BE PRAISED.

Samuel Hawkins, by will dated 8th November, 1804, gave £200, the interest thereof to be applied by trustees as follows:—To the

rector, vicar, or curate, £2 2*s*., provided one of them preach a sermon annually, the text being [from] the sixth chapter of Micah, in the parish church of Huntley, in the morning of New Year's Day, for ever; to the clerk of the parish (provided the hundredth Psalm of the old version be then sung) 10*s*. 6*d*.; if any set of singers be assembled in the church on that day, £1 1*s*. to them for singing; and to the sexton 10*s*. 6*d*.; provided such respective persons respectively perform their duty, but not otherwise; £1 1*s*. to be laid out in sixpenny loaves, and given to the poor who attend divine service on that day; and the remainder of such interest to be given to James Belson, and after his decease to any of his kindred; and, failing therein, for want of kindred, then to two poor housekeepers of Huntley, at the discretion of the trustees; such trustees to be the rector or vicar and the churchwardens of the parish for the time being. All which trusts are reported as being fulfilled annually in accordance with the will.—*Ib*., vol. xviii., p. 324.

Newnham.

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF JUSTICE, MERCY, AND GOODNESS.

The same Samuel Hawkins, who died 29th December, 1805, gave by will to his executors therein named the sum of £200 in trust, to invest it in the names of the rector or vicar and churchwardens of Newnham, and their successors, in Government securities, and directed the trustees, out of the interest thereof, to pay to the rector, or vicar, or curate, £2 2*s*., provided one of them, taking for his text the sixth chapter of Micah, 8th verse ("He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"), preach a sermon in the parish church on the morning of every New Year's Day; 10*s*. 6*d*. to the clerk, provided the hundredth Psalm in the old version be then sung; if any set of singers be assembled in the church on that day, £1 1*s*. to them for singing; and 10*s*. 6*d*. to the sexton; provided such persons respectively perform their duty on that day, and not otherwise; and that they lay out £1 1*s*. in buying sixpenny loaves to be distributed to such poor persons as attend divine service there on that day. And he directed his trustees to dispose of the remainder of the interest for the use and benefit of such person or persons as had lived in service with Elizabeth Wood, Elizabeth Hawkins, Sarah Hawkins, and Sarah Hopley, formerly inhabitants of the parish, and their descendants; and for want of such claimants, to such poor persons of the parish, on every New Year's Day for ever, as the trustees for the time being should think proper.

The £200 was laid out in the purchase of £281 16*s*., Three per Cents. Reduced, producing £7 12*s*. 2*d*. per annum, which is applied in accordance with the will.—*Ib*., vol. xix., p. 107.

St. Augustine's, Bristol, and Newnham.

FOR GLORIFYING GOD.

In the will of James Jocham, of Bristol, dated 21st December, 1764, this bequest appears:—"I give to my said son James Jocham the interest of £1,000, which is now out on the Bridge security, for his life, he paying yearly thereout to the ministers, clerks, and sextons of the parishes of St. Augustine, in the said city of Bristol, and Newnham aforesaid, the sum of three guineas, (that is to say,) one guinea to the minister of each parish, and half a guinea to the clerks and sextons of each parish, to be divided amongst them equally, for preaching a sermon on the 14th of May yearly for ever, the text to be taken out of the Common Prayer Book, on these words, '*O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord, praise Him, and magnify Him for ever.*' Item, I give to the parish of Newnham aforesaid, after the decease of my said son James, the interest of the said sum of £1,000, towards clothing fifteen poor boys of the said parish yearly for ever, and the remainder (if any) to poor lying-in women of the same parish, not receiving alms, as the minister, churchwardens, and gentlemen of the same parish shall think the greatest objects of charity; and after the said sum of £1,000 shall be paid in from the Bridge, I desire my executors and trustees to lay it out in the purchase of some lands, or else to put it out on Government or other good security, for the uses above mentioned."

The sum of £1,000 was laid out in the purchase of £1,126 17*s.* 10*d.* South Sea Annuities, producing an annual dividend of £33 16*s.*

It appears that the dividends have been applied annually according to the donor's wish, and an account of the distribution regularly kept.—*Ib.*, vol. xix., p. 106.

St. James', Bristol.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO ATTEND DIVINE SERVICE, AND TO LIVE IN THE FEAR OF GOD.

Thomas Walker, of this parish, by will dated 25th April, 1666, ordered as follows:—"Item, I give and bequeath to that poor parish of St. James the sum of £200, to purchase for ever the sum of £10 8*s.* a year for eight poor housekeepers, that are known to live in the fear of God, and to come unto the church every Lord's Day, a sixpenny loaf of bread every Sabbath Day, after morning prayer, unto these eight poor housekeepers for ever; but, for God's sake, let them be no drunkards nor common swearers; no, nor that do beg in the streets from door to door; but let them be quiet people, that do desire to live in the fear of God. Pray let their bread be wheaten bread, and weight as it ought to be."

The sum of £200 not being sufficient to purchase an annuity of £10 8*s.* clear of taxes, the trustees (under the will) added £8, and purchased a rent-charge of £10 8*s.* per annum, issuing out of

lands called the Six Closes or Chequer Ground, in the parish of St. James. And care is taken (it is said) to appoint persons of good character to participate of the gift.—*Ib.*, vol. ix., p. 412.

EDITOR.

DCCCXXXV.—THE FLIGHT OF CHARLES II. FROM WORCESTER IN 1651.—A literary friend living in Worcestershire has sent me this note:—"Immediately after the battle of Worcester a small party of fugitives sought shelter at Hewell Grange; but Lord Windsor did not think it safe to receive them in his own house. He therefore sent them to the neighbouring farm of Lownes Hill, where they were entertained for the night by a tenant of his, named Spencer. When they left in the morning one of the men employed on the farm, who had at some former time seen Prince Charles, felt sure that he recognized the king among the Cavaliers. The bedstead upon which the presumed Charles II. slept was preserved in the family of the Spencers till recently. At the time (in 1874) when the story was told to me by a descendant of that family, some part of it was in use as a dog-kennel, at the house of the brother or sister of the narrator.—F. S. P."

Of this I would say—*valeat quantum.* It may seem likely enough that some of the king's friends, with or without their royal master, would fly to Hewell; not, however, by a direct route, but perhaps through the coppices then abounding in and round Grafton Flyford, and on through Inkberrow. An item of evidence is furnished by the fact that some while ago there was found in Grafton, about half a mile, or not quite so far, northward from the church, in a spot which until comparatively recent times seems to have been thickly wooded, a fragment of one of the "mortuary swords" made, in or about the year 1650, in commemoration of Charles I., and used by some of the gentry who supported the cause of his son. The said fragment, which is now possessed by Miss Herbert, of Grafton, is the steel basket constructed for the protection of the hand, and decorated in four places with what was evidently meant for the likeness (in relief) of the martyred king. One may reasonably conclude that it was dropped in the flight.

With regard to Inkberrow, there is a tradition that Charles II. partook of refreshment at Thorne in that parish. I do not know who was then in *actual residence* at Thorne except William Tovye, appointed in Dec., 1651, overseer of the will of Nicholas Cotterill, of Abbot's Morton. It may be important to note that some of the Royalists, as we learn from *Symonds's Diary,* were quartered at Inkberrow in 1645, where, moreover, estates were possessed by the families of Sheldon and Huband, connections of the Mr. Savage who on one occasion entertained Charles I. It would seem that on his return from Boscobel, Charles II. went into the neighbourhood of relatives of the Inkberrow family of Savage, namely the

Bushells, by whom, I have understood, he appears to have been directed, for safety, to the house of Mr. Tomes, of Long Marston.

Naunton Rectory, Pershore. THOMAS P. WADLEY, M.A.

DCCCXXXVI.—THOMAS WESTFIELD, D.D., BISHOP OF BRISTOL, 1641-4.—Speaking of Westfield's manner of preaching, his biographer has written:—"He made not that wearisome which should be welcome, never keeping his glass, except upon extraordinary occasions, more than a quarter of an hour; he made not that common which should be precious, either by the coarseness or cursoriness of his matter. He never, though almost fifty years a preacher, went up into the pulpit but he trembled, and never preached before the king but once, and then he fainted." ("Lives of Eminent Cambridge Men," Harl. MSS., 7176, pp. 172-5.) He was held in such esteem by all parties, that on May 13, 1643, the committee for sequestering the estates of delinquents having been informed that his tenants refused to pay him his rents as bishop of Bristol, it was ordered that all the profits of his bishopric should be restored him, and that he should have a grant of safe-conduct to remove with his family to Bristol, being a man far advanced in years, and of great learning and merit. (*Ib.*) He died June 25, 1644, and was buried in his cathedral, "at the upper end of the isle joyning to the choir on the north side," with this inscription on his gravestone:—"Hic jacet Thomas Westfield, S. T. D., | episcoporum infimus, peccatorum primus. | Obit 25 Junij, anno MDCXLIV., | senio et moerore confectus. | Tu lector (quisquis es), vale et resipisce. | Epitaphium ipse sibi dictavit vivus. | Monumentum uxor moestissima, | Elizabetha Westfield, | marito desiderantissimo | posuit superstes." Two volumes of his sermons were published after his death, viz.: (1) *England's Face in Israel's Glass*, eight Sermons on Ps. cvi. 19, 20, &c., 1646. Published again, with additions, and entitled *Eleven choice Sermons as they were delivered by that late reverend Divine, Thomas Westfield, Dr. in Divinity, Bishop of Bristol*, 1655; and (2) *White Robe, or Surplice Vindicated*, 1660. Walker has recorded sundry particulars of him in the *Sufferings of the Clergy* (London, 1714), pt. ii., p. 3; and he assigns this as his reason for including him in the work—"I make no scruple to set him down here as a sufferer in this see (as well as in his other preferments), because tho' he was not formally dispossest of his bishoprick, yet he was so (for some time at least) in effect," etc. See also Wood's *Fasti Oxon.* (Bliss' ed.), pt. i., col. 345.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

DCCCXXXVII.—HENRY SELFE PAGE WINTERBOTHAM, M.P.—Born in 1837, he was the son of Mr. Lindsey Winterbotham, of Stroud, and was educated at Amersham School, Bucks, and afterwards entered University College, London, where he graduated with honours, B.A. 1856, and LL.B. 1859. He was Hume Scholar

in Jurisprudence in 1858, Hume Scholar in Political Economy in 1859, and in the same year University Law Scholar. In November, 1860, he was called to the bar; and in March, 1871, he received the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, having represented the borough of Stroud in the House of Commons from August, 1867. With the view of benefitting his health, which had been impaired by close application to official duties, he visited Italy, in the latter part of 1873, and change of scene and rest were thought to have had their effect; but after a drive on December 12, in the neighbourhood of Rome, he was seized with a sudden illness the following morning, and died in a few hours.

GLOCESTRIENSIS.

DCCCXXXVIII.—SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, P.R.A.—The celebrated artist, Sir Thomas Lawrence, is said to have been a "Bristol boy," born May 4, 1769. It is also said that his father practised as an attorney there, and that soon after the birth of the above-named son (his sixteenth and youngest child) he removed from that city, and kept the Black Bear Inn at Devizes. (Cf. the *Georgian Era*, vol. iii., and the *Greville Memoirs*, vol. i., p. 256.) I am interested in the descent on behalf of a literary friend; and I am anxious to know for certain whether Sir Thomas L.'s father (whose name was Thomas) was a Bristol attorney in his early years, and whose son he was.

Q.

DCCCXXXIX.—WHEAT-SOWING AT FARMINGTON.—When the members of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society were at Farmington in July, 1882, the rector called their attention to an entry in the register of burials for 1758. It was that of a man aged 90 years, and there was a note that he "sowed the first wheat that was sown in this parish, as he told me," the latter clause being in faint letters, and as though it was added after the original entry was made.

H. C. W.

The entry in the register is as follows:—"John Pearce, who was born in this Parish, was buried in this Churchyard January the second, 1758, aged ninety, sowed the first wheat that was sown in this parish, as he told me. C. S. R. [Charles Spendelowe, Rector, 1734-73]." This, and the following inscription in the church, would lead one to think that the rectors preferred initials to the names in full:—"C. B. [Christopher Baynes], | hujus ecclesiæ Rector, | obijt | die —— Septembris, | Anno Dom. | MDCCCXVIII., | ætatis suæ LIII." For a few remarks on Farmington Church, see the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society* (1882), vol. vii., pp. 25, 26.

EDITOR.

DCCCXL.—THOMAS WILLIAM CATTELL, ESQ.—Among Gloucestershire notes a place of honour must be claimed for the mention

of this worthy gentleman and most laborious antiquary. Very few men of this generation have done more in the way of painstaking research and collection, and none have been more ready to make their endeavours serviceable to genealogists at large.

It must of necessity be, that much that takes years of hard work and incessant application may not always, from one reason or another, be desirable to print; and thus vast collections, like that of Mr. Cattell, remain in manuscript unknown to more than the few; and so, while in his "public haunts and private ways" no one was more welcome company than the cheerful and genial Dr. Cattell, yet in the literary world, even in the line in which he was especially qualified to take a prominent place, he was comparatively little, or almost entirely unknown. And yet it may be safely said that in the subjects he took up, his collections are not only unique, but so exhaustive as to closely approach perfection—he never rested till he had an accurate copy of every scrap of documentary evidence bearing upon the matter he wished to elucidate.

Mr. Thomas William Cattell was the son of Mr. Thomas Cattell, of Coventry, in which city he was born, 26 June, 1809, though of Northamptonshire descent. Having received his early education privately, he subsequently studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital for a medical career, and became L.S.A. 23 Jan., 1831, and M.R.C.S. in November of the same year. For some years past he lived at King Stanley, Gloucestershire, where he died on 24 April, 1883, and was buried in the churchyard of that parish.

While this is no place for the effusion of personal feelings, a tribute will be willingly allowed to the kind-hearted gentleman, and manly Christian character of one whose studies, while they withdrew him much from society, never contracted his sympathies.

It is found impossible, though it might be desirable, to give here anything like a list of the subjects for which he had been collecting; but mention may be made of the following:—Matters bearing on the neighbourhood of Kilsby, Northants; his own name, and various forms of it, such as Cottle, etc.; the families of Clutterbuck; and the chief clothier families of the Stroud valley. In his eager pursuit of information with regard to these, he transcribed the registers of a number of various parishes, the whole of the "Feet of fines" relating to the district, every Inquisitio post-mortem, and every entry in the Close and Patent rolls, that gave the names in which he was interested. The indices he made, and the illustrations he brought together, of the continuations of Bigland are more than admirable. These valuable collections will, it need hardly be said, be most carefully preserved by one whose great privilege it was to work with him for years; and it is hoped that they may be of the use to inquirers their compiler would have been so very glad to make them.

R. H. Clutterbuck.

Rectory, Enham Knights, Andover.

DCCCXLI.—The Trotman Family.—(See No. DCLXI.) In sending you a few notes on the Trotman family, I will begin by referring to "Robert Trotman, Gent., deceas'd October the 20th, 1759, aged 73 years," whose name appears at the lower part of the tablet in the aisle of Cam Church (see *ante*, p. 206). I have before me the probate of his will (dated 28 May, 1747, and proved P. C. C. 7 Nov., 1759), wherein he styles himself "Robert Trotman, of Cam, in the County of Gloucester, Gentleman," and, after bequeathing sundry legacies to his nephews and nieces, leaves the residue of his property to his wife Betty, whom he appoints his sole executrix. She was daughter of Giles Hancock, of Shirehampton, and died 15 Feb., 1797, aged 81, *s. p.*; and I have the probate of her voluminous will,—as of Betty Trotman, of Chipping Sodbury, Widow,—dated 10 May, 1793, with a codicil dated 19 April, 1795, and proved P. C. C. 14 March, 1797. The aforesaid Robert Trotman was sole executor and residuary legatee of Margaret Trotman, who died 8 Feb., 1746, and, with his brother Richard, then deceased, is styled her "kinsman" in her will, of which also I have the probate. Margaret appears to have been the last surviving descendant of Nicholas and Ann Trotman. Your correspondent Mr. Phillimore suggests (p. 207) that Robert was son of Edward Trotman, who died in 1726, and thus a grandson of Nicholas and Ann. Edward, however, I believe, died *s. p.*; and I take it that Robert was the person baptized 15 Jan., 1686-7, as son of another Robert Trotman, who had married a Judith Trotman in 1673. I wish to ascertain the place of the last-named Robert in the pedigree, and I can only suppose that he was the person of that name baptized in 1640, and son of another Robert Trotman, churchwarden the same year, who had married Hester Watkins in 1626. In fact, the only other instance of the name I have met with at this period is the Robert mentioned in the will of Richard Trotman, of Cam, clothier (dated 29 June, 2 Chas. I., 1626, and proved in Aug., 1630, at Gloucester), whom I venture to identify with the churchwarden of 1640. Richard Trotman speaks of his daughters Martha and Catherine, his sons Robert and John (the former his executor), and his son-in-law Daniel Harding. I hazard the conjecture that this Richard was the son of John Trotman, the elder, of Nasse Court—under 18 years of age in 1558, and the husband of Anne, daughter of Richard Hale, of Alderley. If this is correct, Robert Trotman, who died in 1759, was third cousin to Margaret Trotman, who styles him "kinsman." I shall be glad if any of your correspondents can assist me in verifying this conjecture.

C. H. Mayo, M.A.

Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne, Dorset.

DCCCXLII.—"Scotchquar" Hill, Harescombe.—The following local note, probably written by the late Rev. Canon Lysons for one of the county newspapers, is worthy of preservation, and will, I think, be acceptable to your readers.

This name has given rise to many conjectures. The earliest mention of it which I have been able to trace, is in the list of donations to St. Peter's, Gloucester, the place appearing to have been a very early grant to the abbey in Saxon times. For some reasons best known to himself, it was seized by Roger de Berkeley, the elder, and unjustly detained by him from the monks; overcome, however, by twinges of conscience, he resolved to become a monk, and having taken the vows under Abbot Serlo in the reign of William the Conqueror, he thought it right to disgorge the property. The transaction is thus recorded:—"Rogerus de Berkeleye, senior, in die Sancti Sebastiani sub domino Serlone Abbate monachus effectus, reddidit Deo et Sancto Petro Gloucestriæ *Shoteshore*, liberam et quietam, quam diu injuste tenuerat, rege Willelmo seniore confirmante. Hoc factum est Anno Domini Millesimo nonagesimo primo (A.D. 1091)." Another charter mentions the confirmation of this surrender by Roger de Berkeley, junior:—"Rogerus de Berkeleye, junior, reddidit Deo et Sancto Petro Gloucestriæ Shoteshore, quam diu injuste tenuerat, liberam et quietam, sicut eam ipsi monachi præstiterunt, tempore Willelmi Abbatis." Then follows this monkish couplet—

"Hic Shoteshora
Gratâ largitur in horâ"—

meant for a rhyming hexameter.

This Abbot William was William Godemon, or Goodman, who commenced his abbacy in 1113. And the reason why the surrender of the property was so opportune ("gratâ in horâ") was that during William's abbacy, in 1122, the whole building (which had been of timber), with all its effects, was burnt to the ground. The well-known quarries of Shoteshore were now the property of the monks, and would supply the required stone for the reconstruction of the building. The value of the stone of this hill doubtless gave it the name of Shoteshore, from the Saxon *schott-sheren*, to cut out shot, or *schott-sharn*, stone shot, which was subsequently corrupted to Shotsquar (or quarry), and thence to Scotchquar. Stone shot seems to have been used for the Saxon catapults, and possibly even previously by the Romans. And we have a singular confirmation of the fact of the celebrity of this hill for its stone shot in the time of Richard II., recorded in a letter from that king to the archbishop of Canterbury, his chancellor, in French, to this effect:—"The king having ordered Richard de Lone, mason, to make cannon balls (pierres pour canons) in his lordship of Harescombe, Gloucestershire, directs that the chancellor should make a commission to him under the great seal to take such workmen, artificers, and carriages as he might stand in need of on that occasion." *(First General Report of Commissioners on Public Records, 1819, p. 190.)*

Stone shot continued to be used till the time of Henry VIII., and perhaps even later; and they were called "stones" after they

were made of iron. Thus, in the Talbot Papers we find, in the list of ordnance delivered by warrant of Henry VIII. to Sir Sampson Norton, on occasion of the expedition against France, *inter alia*, the following :—

"Gone-stones (*i.e.*, gun-stones) of iron V."

"Gone-stones of stone V.", etc.

Shot-over Hill, Oxfordshire, doubtless had its name for the same reason—its supplying stone shot. And it is not a little remarkable that close under Scotchquar Hill is Gunnis Farm, or, as it would have been called in the time of Henry VIII., Gonny's Farm, *i.e.*, Gun's Farm, the place where the "gone-stones" were deposited.

W. C. Lucy.

A short note from the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, vol. viii., p. 421, may be appended to the foregoing :—Among the relics in the Tower of London is a part of the armament of the *Mary Rose*, a vessel of the time of Henry VIII., lost in the wreck of that ship at Spithead, in 1545. "The length of the gun (from one end of which a portion has disappeared) is 6 feet, 10 inches; the diameter of the barrel is 6 inches. The piece is formed of strips of iron welded on a mandrel, and bound at intervals with rings of iron. The most curious feature, however, of this old gun is, that it still retains *the stone shot* with which it was loaded at the time of its submersion."

J. M. H.

DCCCXLIII.—"Gyantlike Bones found neere Gloucester," circ. 1634.—You may perhaps find what follows worth inserting :—

"*An extract of a letter sent mee from a freind touching the gyantlike bones taken up this last yeere in Glocestershire, neare the city of Glocester.*

"In my last I wrote you, that his Maiesty had appointed my Lord of Cherbury to make inquiry touching the bones found neere Glocester, with whom I have lately spoken. His Lordship shewed me such bones as hee had collected, which were an huckle bone, a peece of the shoulder-blade, some parts of a tooth, and the bridge of the nose, all of a huge bignesse; but this (*sic*) Lordships opinion was, that they were not the bones of a man, but of an elephant, the rather because Claudius (who, as Dion reporteth, brought Elephants into England) did, as hee sayes, build that Citty (for which hee voucheth *Ponticus Veruntius de rebus Brittanicis*), who saith the ancient name of the Citty was Claudicestria, and by corruption Gloucester; and Mr. Camden (as you rightly observe) saith, that the Romans had a Colonie thereabout. His Lordship told mee farther that these bones were found mingled with bones and hornes of diverse other beasts, as oxen, sheepe, and hogs, and shewed me the tuske of a boare found amongst them; neither were they found inclosed in any coffin of stone, as you have heard reported; indeed there was a great square stone found lying by

them, which hee conceaved might be the upper stone of an altar, and that the bones were the reliques of some great sacrifice celebrated in that place.

"The bridge of the nose was that which did confirme his Lordships opinion, and mine too, that it could not bee the bones of a man; for the proportion thereof was no way answerable to a mans, but did rather seeme a bone very apt to beare up the long snout of an Elephant. His Lordship farther told mee, that Dr. Harvy (a great Anatomist) had seene the bones, and opined, that they were not the bones of a man, but of some great beast, as an Elephant: the same was likewise the opinion of Dr. [Thos.] Clayton, his Maiesties Professour of Physicke in Oxford, upon the sight of the same bones, which were carried out of Glostershire toward London by the way of Oxford.

"One of the teeth of this pretended Gyant, by the speciall favour of my Lord of Glocester I had the happinesse to see, which I found to bee of a stonie substance both for hardnes and weight; and as it should seeme by his Lordships letter to me, himselfe was not confident that it was the tooth of a man."

The foregoing passages have been taken from Archdeacon Hakewill's *Apologie of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World*, 3rd ed., 1635, p. 228. The author's object in his voluminous work is to prove that the world is not, as some supposed, tending to perpetual and universal decay. The discovery of gigantic *human* bones in England would be at least an argument in favour of his opponents, if it could be proved. In the particular instance here quoted he has good authority for supposing that the bones were not human; yet he seems afraid of cumulative evidence in the same direction, and proceeds in the next chapter to consider how far the theory of Paracelsus and Theophrastus is to be allowed—"that by the influence of the heavens such bones might be bred in certain tracts and veins of the earth." He quotes various authorities for counterfeits of parts of the human body in stones, etc., and continues—"If the shapes of other living creatures, as fishes and serpents, may by nature bee represented in stones, I see not but shee may as well expresse the figure of men; now for the former of these at Alderney [*sic* for Alderley] in Glocestershire, standing 2 miles from the Severne upon the hils, to this day are found cockles, periwinkles, and oysters of solid stone: which whither they have bin shellfish and living creatures, or else the sports of nature in her works, philosophers may perchance dispute, but can hardly determine."

We may smile at the simplicity of the author, who goes on to speak of the stony serpents (ammonites) of Whitby and Huntly as being most of them headless, which looks as if the curiosity-mongers had already begun to carve heads to these fossils; but it was long before geologists attained to any scientific knowledge of palæontological remains

The king mentioned in the extract was no doubt Charles I. Most of the bones would seem to have been carried to London. Can any reader say whether they are extant? The writer of the letter, when he cited Camden, ought to have noted this antiquary's condemnation of the derivation of Gloucester from Claudiocestria; and Hakewill might have stated that Camden himself believed the Alderley cockles to have been once living shellfish, and not *lusus naturæ*.

CECIL DEEDES, M.A.

Wickham St. Paul's Rectory, Halstead.

DCCCXLIV.—EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS, No. I.: DODINGTON AND DOYNTON.—It is proposed to insert, in a series of articles, some "Extracts from Parish Registers in Gloucestershire," made a few years since by the Rev. Frederick Brown, F.S.A., of Fern Bank, Beckenham, Kent, and relating to eleven parishes. Dodington is the first of them in alphabetical order, and with it the series begins.

DODINGTON.

Baptisms.

1608. Feb. 19. Esabella, d. of Richard Cotherington, Esq^{r}.
1612. Dec. 16. Thomas, s. of same.
1615. Sept. 20. Ann, d. of Edward Goddard.
1617. June 15. John, s. of same.
1621. Aug. 12. Joyce, d. of same.
1622. June 23. Elizabeth, d. of M^{r} Samuel Codrington.
1624. May 17. Richard, s. of M^{r} Samuel Codrington and Elizabeth, his wife.
1628. Oct. 5. Samuel, s. of Samuel Codrington, Esq^{r}.
1630. Oct. 4. Thomas, s. of same.
1632. Oct. 4. Joyce, d. of same.
1633. Jan. 23. Edward, s. of same.
1636. June 14. Ann, d. of same.
1652. May 14. Ann, d. of Samuel and Joane Codrington.
1653. Jan. 3. Richard, s. of Samuel Codrington, Esq^{r}, and Joan.
1656. April 9. Mary, d. of same.
1658. Aug. 15. Elizabeth, d. of same.
1660. Frances, d. of same.
1664. June 16. (Born) Jeane, d. of same.
1668. Mar. 2. Ann, d. of Thomas Codrington and Esther.
1675. Mar. 31. Mary, d. of M^{r} William Morgan, of Wells, dec^{d}, and Mary, his wife.

Marriages.

1582. June 18. John Batten to Ann Rogers, of Bradford. [The name *Batten* occurs in the register for nearly 100 years.]
1614. Dec. 14. Edward Goddard and Ann, d. of Rich^{d} Codrington, dec^{d}.
1623. Aug. 28. Robert Greenald* [Rector] to Joyce Crowther.

* For the strange inscription to his memory in Dodington Church, see vol. i., p. 433. He died Jan. 8, 1660, aged 82.

1623. Oct. 9. Mr Edward Donnilie, Gent., to Mrs Joyce, d. of Mr Richd Codrington, decd.
1636. Oct. 12. William Bucke, Gent., and Elizabeth, d. of Richard Codrington.
1650. Mar. 5. Mr Samuel Codrington, Esqr, and Jane, d. of John Codrington, of Codrington, Esqr.
1671. Nov. 21. Ann, d. of Samuel Codrington, the younger, decd, and Mr Joshua Browning, of Cowley.
1673. Nov. 24. William Morgan, of Wells, Somt, and Mary, d. of Mrs Joan Codrington, Relict of Samuel Codrington, decd.
1674. Sept. 16. Mr Edmund Roe, of Lymson [Lympston], Devon, and Mrs Elizabeth, d. of Mrs Joan Cn, Relict of Samuel Cn, the younger.
1675. Jan. 9. At Littleton, Robt Webb, of Marshfield, and Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Codrington.*
1678. May 2. Mr William Spoore, of Portbury, Somt, to Mrs Frances Codrington.
1687. Nov. 10. By Licence, Samuel Kinne and [?] Queenborough Hieron.†
1701. Sept. 15. By Licence, John Kington, of Bristol, Grocer, and Elizabeth Codrington.

Burials.

1593. July 28. Thomas Wilse, Clerk, [Rector] of Doddington.
1597. Feb. 15. John Coyde, Parson.
1613. Sept. 22. Richard Codrington, Esqr.
1635. July 9. Edward, s. of Samuel Codrington, Esqr.
—— March 23. Joyce [*née* Burlace], Relict of Richard Codrington, Esqr. [Will at Gloucester.]
1636. June 15. Elizabeth, d. of Samuel Codrington and Elizabeth.
1638. Nov. 2. Joyce and Ann, ds. of same.
1644. Jan. 18. Richard Codrington, s. of Samuel C., Esqr.
1657. July 14. Richard, s. of Samuel Codrington, Esqr, and Joan.
1663. Jan. 13. Samuel Codrington, Junior.
1673. Sept. 20. Joshua, s. of Mr John Browning.
1674. Jan. 13. Mr William Morgan, of Wells.
1675. Sept. 15. Thomas Codrington, [Lord and] Rector of Dodington [aged 43].
1676. June 7. Samuel Codrington, Esqr, Lord of the Manor. [Bence, 136.]
1677. March 30. Mary, d. of Mrs Esther Codrington, Relict of Mr Thomas C., some time Rector.
—— Sept. 11. Mrs Anne Browning, Widow. [Hale, 96.]

* Elizabeth, wife of Robert Webb, Gent., eldest d. of Thomas Codrington, of Dodington, Clerk, died April 15, 1705, aged 47.—*Marshfield Reg.*

† Samuel Hieron, Clerk, had been presented to the benefice in 1675 by Samuel Codrington. —*Par. Reg.*

1682. March 10. Mrs Jane Codrington, Widow.
1687. Feb. 24. Mrs Elizabeth [*née* Stephens], widow of Mr Samuel Codrington, Esqr [aged 82].
1698. Sept. 1. Mrs Esther Codrington [*née* Plummer], Widow, Relict of Mr Thomas Codrington.

Doynton.

Baptisms.

1645. Ash Wednesday. Edward, s. of Mr Thomas Symes and Amy, his wife.
1650. May 2. Robert, s. of Robert Wilkes, Rector.
1651. Oct. 12. Elizabeth, d. of same.
1653. Nov. 16. Henry, s. of Mr Thomas Symes.
1654. June 27. Beloved, s. of Robert Wilkes, Rector, born May 23.
1663. June 8. Walter and Richard, ss. of Thomas Harword.
1667. Aug. 27. Jane, d. of same.
1672. Aug. 29. Phillip, *d.* of Mr Henry and Mrs Ann Still.
1675. Jan. 8. Ann, d. of same.
1680. July 20. Mary, d. of same.
1687. Feb. 26. Richard, s. of William Symes, Gent., and Mary (posthumous).
1690. Oct. 16. Theodosia, d. of William Guise, Gent., and Dorothy.*
1691. Jan. 14. Jane, d. of John Meredith, Gent., and Mary.
1692. Feb. 5. Mary, d. of John Symes and Rebecca, of Bath.
1715. April 16. Silvestre, d. of John Still, Gent., and Martha.
1719. Sept. 25. John, s. of same.
1720. Dec. 1. Eliza, d. of same.
1721. Dec. 28. Ann, d. of same.
1725. April 3. Philippa, d. of same.
1730. April 28. Henry, s. of same.

Marriages.

1642. Oct. 8. Sir Jhon Seymour †to Mrs Alice Kitchen, Widdow.
1676. Jan. 15. Mr Samuel Truman [Trewman], Rector of Dyrham, and Mrs Ann Symes.‡
1677. Oct. 16. Mr John Butler, of Warminster, Wilts, and Mrs Sarah Redler, of this Parish.
1679. Oct. 28. Thomas Harris, of Bristol, and Katherine Syms.
1683. Jan. 29. Matthew Huntley, of Boxwell, Esqre, and Elizabeth Guise [? died Nov. 21, 1684], of Deinton [or Doynton].

* William Guise, Esq., *m.* Dorothy, dau. and heir of John Snell, Esq., and had, with a son, Henry Guise, Esq., of Upton St. Leonards, the above-named Theodosia, *m.* to Denis Cooke, Esq., of Highnam, near Gloucester.—Burke's *Baronetage.*

† For inscription to his memory, see Ellacombe's *History of the Parish of Bitton* (1881), p. 20.

‡ For inscriptions in Dyrham Church, see Bigland's *Gloucestershire*, vol. i., p. 535.

1692. April 28. John Symes, of Bath, and Rebecca Nichols, of Deinton.
1698. May 1. Poynties Fox, of Bitton, and Edith Luton, of Deinton.

Burials.

1580. April 1. Elizabeth Amys, Vid: Lady of the Manor of Doynton.
1640. Nov. 9. George Beeley, Rector.
1647. Feb. 19. Mary Seimore, wife of M^{r} Thomas Seimore.
1650. June 21. Robert, s. of Robert Wilkes, Rector.
1660. Dec. 24. John Langton, Gent., dec^{d} at Deynton, and was buried at S^{t} Nicholas, Bristol.*
1671. Sept. 19. Hester, d. of M^{r} Richard Ridley.
1677. Nov. 13. Robert Wilkes, Rector [for 37 years].
1678. Oct. 26. M^{rs} Alice Ridley.
1681. Jan. 3. Nathaniel, s. of Henry and Ann Still.
1682. Sept. 4. Ann, wife of Henry Still.
1686. Jan. 21. M^{r} George Wear [aged 40].
1689. June 15. Rebecca, d. of M^{rs} Wilkes, Widow [aged 14].
1690. April 22. Richard Ridley, Gent. [aged 62].
1694. Aug. 28. Henry Still, Gent.
1704. Aug. 28. Henry Still, Gent.
1713. Jan. 13. M^{rs} Ann Wilkes [aged 28].
1719. Jan. 19. Joseph Jackson, Rector [for 41 years].
1726. Aug. 27. Beloved Wilkes, Gent.
1731. Oct. 30. Poyntz, s. of Poyntz and Edith Fox.
1738. Oct. 26. Susanna, wife of M^{r} Francis Wilks, Minister of Berrington, Som^{t} [aged 78].
1744. April 6. M^{r} Francis Wilks, of Berrington [aged 79].
1753. April 22. John Still, Gent. [aged 76].
1758. Jan. 19. John Still, Gent.
1799. Feb. 26. Thomas Coker, Rector, aged 93, buried at Biceter.

DCCCXLV.—Lines by John Dorney, of Gloucester.—In the King's Library, in the British Museum, there is a volume of tracts, containing one entitled *Propositions from the Kings Majesty to his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax in two Messages from the Isle of Wight*, etc., London, 1647. Prefixed to it are these lines in manuscript:—

"Gloucester To Collonel Edward Massie
"Greatness of Spirit & a faithfull Heart
Lodging in thee & acting each his part
On my behalfe, attended with success
Vnparalleld, this story doth express

* Rudder, p. 406, gives the Latin inscription, in Doynton Church, to the memory of his widow, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Bridges, Esq., of Cainsham [Keynsham], Somerset, who died in 1702-3, aged 82.

Considering which deserved Loue affords
Ever to lodge thee in my cheife records
Still shalt thou live wth mee in fame sublime
Till that Eternity shall swallow Time
Exalting the prime Agent, whose great name
Retrives into it selfe all mortalls fame
"Decemb. 1st 1647 John Dorney
"Towne Clarke of Gloucester."

The above, which I found when looking for another matter, and which may interest your readers, are in Dorney's handwriting.

T. R. O'Ff.

DCCCXLVI.—The Collett Family.—(See No. DCXLVII.) The pedigree of a family of this name was entered at the Heralds' Visitation of Middlesex, 1663-4. Can your correspondent fill up the blanks in it, or give me any information about the family?

Thomas Collett, of Lechlade in Gloucestershire, Gent., by his wife ——, d. of —— Williams, of Cyrencester, had issue,

Thomas Collett, of Southley, near Witney in Oxfordshire, Gent., who by his wife Joane, d. of William Batson, of Highworth in Wiltshire, Gent., had issue,

Thomas Collett, of Chelsey in Middlesex, Gent., who by his wife Elizabeth, d. of Samuel Pretty, of —— in Rutland, Gent., had issue,

Thomas, Samuel, and Francis, who all died *s.p.*, and Thomas Collett, eldest son, and an only daughter Petra Katherina.

The arms and crest borne by this family were: *Arms*—Sable, on a chevron between three hinds trippant, argent, as many annulets, gules; *Crest*—A hind trippant, argent.

I have some notes from the Lechlade register relating to the family, which I will send to your correspondent if he will write to me.

W. C. Heane.

Cinderford.

This query having been submitted to the writer of the note referred to, the following reply has been received from him:—

I regret that at present I am unable to supplement the information given by Mr. Heane respecting the Collett family, whose pedigree is recorded in the Heralds' Visitation of Middlesex, 1663-4. I have many notes relating to the name, and am engaged in adding to my store. If I come across anything of interest, it shall be communicated.

J. C.

DCCCXLVII.—John Eyles, of Uley.—In Uley Church there is this inscription:—"Behind this Wall lyes the Body of John Eyles aged 91 years and y^{e} first that ever made Spanish Cloath in y^{s} p'sh To whose gratefull memory this Monument was erected by M. Bayly Gent of Wresden." Beneath it are the initials and

clothmark of John Eyles, with the date "1731." I shall be very glad of any clue to his family. Was he in any way connected with the Sir John Eyles and Francis Eyles, Esq., mentioned by STRIX in *Notes and Queries*, 6th S. vii. 268? Le Neve's *Knights* has some slight reference to them, and the name appears to belong to Gloucestershire and Wiltshire, where it may still be found. The Uley registers, which do not begin till 1668, have no reference to John Eyles—not even the entry of his burial—nor to any other person of the name. He was certainly living at Wresden in 1665, and seems to have devised that property to his nephew, Michael Bayly, afterwards mayor of Gloucester; but beyond the above, and the fact that he was married before 1684, I have as yet been unable to learn anything about his family.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

DCCCXLVIII.—THOMAS PURY, SENIOR AND JUNIOR.—The father was an alderman of Gloucester, which city he represented in the parliaments of 1640-53, 1654-55, 1656-58. In *Sarcastic Notices of the Long Parliament* (ed. 1863), p. 36, he is described as "first a weaver in Gloucester, then an ignorant country solicitor; had £3000 given him, and Mr. Gerrard's place in the Petty Bag, worth £400 per ann."

Thomas Pury, Junr., the son, was returned for Monmouth Town in 1646, in place of the Royalist William Watkins, disabled. *Sarcastic Notices* thus speaks of him:—"Son to the elder, in the first year of the Parliament, servant man to Mr. Townshend, an attorney of Staples Inn, Receiver of the King's Rents in Gloucestershire and Wilts, Clerk of the Peace of Gloucestershire, worth £200 per ann., and Captain of foot and horse."

Is anything further known of these two M.P.'s? Carlyle (*Cromwell Letters*, iii. 258) states that the father "took notes" of the Long Parliament. Have these notes been published?

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

DCCCXLIX.—JOHN GOOCH AND WILLIAM HAMONDS.—There was a John Gooch who appeared early in New England during the great emigration of the 17th century. He was at Wells, Maine, as early as 1650, where he lived seventeen years or more, till his death in 1667. He made his will 7 May, 1667, in which occurs the following clause:—"To son James, a parcel of land I bought of William Hamonds namely an orchard garden and house being in a place called Slymbridge (Co. Gloucester) in Ould England." He names wife Ruth, sons John and James, and several grandchildren, in this will, which was proved in court 12 July, 1667. He appointed "brother Will Hamonds" one of the supervisors of it, doubtless the person from whom he had purchased the Slymbridge property. Information concerning this Gooch and Hamonds, who were probably of Slymbridge, is solicited.

CHARLES E. BANKS,
Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. Assist: Surgeon, U.S.M.H.S.

DCCL.—Names with an "Alias."—(Reply to No. DCXLV.) The use of an *alias* was at one time far more frequent than is the case at present, when genuine examples are very rare. Clearly, whatever now may be the general opinion, there was formerly no necessary discredit attaching to the custom; and we have only to mention such well-known examples as the Gloucestershire families of Fifield *alias* Lowe, or Tyndale *alias* Hutchyns, to see that this was so. The older examples undoubtedly belong to a period when what is now a mere prænomen, the Christian name, was essentially a man's name, that by which he was commonly known to his friends and neighbours—a custom which is not even now-a-days extinct amongst the lower classes. But the limited number of these personal names which were available rendered surnames essential for distinguishing individuals. Hence it is easy to see that at a time when family designations were not so fixed as they now are, the same individual might often have an alternative surname given him by his neighbours. He may have been distinguished by the name of the place from which he came, or in the alternative, by his occupation, or even by some nickname. In any case, the result was an *alias*; he was described as *alias dictus*, otherwise called, according to the form commonly adopted in ancient documents.

It would be difficult to assign any one reason for the practice; in fact, the reasons for taking an *alias* must have been various. Sometimes, no doubt, illegitimacy may have suggested the use of an alternative surname; but there seems no good reason to think that this was the case with any considerable proportion.

Inheritance undoubtedly often led to the adoption of the *alias;* and this of course arose through the maternal family being the more important. Hence the son, and not infrequently the husband as well, adopted the mother's name, and became known by it, whilst retaining at the same time their patronymic as an *alias.* Our modern double surnames are really nothing more than a continuation of this ancient practice, with the substitution of a hyphen for the discredited word *alias.* With persons who now change their names, or add one to it, the modern custom is to obtain the royal license for the purpose, or, if the authorities will not grant the requisite permission (as is frequently the case when the motive for change is merely an individual whim), to do so upon their own authority, with the addition of an advertisement in a newspaper, or by a deed enrolled in Chancery. When the practice of obtaining royal licenses began I am not aware, but instances were common enough towards the close of the last century. Before then change of name doubtless rested on use and custom, and indeed even now the fact of a man's surname, or even his name or Christian name, is more a matter of reputation than of legal right. Anciently a connection with a good or important family, or the possession of their estates, was also marked by the assumption of the latter's coat of arms, with or without the adoption of the name.

The great house of Stanhope supplies an instance of this. A marriage with the old Nottinghamshire family of Longvilliers gave them their seat of Rampton, and they thereupon assumed the arms of that family, and continued to use them until the sixteenth century, when the Nottinghamshire property passing to an heiress away from the name of Stanhope, the next male representative discontinued using the arms of Longvilliers, and resumed the original paternal coat of Stanhope.

Another cause of the *alias* was probably supplied by the trade or occupation followed by the bearer; and there is reason to believe that this source of change of name is still occasionally to be found in operation.

The abbreviation of the surname, or a variation in its spelling or pronunciation, gave rise to another class of *alias*, though it may perhaps be open to question whether a slight alteration or difference of this nature is sufficient to constitute a true *alias*.

A desire to conceal the identity of the bearer, whether from good or bad motives, often gave rise to an *alias*, just as it does now-a-days with the criminal classes.

Another source of the *alias* is found in the case of foreigners whose unfamiliar names were corrupted into some English-sounding words, or were translated into the English equivalent. Thus we obtain Tradescant and Tradeskin, Oiseau and Bird.

A very marked feature in the ancient use of the *alias* was the persistence with which a family continued to be known for generations by an alternative surname, while in many cases it is difficult to say which ought to be regarded as the principal name, for sometimes in a register a family will be described by one name, sometimes by the other, and oftener by both together. Though the custom is now practically obsolete, yet it is worth noting that at Cam the instances of Hettle *otherwise* Addle, and Kepnee *otherwise* Capenor, are still in use.

A rough list of some of these double names may not be uninteresting to the genealogist, and will serve to illustrate the remarks already made upon the subject. Probably an inquiry into the history of some of the families might throw light upon the origin of the *alias*. It will be seen that most of the instances given are from Gloucestershire.

1602.	Rowland Bradshawe *alias* Harper (more commonly without the *alias* of Harper)	Cam.
1663.	Richard Bradshawe *alias* Harper	„
1585.	John Williams *alias* Jenkins ...	„
1588.	William Giles *alias* Chamberlaine	King Stanley.
——	William Waston *alias* Wathen ...	„
1590.	Edward Lewis *alias* Davies ...	Cam.
1509-34.	John Seburne *alias* Plummer	Wotton-under-Edge.
1591.	John Sebron *alias* Plomer ...	Cam.

1591.	John Allen *alias* Lyppiat ...	Cam.
1596.	William Westripp *alias* Heyward	King Stanley.
1598.	Thomas Guy *alias* Willettes ...	Woodstanway.
1694.	William Willets *alias* Guy ...	
1604.	James Evans *alias* Taylor ...	Cam.
1619.	John Wood *alias* Atwood ...	Woodchester.
——	William Jones *alias* Phillips ...	Cam.
——	William Gilbert *alias* Trafull ...	Leonard Stanley.
1625.	Thomas Shell *alias* Paine ...	Cam.
1627.	Thomas Jackson *alias* Boothe ...	Staunton.
1630.	John Mallett *alias* Mallack ...	Devon.
1660.	Henry Wood *alias* Webbe ...	Cam.
1677.	Mary Burnett *alias* Purnell ...	Eastington.
1694 (circ).	John Purnell *alias* Burnett ...	
1709.	Richard Bartholomew *alias* Smith	Tetbury.

The descendants of Sir Roger Fitz William, of Woodhall, Yorkshire, became known as Fitzwilliam *alias* Woodhall.

Other correspondents perhaps may be able to add some examples illustrative of this old custom.

W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L.

DCCCLI.—Robert Dinwiddie, Esq., Governor of Virginia.—(See Nos. DCCXXIII. and DCCXLIX.) The former of the two notes here referred to, has been reprinted in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. vii. 164), and the latter, with replies from two correspondents, may be found in the succeeding volume of the same periodical, pp. 13, 14. These communications contain many particulars of Governor Dinwiddie's family, which will, no doubt, prove interesting and useful to Mr. Brock in his projected memoir, but which need not be repeated in these pages.

Editor.

DCCCLII.—The Rev. Charles Jasper Selwyn, M.A.—(See No. DCCLXXVIII.) As an illustrative note to your account of the Rev. C. J. Selwyn I send the following. A copy of Dean Stanhope's edition of Bp. Andrewes' *Private Prayers* (London, 1730) came into my hands some time since, probably at an auction. On the reverse of the title-page is written—"Ch^{s} Jas. Selwyn of Blockley, Worcestershire, 1767"; and on the blank page before the table of contents the owner has written as follows:—

"20 June, 1794.

"This little Book, which has been my Companion and my Comfort in the severest hours of my affliction, I give, at my decease, to my deservedly beloved Daughter, Albinia Selwyn, not doubting but it will be to her, as it has been to me, her delight in Prosperity, and her solace in Adversity. May God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, bless her in the use of it. So most earnestly prays

"Her very affectionate Father,

"Ch^{s} Jas^{r} Selwyn."

The handwriting of this note is clear and firm. As Mr. Selwyn died on September 10th, it was penned within three months of his decease.

Wickham St. Paul's Rectory, Halstead. CECIL DEEDES, M.A.

DCCCLIII.—HENRY KINGSCOTE, A GLOUCESTERSHIRE WORTHY. —The Rev. Canon Nisbet has contributed to *Sunday at Home* (March 10, 1883) a kindly notice of Henry Kingscote, "the very model of a Christian gentleman," who died July 13, 1882, in his 81st year; and from it we glean these particulars :—

Henry Kingscote came of a good Gloucestershire stock. He was a limb of an old family tree, which for upwards of eight hundred years has grown, and still flourishes on the lands of Kingscote. The gift of William the Conqueror has never been taken from its owners, and measures exactly the same, acre by acre, as it did according to the record of the first Domesday book. Antiquaries may like to know something of the lineage of this ancient house. Eva, niece of William the Conqueror, married Robert Fitzhardinge, grandson of Sueno III., King of Denmark. Their daughter, Adeva, married Nigel Fitz Arthur, the grandson of Ansgerus the Saxon, and received as her dower the manor of Chingescote, which manor was confirmed to her son Adam de Kingscote by his uncle, Lord Maurice Fitzhardinge. The present owner is Colonel Nigel Kingscote, M.P. for West Gloucestershire, and nephew of him of whom we are writing.

Of many, it is needless to say anything respecting their personal appearance—whether it were mean or otherwise; his appearance, however, was so conspicuous from his unusual height (six feet five inches), his graceful figure, and handsome countenance, that it can hardly pass unnoticed. The readers of Plato will remember what stress he lays in the "Republic" on the importance of gymnastic exercises as a part of education. Henry Kingscote's earliest gymnasium was the hunting field. He rode to hounds before he was six years old. His next arena was the cricket ground, both at Harrow and at Marylebone. As was the boy, so was the youth. Field sports were his delight—for many years almost his occupation.

These pursuits of pleasure brought him into the society of some of the smartest and gayest of his day. He followed their fashions, enjoyed their company, and, as he afterwards admitted with regret, was a partaker with them in some of their sins and follies. He suffered for forty years more or less from frequent attacks of the gout, and used to acknowledge, what some are slow to admit, that he deserved it.

If he were trained at the stable door and by the covert side, he also frequented another and a better school, the wholesome lessons of which he never forgot—namely, those he learnt from a very pious and much-loved mother. Mrs. Kingscote was the intimate friend and connection of the "good Duchess of Beaufort" (as she was called). These ladies did not minister in public, or meddle

with things ecclesiastical, but they both spoke much on religious subjects, were associated in many good works, and, better still, lived very influential, religious lives.

His strong and sanguine faith was sorely tried by a chequered and eventful life, but like the sea-fowl, though often dashed with the spray of the billows, he was lifted above the storm and weathered the gale when many would have sunk. Being a "younger son" he went "into business." Better perhaps for him, if he had followed some other profession. His course in the City resembled one of his days across country; he rode well, made a large fortune, was very prosperous, but in the dark days of the commercial panic of 1848 his horse fell with him. He did not regain his wealth, but he did not lose his influence or his friends. Many people lose their "summer friends"—he used to say adversity had never lost him one, it had proved the value and worth of the many who rallied round him.

Though, as has been noted, his faith was of the simplest form, his works were many and varied. Distress of any kind always moved his generous heart. Hence it was that in 1843 he took an active part with Bishop Blomfield in founding the Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association. The object of this society is to place the funds which it collects at the disposal of the parochial clergy of London, to be distributed by them to the deserving poor, through the hands of district visitors, who by personal visitation have made themselves acquainted with their wants. The receipts of the society in the winter of 1880 amounted to £10,000.

In 1846, he used his influence, in conjunction with Mr. Spring Rice, amongst the merchants and bankers of the City to raise a fund of no less a sum than £500,000 for the relief of the famine which then devastated unhappy Ireland. The fund was administered under the presidency of the present Lord Overstone.

It was Henry Kingscote who first came to the rescue of our troops during the awful winter of 1854, by projecting the Crimean Army Fund.

It seems a sudden transition to pass from the Crimea to Canada, but there are also in the far West some who to the present day are indebted to the exertions of Henry Kingscote. By his good counsel and assistance the British and Colonial Emigration Society was formed in 1868. It proved of immense assistance to the numerous poor and unemployed families at the East End of London. Some 20,000 persons were by its instrumentality assisted to other fields of labour. The great mass went to Canada; and it has been ascertained that the people are doing well. It is complimentary to note that the Canadian Government, in its recent despatch on the subject of Irish emigration to Manitoba, adopts the regulations and recommendations of this Society.

A letter from a correspondent, an old clergyman in Australia, may be worth quoting. He writes thus:—"Your communication

took me back sixty years, when, from 1820 to 1826, we used to meet at Clifton, Lansdowne, Gloucester, and Kingscote, at our cricket matches through the summer. What a glorious life your uncle's was!—and he has gone to his reward. The memory of such a life is something to think on, and his example a more convincing evidence of the truth than any amount of sermons. You have reason to be proud of him." This kindly note from the antipodes illustrates that which is intended to be the point of this narrative, the consecration of manly vigour to the nobler aims of Christian enterprise. Charles Kingsley would have called it "muscular Christianity." St. Paul must have had before his mind's eye the type of a similar character, when he wrote of the "good soldier who endures hardness," the wrestler who "strives for the mastery," and "the husbandman who labours," and then is "the first to partake of the fruits." It is a wasted experience when a man does nothing better than follow a fox or bowl at wickets all his life. It is a noble thing when the lower energies of physical vigour are directed to the prize of a higher calling. GLOCESTRIENSIS.

DCCCLIV.—THE WILL OF JOHN CAMBER, 1496.—The annexed will has lately been discovered in the Probate Court Registry at Somerset House. It is of considerable antiquarian interest, since hitherto nothing has been known of John Camber, commemorated by a monumental brass placed before the altar in St. Andrew's Church, Sevenhampton, in this county: a person mentioned by Sir Robert Atkyns as the builder of the church; but as he died in the year 1497, this must have reference to the 15th century portions only. The brass has been fully described in No. 39 of Mr. Cecil T. Davis's interesting series of papers on the "Monumental Brasses of Gloucestershire," which have appeared in the *Gloucester Journal*; the inscription being as follows: "Hic iacet Joh'es Camber qui obijt vicesimo | sexto die mensis ffebruarij A° d'ni M° | ccccxcvij° | Cuius a'i'e p'piciet' de' amen." And the "Valor Eccles." (Hen. VIII.) recites that the parishioners of Sevenhampton were enfeoffed of a house, with close and dove-house, at Prestbury, to perform anniversary service (Feb. 26) for John Comber.

We may doubtless infer that Camber's domicile was at Worcester, and in the parish of St. Andrew, in that city; and that he was a merchant—a wool-merchant probably—whose journeys were frequent, and whose wish it was to be buried in the church of that parish "in which it should so time" him "to decease." His death occurring in the parish of Sevenhampton, his body was accordingly buried there, and the church was restored or beautified by his bequests, with the permission or aid of the prior and canons of Lanthony, to whom the church and rectory pertained. The central tower (the curious insertion of which the Rev. J. L. Petit speaks of as the principal feature of Sevenhampton Church,—see *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. iv., p. 108,—"with its western piers detached and strengthened

by flying buttresses from the piers to the corresponding angles between the nave and transepts") is of the period of Henry VII., and its erection or restoration may have been the work of Camber's executors. The Decorated window on the north side of the chancel contains fragments of stained glass, in which the initials "J. C." or "T. C." can still be traced, and in the quatrefoil, the device of a ram.

J. Melland Hall, M.A.

Harescombe Rectory, Stroud.

In Dei Nomine. Amen.

The xvth day of the moneth of September in the yere of our lorde m.cccc. lxxxxvj, I, John Combre, in my good and p'fitte mynde and in helthe of body, make my testament in this wise, ffurst, I bequeathe my soule to Allmyghte GOD, oure lady Saint Mary and to all the Hallowes of heven, and my body to be buried within that holy Churche in whatsoever Parishe it shall so time me to decease And I bequeathe to the same Churche werke that my body shalbe buried in, C^{s}.

Item, I bequeath to the Curate of the same Churche to pray for my soule, vj^{s} viij^{d}.

Item, I bequeath to every prest that shalbe at my Dirige and Masse at my burying, to pray for my soule, viij^{d}.

Item, I will that two honeste prestes that be qwere men to helpe the quere, be ordeyned by myne Executours, to sing and pray for my soule within the parish Churche of Saint Andrew in Worcester, by the space of ij yeres, to either of them vj^{li} by the yere.

Item, I bequeath to every maide that shalbe married within the Citie of Worcester within a yere after my decease, vj^{s} viij^{d}.

Item, I bequeath to the Friars Preachers of Worcester, to pray for my soule, xx^{s}.

Item, I bequeath to the Convent of Grey Friars in Worcester, to pray for my soule, xx^{s}.

Item, I bequeath to John Kemet myne auntes son, dwelling in Worcester, xl^{s}.

Item, I bequeath to William Kemet, lx^{s}.

Item, I bequeath to Elizabeth Tailo^{ur} myne auntes daughter, dwelling in Worcester, vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

Item, I bequeath to my cosyn Johane her daughter to her marriage, C^{s}.

Item, I bequeath to John Comber my servant, xl^{s}.

Item, I will that my moneth minde be kept within Saint Andrewes Church in Worcester, and that every Prest being at Dirige and Masse have vj^{d}; every parishe Clerk ij^{d}; and every other childe that may be at Dirige and Masse, j^{d}.

Item, I will that the same day ther be distributed amongst pore people, C^{s}, under this fourme, to every pore woman and childe, j^{d}.

The residue of my goodis not bequeathed I give and bequeath to Master Thomas Morton, Sir Richard Gardiner and Ser John

Sindithurst prest, to th' entent that they shall dispose hit after ther discretions and myndes for the welthe of my soule.

Item, to the saide Master Thomas and Sir Richard, for their laboures to be hadde a bought the same, I bequeath to every of them, C^{s}; And to the said Ser John, vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}. The whiche Master Thomas, Richard, and John, of this my Testament I make myne Executours, given the day and yere above saide.

The above written Testament was Proved before the lord [Archbishop] at Lamehithe, the 5th day of the month of May, Anno Dom^{i} 1498. Master Thomas Morton, Sir John Sayndihurste, Executours, and Master Ralph Hanneys, Proctor, approved. . . . Administration committed to the executours Thomas Morton & John Sayndihurste personally present, and to Sir Richard Gardiner, chaplain, in the person of his proctor. Sworn concerning the well & faithful administration of the same, and to exhibit a clear & full inventory and account about the time of the Feast of St. Dunstan the Bishop.

Regist: "Horne." 1496-9. fol. 21.
Probate Court, Somerset House.

DCCCLV.—Index to Monumental Inscriptions: Fishponds. —In the church, which is surrounded by a large burial-ground, there are nine mural inscriptions, of which literal copies have been taken (1883); and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death and the age in each case :—

1865.	Nov. 11.	Adams, Deborah, ...	89
1834.	Jan. 1.	Adams, Robert H., ...	84
1832.	Mar. 18.	Aust, Amelia,...	53
1838.	April 19.	Aust, Uriah, ...	62
1840.	Feb. 5.	Fothergill, Lieut. Joshua, ...	55
1878.	Sept. 27.	Fothergill, Sophia, ...	89
1843.	Dec. 23.	Goodenough, Matilda, ...	34
1854.	May 10.	Lawrence, Ann Amelia, ...	42
1862.	Aug. 26.	Lawrence, John Uriah Aust, ...	16
1848.	July 27.	Lawrence, Mary Ann Aust, ...	12
1838.	Sept. 19.	Lawrence, William Henry Aust, ...	0
1847.	Nov. 10.	Martin, Charles Penry, Gent., ...	65
1864.	Oct. 27.	Martin [*née* Stubbs], Frances, ...	70
1832.	April 17.	Martin, Alicia,	
1864.	Mar. 26.	Mirehouse, Rev^{d} William Squire, M.A., Incumbent, ...	73

There are also four stained-glass windows, with brasses, which are respectively inscribed :—

"To the glory of God, | and in loving memory of his servants, | Joseph C. Cox, M.D., & Charlotte, his wife, | who fell asleep | A.D. 1851 and A.D. 1865."

"In mem. Thomas Græme, Esq., | ob. 22 Sep., 1820, æt. 62."

"In mem. Mrs Margaret Harvie Vassall, | ob. 11 Nov., 1822, æt. 60."

"In mem. William Vassall, Esq., M.D., | ob. 13 Nov., 1845, æt. 64."

The inscription to the memory of Mr. Mirehouse is as follows:—

"To the beloved memory of | the Revd Wm Squire Mirehouse, M.A., | of Hambrook Grove, in this County, | Rector of Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, | Chaplain to H.R.H. the late Princess Sophia, | and for 44 years P.C. of this Church, | born 21st December, A.D. 1790, | died 26th March, A.D. 1864. | He was the twin son of the late | John Mirehouse, Esqre, of | Banjeston and Brownslade, Co. Pembroke, | and his wife Mary, sister of the late | Sir John Edwards, Bart., M.P., | of Plâs Machynlleth, Co. of Montgomery, | J.P. for the Cos. of Pembroke and | Gloucester, and for 22 years Chairman | of the Clifton Union. | Also of his three infant children, | Mary Brunetta Mirehouse, | Herbert Mirehouse, | William Mirehouse."

VIATOR.

DCCCLVI.—THE PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.—The Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings has undertaken to draw public attention, as far as possible, to the condition of all ancient edifices which are in danger of being destroyed; but the members of the Society have a very wide field to work in, and many such buildings must escape their notice. I think the correspondents of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* could do good service if they would endeavour to catalogue all such remains in their own county.

Of course parish churches, and the monuments in them, are now for the most part secure; but there are many fragments of private chapels, monasteries, and ancient farmhouses, which are in danger of destruction, and which the owners might consent to spare, if they knew that they were valued.

As an illustration of what I mean, though not in Gloucestershire, I may mention the chapel window in the farmhouse of Chapel in Pill, immediately above Pill, on the Somersetshire side of the Avon—a relic of the past which those who know it would be sorry to lose.

THOMAS ROACH, M.A.

All Saints' Road, Clifton.

DCCCLVII.—EDWARD H. BAILY, R.A., F.R.S.—This eminent sculptor, who died on the 22nd of May, 1867, aged seventy-eight years, was the eldest son of Mr. William Hillier Baily, of Bristol, and Martha, daughter of Edward Hodges, Esq. He was born in Bristol, March 10, 1788, and was educated at the Grammar School of that city. His father was a ship-carver, and displayed so much taste and ability in the production of ships' heads, that he attracted the notice and commendation of Flaxman. The business of the father doubtless awakened a love of art and of the beautiful in the

mind of the son, who, on leaving school at fourteen years of age, was placed in a merchant's office, with the view of following commercial pursuits. There he remained about two years, devoting his leisure hours to the study of the rudiments of art. A gentleman of Bristol kindly lent him a volume of Flaxman's designs in illustration of Homer, and gave him a commission for two groups modelled after Flaxman's conceptions. The same patron afterwards introduced him to Flaxman, who took him into his studio, and carefully watched over the improvement of his pupil, whose progress henceforward was rapid. In 1807 he gained the silver medal of the Society of Arts and Sciences; and in 1809 the first silver medal, and in 1811 the gold medal, of the Royal Academy, with a purse of fifty guineas; the subject for the gold medal being "The Rescue of Alcestis from Orcus by Hercules." At the age of twenty-four, Baily produced his "Eve at the Fountain," a work which added greatly to his reputation. In 1817 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy; and he became R.A. in 1821, being the only sculptor who attained that position during the presidency of Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Of Baily's chief works these may be specified—"Eve listening to the Voice" (a companion to his "Eve at the Fountain"), "The Graces," "The Fatigued Huntsman," "The Sleeping Nymph," and a colossal statue of Sir Robert Peel for Manchester. Among his many other works are the following—"Hercules casting Lycus into the Sea," "Apollo discharging his Arrows," and "Maternal Love;" statues of the Earl of Egremont, Sir Astley P. Cooper, Earl Grey, and H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex; and a monument to Lord Holland in Westminster Abbey. The statue of Lord Nelson which surmounts the lofty column in Trafalgar-square, is also by him.

The original of "Eve at the Fountain" is in the entrance-hall of the Bristol Museum and Library. There also may be seen a cast of "The Sleeping Nymph," presented by H. W. Franklyn, Esq.; a bust of Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A., by Baily, 1830; and one of John Bishop Estlin, F.L.S., 1856. In the same place there is a bust of Baily by his son-in-law, E. G. Papworth, 1869, with this inscription on the pedestal:—"Edward H. Baily, | born in the City of Bristol | March 10th, 1788, | died 22nd May, 1867. | The sculptor of 'Eve at the Fountain,' | a work | unrivalled in its combination | of grace and beauty, | and a monument of his | imperishable genius." In the Bristol Athenæum there is a full length cast of him, "from the original statue in the possession of John Neeld, Esq., M.P."

BRISTOLIENSIS.

DCCCLVIII.—JUDGEMENTS ON SABBATH BREAKERS, 1634 AND 1635.—A scarce pamphlet of 38 pages, written by "that worthy Divine, Mr Henry Burton," 1641, and entitled *A Divine Tragedie lately acted, or A Collection of sundrie memorable examples of Gods judgements upon Sabbath-breakers, and other like Libertines, in their unlawfull Sports, hapning within the Realme of England*

in the compasse onely of two yeers last past, since the Book [*of Sports*] *was published*, etc., contains the following quaint stories relating to Gloucestershire :—

"A Miller at Churchdown, neer Glocester, [in 1634] would needs (contrary to the admonitions both of his Minister in private, and generally in publike, yea and that very day, and of other Christian friends) keep a solemn Whitson ale, for which he had made large preparation and provision, even of threescore dozen of cheesecakes, with other things proportionable, in the Church-house, half a mile from his Mil, his musicall instruments were set forth on the side of the Church-house, where the Minister and people were to passe to the Church to Evening Prayer. When Prayer and Sermon were ended, the Drumme is struck up, the peeces discharged, the Musicians play, and the rowt fall a dauncing, till the evening; when they all with the Miller resort to his Mill; where that evening before they had supt, about nine of the clock on Whitsunday, a fire took suddenly in his house over their heads, and was so brief and quick, that it burnt down his house and mill, and devoured with all the greatest of all his other provision and houshold-stuffe. This is confirmed by sundry good testimonies."

"Vpon May Eve [1635] Thomas Troe, of Glocester, Carpenter, in the Parish of S. Michael, some coming unto him, and asking him, whether he would go with them to fetch the May-pole, he swore by the Lords wounds, that he would, though he never went more. Now whiles he was working on the May-pole on May day morning, before he had finished his work, the Lord smote him with such a lamenesse and swelling in all his limbs, that he could neither go, nor lift his hands to his mouth, to feed himself, but kept his bed for half a yeer together, and stil goes lame to this day; May 4, 1636."

"About a yeer since, 1635, in Ashton under the Hill, in the Parish of Beckford, in the countrey of Glocester, the Minister there, Mr. Blackwell, having occasion in his Sermon in the afternoon on the Lords day to reprove the prophaning of that day by sports, &c., as soon as the Sermon was done, a young man of that place used these words, 'Now Mr. Blackwell hath done, we'le begin'; and so taking the cudgels, playes with them; and at the second or third bout, he received a thrust in one of his eyes, that thrust it quite out, so as it hanged by, and could never recover it again."

J. P. E.

DCCCLIX.—Further Extracts from the Turkdean Parish Registers.—(See No. DCXCVII.) The following additional extracts, literally transcribed, may not be without interest to some:—

Baptisms.

[Earliest entry, 1572, under the title "Christeninges."]

1583. Katherin ffifeild, daughter of William ffifeild in y^e^ deane, was baptised July 27^th^, [anno] ut supra.

1583. Christian ffifeild, daughter of William ffifeild, was baptised November 28th, ut supra.
[The omission of "in ye deane" would seem to mark a difference.]

1604. Dorothy fferis, daughter of Mr John fferis, was baptised Maye xviiijth, ut supra.

1609. Mary Wake, daughter of Abraham Wake, Gent., was baptised September 24th, ut supra.

1612. William Taylor & Thomas Taylor, sonns of Anthony Taylor, were baptised November ye 5th, ut supra.

1629. Abigaiell Brookes, daughter of Thomas Brookes, was baptised March ixth, ut supra, nata 10 of february before.

1648. Elizabeth Brereton, the daughter of Mr Robert & Mrs Mary Brereton, was baptised October the seaventeenth, ut supra.
[Of the same parents, "ffranscis," 1652.]

— Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Lewis Jones, Clerke, was borne March the second, & baptised the twenty sixth day of the same, ut supra.
[Other children of the same baptized: Margaret, 1650; Sarah, 1651; Hanna, 1653; Elizabeth, 1654; Ann, 1656; Edmund, 1658; Charles, 1660; and William, 1662.]

1651. Ann Wheeler, the daughter of Mr John Wheeler, was baptised November the sixth, ut supra.

1654. Mary Harris, the daughter of Mr Nicholas and Mris Mary Harris, was borne January the third, & baptised the fifth of the same, Anno ut supra.
[Thomas, son of same, 1655, "was borne January 24th, & baptised the 25th of the same, Anno ut supra."]

1663. Annabella Rich, daughter of Mr John & Mris Ann Rich, was baptised May 14th, ut supra.

1665. Katherin Dewie, dagter of William and Katherin Dewie, Gent., was baptised Desember the first, ut supra.

1721. Thomas, son of Thomas Pain, Deceas'd, and Isabell, his wife, was baptiz'd March ye 11th.

1727. Elizabeth, daughter of Willm [and Elizabeth] Rutter, Baptiz'd May ye 29th.
[Other children of the same baptized: Sarah, June 11, 1732; Mary and Ann, November 18, 1735; Martha and Hannah, October 28, 1739.]

— Richard, son of Willm Bartholomew, Gent., and Mary, his wife, was Born May ye 6th, and Baptiz'd July ye 11, Anno Dom: 1727.
[Frances, daughter of the same, "born April ye 13th, and Baptiz'd Novr ye 17th, 1730."]

1744. James, ye son of George & Sarah Stanford, of Penn in Staffordshire, was baptized November ye 4th.

1765. Sept. 29th. Athne (supposed from Athena), Daughter of John & Sarah Humphries.

1784. May 9th. Francis, son of John & Sarah Humphries. pp. [What the meaning of these two letters, or of "P.", which frequently appear after this date?]

1795. June 19th. John, of John & Sarah Rogers, admitted of the congregation, baptd 31st May, 1789.

Marriages.

[Earliest entry, 1572, under the title "Weddinges."]

1572. Imprimis Walter Lapworth & Elin Lawrence, widdow, were maried the xiiijth day of October, ut supra.

1597 (?). Edward flesher & Alice biggs, late of little Cōpton [Compton], John Gardiner & Jone flesher, late of Adelstrop, being licenced from ye ordinarie, were married January 4th, anno spdicto.

1645. Thomas ffreeman and Ann Harbert, both of the p'ish of Northleach, were married wth an alicense (*sic*) in the p'ish Church of Turkedeane the 31 day of March, ut supra.

1653. The contract of matrimony betwixt Giles Blackewell, of Chedworth, & Mary Arkell, of this p'ish & county of Gloucest. both of them, was consumated the sixth daye of ffebruary, anno ut supra.

1682. Phillip Freeman and Rebecca Hatheway were lawfully maryed in this parish Church the 21° of October, 1682, their bans of matrimony being 3 times published in the parish Church.

1692. John Curtis & Mary, his wife, theyr Bannes of Marriage being thrice published in theyr respective parishes, upon March xxviijth, 1692.

1770. Thomas Smith & Martha Rutter, 4th Novr.

[Either the register of marriages was carelessly kept, or there were very few marriages in the parish. Total number of entries of such from the year 1572 to 1809, inclusive, 160.]

Burials.

[Earliest entry, 1573.]

1573. Walter Heynes was buried the 19th day of Aprill, ut supra.

1574. Alice Sheene, a vagrant, was buried the xvth day of June, ut supra.

1577. A child of Thomas Overburies yt was still born, was buried the xth day of May, ut supra.

—— A child of George Parsons was buried before it was christened at Church—in eodē Anno.

1580. John Abington, Gent., was buried the xth day of September, anno s'dicto.

1600. Ann Andrewes, daughter of Mr Andrewes, of Burton on the Water, was buried Maye 7th, ut supra.

1610. William Maiow & Jane Maiow were buried May 28: & 29, ut supra.
1614. Buried a poore vagrant old wooman April 12th, ut supra.
1630. Henry ffreeman & Susanna ffreeman were buried in Januarie, the same month as they were borne.
1653. Jane Brereton, the daughter of Mr Robert and Mris Mary Brereton, was buried the 21th of October, Anno ut supra.
—— Elizabeth and Hanna Jones, both daughters of Lewis Jones, Clerk, were buried, the first October 27th, ye second the 30th of the same month, Annoque ut supra.
—— Sarah Jones, daughter of Lewis Jones, Clerk, was buried November the 14th, ut supra.
1676. Henry ffreeman (ye Parish Clarke) was buried October 3rd, 1676.
1678. Robert Painter, Labor^{r}, was buried ffebruary 7th, 1678, and Affidavit was made before William Stratford, of ffarmcot, Esq., one of His Majestyes Justices of ye peace, that he was buried according a Late Act of Parliam^{t}, entituled an Act for burying Wollen only, ffebr 10th, 1678, by Elizabeth Curtiss & Margery Collis, & Antony Musto & Mary Smith were witness unto the swaring thereunto.
[This is the first entry of a burial in woollen.]
1689. John Humphrey, Jun^{r}, was buryed upon the xxiij^{d} day of December, 1689, in woollen onely, whereof an Affidavit was made by Mary Bradshaw upon the 29th of the same month, before Mr Ed: Owen, Min^{r} of Northleach.
1703. Mrs Elizabeth Price, wife of Mr Tho: Price, was buryed in woollen January ye 20th, $\frac{1702}{1703}$.
1707. Mr Tho: Price, vicar, was buried March ye 10th, $170\frac{6}{7}$.
1719. Mrs Margaret Dewy was buried in woollen August ye 20th. Certified ye 25th.
1731. Mr George Iles, late Vicar, was buried in woollen May ye 25, 1731.
1733. Mary Rutter was buried in Woollen Sept. ye 19th.
1743. Sarah Rutter was buried in Woollen July ye 17th.
[Another Mary Rutter was buried July 25, and Elizabeth Rutter August 5, in this same year.]
1757. H [enry] Massey, Vic^{r}. Obiit xix^{o} die mar: 1757, ætatis 58^{o}—sepult. N Leach.
[In the handwriting of his successor, Thomas Bowen.]
1758. Novem^{r} 11th, Betty Rutter was bury'd in woollen.
1774. May 31st, John Churchill Wicksted, Esq^{r}.
1777. Jany 31st, William Rutter.
1798. Jany 5th, Thos Bowen, Vic^{r}.

Turkdean Vicarage, Northleach. J. L. Tudor, M.A.

DCCCLX.—Gloucester and the Custom of "Borough English."—At the Gloucestershire Summer Assizes, 1883, the suit

of Gardner *v.* Gardner, involving the question of "Borough English" in the case of intestates, was tried before Mr. Justice Butt, and I senda full report of it, as it should, I think, find a place in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.*

JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.

Bicknor Court, Coleford.

The parties in this case were relatives, the plaintiff, Robert Henry Gardner, claiming to be entitled to a house and land in Park-street, Gloucester, in the possession of his uncle, Charles Gardner; and the defence was that the defendant was entitled to the property under the custom of Borough English.

Mr. Jelf, Q.C., and Mr. Stephens, for plaintiff; Mr. Powell, Q.C., and Mr. A. Young, for defendant.

It appeared that the property had belonged to Henry Gardner, who died in 1873, having had several sons. The eldest died before his father, but the youngest (the defendant) was alive at the time of his father's death, and at once took possession of the property, on the ground that it being in that part of Gloucester where the custom of Borough English prevails he was entitled to it. In December of last year (1882) the plaintiff came of age, and now claimed the property as being heir-at-law. Mr. Jelf having narrated the facts, said that as far as his client was concerned, it was a very simple case. The defence which he understood was to be set up was the custom known as Borough English, by which the right heir-at-law was set aside and the youngest son was entitled to succeed. If such a defence was made he should expect it to be proved strictly, and without leaving any inferences to be drawn or conclusions jumped at from the fact that any similar instance had happened in the neighbourhood. He should require the custom to be proved, and within a certain area. They must have clear evidence, not that it was an accidental following of any rule, but that it was a well-known and recognised custom extending to the place where the property in question is situated. Mr. Jelf then described the situation of the property, and argued that such a custom as Borough English ought not to over-ride the common law of the country.

His lordship said he had a sort of notion that the eldest son's right to succeed was merely a matter of custom, as Borough English was a custom for the youngest son to succeed.

Mr. Powell said he was anxious to come to the point. As he understood the matter it was, first of all, a question whether Borough English prevailed in the ancient city of Gloucester, and whether the locality in question was within the borough of the city.

After further argument, his lordship made an entry upon his notes to this effect:—"Agreed between counsel that the only question, except the question of mean profit, is whether the custom of Borough English prevails in this ancient city of Gloucester, and whether the premises in question are within that ancient city."

Mr. Powell said that when he received his brief, and learned from it that the questions at issue were whether the custom of Borough English prevailed at Gloucester, and if or whether Hare-lane was within the city, he looked to see who could have advised the bringing of such an action; for he felt confident there was not in Gloucester a resident attorney who entertained any doubt upon either question. As his lordship was aware, this was one of the most ancient cities in the kingdom. The ancient Britons erected their huts upon its site, and it became one of the twenty-eight cities which were founded in England previous to the Roman invasion. The Romans made the city a military station, and when the Romans left England the Saxons occupied the city as the capital of their kingdom of Mercia, and established in it their laws and customs. As early as the eighth century, and consequently long before the Norman Conquest, which introduced the feudal system, they were told by ancient chroniclers that it was "one of the noblest cities in the kingdom." For upwards of a thousand years the Saxon custom of Borough English had prevailed in this city. It had survived the feudal system which prevailed in other parts of England, the intestine struggles of the Plantagenets, the iron rule of the Tudors, the lawlessness of the Stuarts, and even the more ruthless hands of modern so-called reformers, and he ventured to think it would not fall before the attack of the present plaintiff. What the origin of the custom was, was lost in the darkness of antiquity. Many explanations had been suggested—some learned and others foolish, some grave and others ribald; but the fact that in Gloucester a man's youngest, and not his eldest, son was his heir-at-law, he had never heard disputed or doubted until Mr. Jelf came to tell them the contrary. He should be able to prove by reputation, by declarations of deceased persons, by the personal experience of old men and others now living, that such was the case, and then with equal ease and conclusiveness that the property in question was far within the city boundaries, and subject to the custom of Borough English. The boundaries of this city were as well known, as carefully marked, and as often perambulated as those of any other locality in the kingdom. Not only "the stones are alive at this day to testify it," but from time immemorial until a very recent period those stones had been beaten and the bounds perambulated periodically for the express purpose of keeping up the memory of the city boundary. There were those present in court who remembered and would testify when the doors of the Tolsey—the seat of the Corporation—were thrown open once a year, and the mayor with his mace and sword-bearers, and the cap of maintenance, which only the cities of London, York, Gloucester, and Lincoln were privileged to bear; its potent, grave, and reverend aldermen and common councilmen, and the happy blue boys, each of them with his peeled wand, marched forth and threaded the streets, lanes, and alleys, climbed the walls, swam the

river in two places, passed through the houses which had encroached upon the boundary line, and beat their sticks to pieces upon the boundary stones, each of which bore deeply cut into it the letters "C. G.," which remained to this day, and were supposed to mean "City of Gloucester." This could be proved by a hundred persons who had seen it themselves, and, what was more important, had heard of it from their fathers, and one and all of these would testify that the place where the property was situated was far within the boundary. He perceived by the statement of claim in this action that the property was described as a dwelling-house "situated on the north side of the city wall of the city of Gloucester, or the outer side of the said wall." Be that so; what had that to do with it? It was known that the walls of Gloucester were built by the Romans, and that they continued to occupy the same site, or nearly so, until Charles II. caused them to be demolished, because they had withstood the memorable siege by his father, which was the turning point of his fortunes. But did Mr. Jelf think that the walls of the Roman station at Gloucester were the boundaries of the city? The Romans left Britain about the middle of the fifth century, and the Saxons took possession of it afterwards. The Romans had no more to do with the custom of Borough English than their walls had. The Saxons came in and established the custom, which had prevailed ever since, and still prevailed; and should Mr. Jelf prevail on his lordship to set it aside, he would be introducing confusion into local titles that would be for the advantage of no one but the lawyers. He should lay before his lordship ancient maps, which would not perhaps be evidence of themselves, but which would be good evidence when he proved that they had always been received in past times, and were now received and acted upon as authentic maps of the boundaries of the city. There was no doubt that the boundaries of late years had been enlarged for parliamentary and municipal franchises, and it was by no means necessary for him to discuss whether the custom of Borough English was extended with those enlargements. He should think it was not. But Hare-lane, where this property was situate, had at all times been within the old boundary of the city. He should show his lordship that in the conveyances of this very property it was described as being in the city of Gloucester, and he should prove numerous instances in which property even further outside the Roman walls than the property in question had been dealt with and admitted by those interested in proving the contrary, to be within the boundaries of the city. He could not give a better illustration of this than the building in which his lordship was then sitting. The old Roman wall in that part of the city passed at a point near Berkeley-street, crossed the Westgate-street, went along the narrow street by which his lordship's carriage went to the Cathedral, and passed through the south porch, part of which porch was entirely built upon it. So far from the Shire Hall

being outside the city it required, he believed, an Act of Parliament to declare that all proceedings taken at the county assizes should be held to have been transacted within the county. As to the policy of such a custom of course they had nothing to do with that; but it could not be more impolitic—that is, worse for the public generally—than that a man's eldest son should have all his land if his father died without a will. Those who did not like the custom could easily avoid it by making wills and leaving their lands to whom they pleased; but as to the ancient custom which prevailed in Gloucester, the citizens said, as was said of old, *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari.*

Mr. Anthony G. Jones, J.P., who for about 45 years practised as a solicitor in Gloucester, was then examined by Mr. Powell. He said he knew the boundaries of the ancient city, and added: The boundary stone in the direction of the property in dispute is about 200 yards beyond it. I have heard from my father and other old people that the custom of Borough English prevails within and throughout the borough of Gloucester. I have had conversations with my father on the subject. He was 83 at his death, which took place 40 years ago. I was the youngest son, and my father told me that he had given instructions to Mr. Tom Smith to make his will, which was important, as if he died intestate I should succeed to his property in Gloucester, under the custom of Borough English. This conversation took place in or about the year 1832. I have never heard any professional man say that the custom does not prevail in Gloucester. When in practice, I was frequently concerned professionally in the conveyance of property in the city, and never knew the title of the youngest son of an intestate contested in such cases. The late Mr. D. Murrell, of Gloucester, timber merchant, had property at Pool Meadow, within the old borough, and at Rudford, outside the borough. He died intestate, and the youngest son took the property in Pool Meadow, and the eldest son the property in the county. The youngest son has since sold the property (I acting for him), and the title was accepted without hesitation. (The conveyance was produced, dated Jan. 23, 1877, and it recited the custom of Borough English). The late Mr. J. C. Wheeler had property between Worcester-street and Alvin-street, Gloucester, which descended to his youngest brother, the mother having died intestate, and it has since been sold and the title accepted. Halle and Pinnell's plan of the city, from a survey in 1780, has always been accepted as accurate. The property in question in this case is within the city, and subject to the custom of Borough English.

Cross-examined: I knew Mr. Wheeler's eldest son was living at the time the youngest succeeded to the property. I have never heard of a Norman wall round Gloucester, and do not know that the Saxons had the custom of Borough English, and that the Normans limited it within certain areas.

Mr. Jelf called the witness's attention to the plan of Gloucester given by Fosbrooke, and to Speed's map, but he said he did not use them for professional purposes. Mr. Jelf pointed out that according to the boundary as given in Speed's map the property in question is outside the city; and his lordship and the counsel on both sides then examined the map.

Mr. T. Taynton, solicitor in Gloucester for the past 35 years, said: I am aware of the custom of Borough English within the old city, both from my own experience and from knowledge, and I am of opinion that the property in question is within the boundary in which the custom prevails. I have been concerned for vendors and purchasers of property belonging to the late Mrs. Wheeler, which descended by the custom to the younger son, and the title was always accepted. I was concerned with some property in the Island, belonging to a Mrs. Hanman, who died intestate; and acting for the purchasers I required a conveyance from the younger son, and obtained it without any question.

Mr. Jelf admitted that this property is beyond the boundary he contended for.

Mr. Taynton put in the Boundary Commissioners' Report, 1832, containing a plan of the city, and said the property in question is well within the old boundaries there laid down.

Cross-examined: I have never known of cases of Borough English within the parts of the city added under the Reform Act of 1832.

Mr. G. F. Riddiford, solicitor, gave similar evidence, and instanced the case of the late Mr. W. E. Willis, of Northgate-street, who died intestate, and whose house went to the youngest son. That son not being of age, two guardians were appointed, and the property mortgaged, both with the sanction of the Court of Chancery. (The mortgage deed was produced.)

Judgment was given for defendant, with costs.

DCCCLXI.—Grant of the Benefice of Sevenhampton by Henry VIII., 1545.—I enclose the following translation of the grant of the benefice of Sevenhampton to William Berners and his heirs, after the plunder of Lanthony Abbey (Patent Roll, 36 Hen. VIII., pt. 13, m. 30-7, Public Record Office); it is interesting, and has not yet been published, as far as I am aware.

Harescombe Rectory, Stroud. J. Melland Hall, M.A.

The King to all to whom, &c., Greeting. Know that We, for the sum of One Thousand and Thirty pounds, fifteen shillings, and five pence, of legal money of England, paid into the hands of the Treasurer of Our Court of Augmentations of the Revenue of Our Crown to Our use, by our beloved William Berners, Esquire, one of the Auditors of the said Court, whereof we Acknowledge Ourselves to be fully satisfied and content that the same William

Berners, his heirs executors and administrators, be thereof exonerated and quit-claimed, By these Presents, of our special grace, certain knowledge, & mere motion, Have given & granted, and by these presents Do give and grant to the aforesaid William Berners all that our lordship of Hynton in the County of Gloucester . . . . . .

Also all that Our manor, Our messuage, and Our farm of Sevehampton alias Sevenhampton, And all that Our Rectory and Our Church of Sevehampton alias Sevenhampton, with all its rights, members, and all appurtenances, in Our said County of Gloucester, now or lately in the tenure or occupation of Roger Fowler yoman, or his assigns, lately appertaining and belonging to the Monastery or Priory of Lanthonye, near our City of Gloucester, now dissolved, and being parcel of the possessions thereof.

And the Advowson, donation and free disposition and right of Patronage of the Vicarage of the parochial Church of Sevehampton alias Sevenhampton, in the said County of Gloucester, lately to the said Monastery or Priory likewise appertaining & belonging.

And also all that Our wood and Our land called Prior's Grove, containing by estimation seven acres and a half, with appurtenances in Sevenhampton, in the said County of Gloucester, lately belonging and appertaining to the Priory of Lanthony, and lately being parcel of the possessions thereof.

Also, all houses, edifices, lands, tenements, meadows, grazings, pastures, ... wastes, gorse, heaths, tithes, oblations, obventions, and other profits, conveniences, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever, with all their appurtenances in Sevehampton alias Sevenhampton, in the said County of Gloucester, and elsewhere wheresoever in the same county, to the said Manor or Messuage or Farm of Sevenhampton and of the said Rectory of Sevenhampton, or to either or any of them in any mode belonging or appertaining, or with the same or either of them heretofore demised, let, used, or occupied, as being parcel or part of the same or either of them . . . . .

To have, to hold, & to enjoy the said Manors, Rectory, Advowson, Messuages, Tofts, Lands, Tenements, meadows, grazings, pastures, services, Tythes, Oblations, Obventions, and each and other all and singular premises, above expressed & specified with all their appurtenances, to the aforesaid William Berners, his heirs and assigns for ever, for proper purpose and use of the said William Berners, himself, his heirs and assigns for ever, To be held in free socage by allegiance only, as of Our Manor of Standysshe, in Our said County of Gloucester, and not *in Capite*, for all rents, services, & demands whatsoever . . . .

And further of Our more abounding grace We will and for Our heirs and successors do grant to the aforesaid William Berners to have the said Rectory and Church of Sevenhampton, and the said

Tythes, &c., as fully, and wholly, as the said last Prior [and the lords] of the late Priory of Lanthony ever held or enjoyed them . . .

In Witness whereof Ourself at Westminster the xxv day of March. [A.D. 1545.]

DCCCLXII.—Bishop Ellicott on the Origin of Sunday Schools.—An extract from *The Church and the Sunday School*, a sermon preached in Gloucester Cathedral, June 28, 1880, will make a good Note, and accordingly I send it :—It was a hundred years ago, just at a time when the future of our mother country seemed darker and more uncertain than at any other period of her long and eventful history ; just at the time that the great colony of America was paasing away from the sceptre of this kingdom ; just at that time, too, when the future of the lethargic Church of this country seemed as cheerless as that of the realm with which it was associated—it was at that darkest hour before the dawning of the day that God the Holy Ghost put it into the heart of a good layman and of a good clergyman in this city to realise, and, having realised, to seek to alter, the hapless state of ignorance and vice into which the poorer children both here and elsewhere had sunk —as it then seemed, beyond all hope of recovery. The thought—the true germinal thought—in the hearts of these good men was how, at any rate, they might save one day of the week, their Lord's day, from the saddest of all forms of profanation, profanation by the young—by them to whom the Saviour of the world had vouchsafed specially and outwardly to show His divine tenderness and love. This was the true germinal thought—and, at a time like the present, of attempted relaxations of the observance of the Lord's day, it is well to bring back such things to memory —this was the quickening thought, the Lord's day profaned by His own little ones, that stirred the sympathising Christian spirit of Robert Raikes and of Thomas Stock to do something, however little it might be, for the honour of their Lord and for the love they felt for the poor, neglected, castaway children of this cathedral city. This was the true beginning of all that followed. Two blended feelings, love for the Lord's day and love for His little ones, called out, if we may not say the first Sunday school, yet, at any rate, the first Sunday school that, by the mercy and favour of God, was permitted to be the seed of the whole blessed harvest that has followed. There had been similar movements just about this time, in this very county as well as elsewhere ; for the Holy Ghost was now vouchsafing to breathe again the breath of life into the Church of England, and the generation was fast passing away of which the modern historian can, we fear, say with sad truth, that the clergy that belonged to it were " the idlest and the most lifeless in the world." At Flaxley and at Dursley, in this diocese, at Catterick and Bedale, in the North Riding of

Yorkshire, at High Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, and probably in many another place of which the simple annals have never come down to us, this care and love for Christ's little ones on His own holy day had already begun to show itself, and to augment the warm stream of spiritual life that was now permitted to flow back again into the Church of this land. Our own city was but sharing in the mighty blessing that was then being vouchsafed to our country, and can rightly claim no priority in the period of receiving it; yet it can claim to have been, in the providence of God, the true source to which all that followed may, without controversy, be referred—the operative and, so to say, exemplary centre of the great spiritual movement which we are now commemorating. It can claim, and it does claim, to have numbered among its citizens two faithful men with whose honoured names the rise and development of Sunday schools will be connected unto the very end of time.

M. C. B.

DCCCLXIII.—Robert Dinwiddie, Esq., Governor of Virginia.—(See No. DCCCLI.) The first volume of *The Official Records of Robert Dinwiddie*, etc., has been published by the Virginia Historical Society, with an introduction and notes by Mr. Brock (Richmond, Va., 1883), and with great pleasure we direct the attention of our readers to it. The volume is highly interesting and valuable, and reflects no little credit on the editor, while the typography is all that could be desired. Prefixed is a good portrait of William W. Corcoran, Esq., for whom the MSS. were purchased in London, in 1881, and by whom they have been presented to the Society.

Having given in No. DCCXXIII. the inscription on Mr. Dinwiddie's monument in the parish church of Clifton, Bristol, it may be well to give here (from Mr. Brock's introduction, p. xvii.) the bill of funeral expenses, as a curious picture of ceremonials of the period:—

"Bristol, Augst 1, 1770.

"The Executors of Robert Dinwiddie, Esq^{r}, Dr. To Joseph Haythorne.	£	s.	d.
The Inside Coffin, lined,	1.	1.	0.
To a Lead Coffin,	6.	6.	0.
To a Superfine Shroud, whole sheets, Cap, Pillow, and Face Cloth,	3.	3.	0.
„ 5¾ yd^{s} rich black Sattin, at 12s.,	3.	9.	0.
„ Sattin Ribband,	0.	1.	4.
„ The Rev. M^{r} Taylor, p^{r} List Gloves,	0.	3.	6.
„ Clark and Sexton's, Do.,	0.	7.	0.
„ Crape Hatbands, Do., at 4s.,	0.	8.	0.
„ 2 Gentleman's Black Clokes, at 2s. 6d.,	0.	5.	0.
„ 2 Crape Hatbands, Do., at 4s.,	0.	8.	0.
„ 2 p^{r} Gloves, at 3s. 6d.,	0.	7.	0.

To 6 Underbearer's Clokes, at 2s. 6d.,	0.	15.	0.
„ 6 Crape Hat-bands, at 4s.,	1.	4.	0.
„ 6 p^{r} Common Gloves, at 1s. 6d.,	0.	9.	0.
„ 4 Coachman's Clokes, at 2s. 6d.,	0.	10.	0.
„ 4 Crape Hat-bands, at 2s. 6d.,	0.	10.	0.
„ 4 p^{r} Gloves, at 1s. 6d.,	0.	6.	0.
„ 5 Servant's Clokes, at 2s. 6d.,	0.	12.	6.
„ 5 Crape Hat-bands, at 4s.,	1.	0.	0.
„ 5 p^{r} Gloves, at 1s. 6d.,	0.	7.	6.
„ Dressing 4 Mules [? Mutes], at 5s.,	1.	0.	0.
„ 4 Clokes, at 2s. 6d.,	0.	10.	0.
„ 4 Crape Hat-bands, at 3s. 6d.,	0.	14.	0.
„ 4 p^{r} Gloves, at 1s. 6d.,	0.	6.	0.
„ 6 p^{r} Wom's Black Kid [Gloves], at 2s.,	0.	12.	0.
„ A Compleat Set of Feathers for the Hearse and 6 Horses,	3.	3.	0.
„ Velvet Covering for y^{e} Hearse and 6 Horses,	1.	16.	0.
„ Black Cloths to cover 8 Horses,	0.	8.	0.
„ 2 Stools and Stool Cloth,	0.	2.	6.
„ The best Velvet Pall,	0.	5.	0.
Paid for Brass Plate and Engraving,	1.	11.	6.
P^{d} 6 Men for bringing down the Corpse,	0.	6.	0.
„ 2 „ at the Custom House,	0.	5.	0.
„ for Carriages,	3.	10.	0.
„ Braun [*sic ?*],	0.	2.	0.
„ the Clarke of Clifton,	3.	15.	6.
	£46.	5.	4.
4 p^{r} Shamey Gloves, at 3s. 6d.,	0.	14.	0.
P^{d} the Carpenter for the use of the Board, and assisting to lay out y^{e} Corpse,	0.	5.	0.
	£47.	4.	4.

Jos. Haythorne."

[Labelled]

"My Father's Funeral,
Rebecca Hamilton."

Mr. Dinwiddie's death had been announced in the *London Chronicle*, July 28 to 31, 1770, in these terms:—"On Saturday last, died at his Lodgings in Clifton, Bristol, Robert Dinwiddie, Esq^{r}, rather submitting to the weight of years (being upwards of eighty) than to the many infirmities with which human nature is most commonly assailed. In early life he was appointed Collector of the Customs in the Island of Bermuda, and at the time when the Situation of the revenues in the Carribee Islands were in great

disorder, he was sent, charged with the Commission of Inspector there; his uprightness, integrity, and abilities in the execution of this trust, procured him the place of Surveyor-General of the Customs in the Southern district of North America, and as a further reward of his faithful services, he was, in the year 1750, appointed Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Virginia, over which he presided with great reputation many years, until he obtained leave to retire from the weight of public business; his conduct and behaviour in the several stations of his public and private life, gained him universal reputation and esteem, and as he was ever ready to give assistance to the distressed, so he always gave it with a Sincerity and Chearfulness that became an honest, good heart; in short, he was a good man, and a good Christian."

His elder daughter soon after died unmarried, and was buried in the old parish church of Clifton, near the remains of her father, with this inscription to her memory, as given by Mr. Brock:—"In the chancel vault | of this church are deposited the remains of | Elizabeth Dinwiddie, | who dyed October 11th, 1773, aged 35 years. | She was daughter of the late | Robert Dinwiddie, Esqr, | Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, by Rebecca, his wife. | As a dutiful daughter, | a most affectionate sister, | a sincere and generous friend, | she was esteemed through life and deeply lamented | by all who knew her. | The virtues of a Christian adorned her character, | and shone most conspicuous at the hour | of death, | which she met with a calmness and fortitude | worthy of her piety. | This monument, sacred to her memory, | was erected as a tribute of the most tender | and lasting affection | by her sister, | Rebecca Hamilton."

EDITOR.

DCCCLXIV.—GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S.—George Ormerod, Esq., of Sedbury Park, Gloucestershire, and Tyldesley, Lancashire, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., etc., died at Sedbury Park, near Chepstow, October 9, 1873. Author of *The History of Cheshire*, he was well known for more than fifty years as one of the most accomplished and learned of archæologists. His celebrated work (3 vols. fol.) was published in 1819, and is considered to be one of the most important of our great county histories. * Mr. Ormerod, who represented a junior branch of the family of Ormerod of Ormerod, was born October 20, 1785, the only child of George Ormerod, Esq., of Bury, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Johnson, Esq., of

* Of this grand history, which may be classed with Baker's *Northamptonshire*, Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, Eyton's *Salop*, Surtees's *Durham*, Raine's *North Durham*, and a few more, a second edition, revised and enlarged by Thomas Helsby, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, has lately appeared, which is intended to be bound in three, although it virtually consists of six volumes. In 1875 Mr. Helsby brought out his first number, and in 1882, after nearly eight years' labour, the eighteenth, which completes the work. It is characteristic of Ormerod, as one has justly remarked, that he discarded all unproved and conjectural speculations, laying his foundations on the trustworthy materials enumerated by Dugdale, "Records, Leiger-Books, Manuscripts, Charters, Evidences, Tombes, and Armes"; and Mr. Helsby has followed on the same lines, with the greater advantage of the numerous sources of information now patent to the historical inquirer in the many printed records of the national archives.

Tyldesley. He was educated at Brazenose College, Oxford, and early showed his taste for heraldry and topography. He married, August 2, 1808, Sarah, eldest daughter of John Latham, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., of Bradwall, Cheshire, and by her (who died April 11, 1850) had seven sons and three daughters. GLOCESTRIENSIS.

DCCCLXV.—"NOMINA VILLARUM," 9 EDW. II.—Returns were made for the proposed Scotch wars, as ordered by the Parliament held at Lincoln, which directed that one man at arms should be raised from each township. Few original rolls exist: that for Gloucestershire is transcribed in the Harl. MSS., No. 2195; and the returns are printed in the *Rolls of Parliament*. The following is, I think, well suited for insertion in your pages.

Harescombe Rectory, Stroud. J. MELLAND HALL, M.A.

County of Gloucester.
Hundred of Wiston.

TOWNSHIP	LORDS THEREOF
Wittenhurst	Earl of Hereford
Morton	Adomar de Valence
Stanley Regis	John Giffard
Stanley S^{ti} Leon^{di}	William de Wauton John de Gloucester Johanna de Berkeley
Froucester	Abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester
Frompton	Isabella quæ fuit uxor Rob^{ti} fil. Pagani William de Bolesdon
Salle	Abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester Godfrey de frethorne
Estynton	Hugo de Awdeley
Stonehouse	Margareta de Neville
Longney	Abbot of Pershore Prior of Great Malvern
Hardwicke	Abbot of St. Peter's Gloucester Robert de la ffelde
Haresfield	Prior of Lanthony John de Bohun Herbert fil. Johannis
Hoglinge	Abbot of St. Peter's Gloucester John Spylemon

DCCCLXVI.—REMARKABLE USE OF EXCOMMUNICATION IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.—In the *Archæological Journal* (1846), vol.

iii., pp. 343-47, there is a notice of an original document, then the property of C. J. Pocock, Esq., of Bristol, and now belonging to G. F. Lees, Esq., of Cambridge House, Westbury-on-Trym, which, as the writer observes, exhibits a remarkable instance of the use made of the terrors of excommunication in the thirteenth century. The employment of such an instrument on many important occasions, and also as an ordinary means of enforcing obedience to the ecclesiastical authorities, was common enough; but not so, to find it, as in the present case, introduced by express stipulation as a sort of penalty into a private transaction of inconsiderable moment. In what follows, the remarks of "W.S.W.," the writer of the article, have been freely quoted.

Hawisia de Wygornia (*i.e.*, of Worcester) was wife of Peter de Wygornia, and in all probability resided at Bristol in their stone house near All Saints' churchyard, at the date of this document, the feast of St. Edmund the King, 1254. She seems to have been desirous of confirming a grant made by her husband to Richard de Calna (Calne, in Wiltshire) of a piece of land near the churchyard, in which she and her husband were interested: probably it was her inheritance, held by them in her right. To effect the confirmation in the then state of the law, either her husband must have joined her in a species of conveyance called a fine, which had not been long employed for such purposes, and was in fact a compromise, with consent of the court, of a suit against the husband and wife, commonly fictitious, by acknowledging the land in question to be the property of the plaintiff, who was in reality the person to whom it was to be conveyed; or, if a custom existed at Bristol, similar to what there was in many cities and towns, and a remnant perhaps of Anglo-Saxon law, her husband and herself might have accomplished the same object by a deed acknowledged by them before the mayor or other proper officer, whose duty it would have been to ascertain, by enquiring of her apart from her husband, whether she was a free agent in the matter. In either case, however, her husband must have concurred; but from some cause, whether unwillingness, absence, incompetence, or what else does not appear, he was not a party; and therefore she could not by legal means confirm the grant. Her own deed would have been a nullity, a married woman not being able so to bind either herself or her heirs. It required therefore the ingenuity of a lawyer and an ecclesiastic to devise a substitute for a legal instrument. The expedient resorted to, and which was carried into effect by the document above-mentioned, was this: a deed was prepared whereby she in terms confirmed her husband's grant exactly as she might have done if she had been a widow; and then, instead of the usual warranty of the land against herself, her heirs, and assigns, which would have been of no avail as she was married, she, by a very elaborate clause, a curious example of formal composition in that age, subjected herself, her heirs, and assigns to excommunication by the dean of

Bristol* for the time being, with lighted candles and the ringing of bells, in all the churches of Bristol, in case she or they disturbed Richard de Calna, his heirs, or assigns, in the enjoyment of the land: and for the observance of this she pledged herself by oath to Gilbert, then dean of Bristol, and Stephen de Gnohussalo (Gnoushall), then vicar of All Saints. This deed was sealed, in the presence of several witnesses, by Hawisia, the dean, and the vicar.

The following is a copy of the document, the contracted words being rendered in full :—

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Hawisia, uxor Petri de Wygornia, salutem in Domino: Noverit univeritas vestra me concessisse, et hoc presenti scripto meo confirmasse, Ricardo de Calna omnem donacionem et concessionem quam dictus Petrus de Wygornia, maritus meus, eidem Ricardo fecit de quadam parte terre illius in villa Bristolli juxta Cimiterium Omnium Sanctorum, que quidem pars terre continet in longitudine quatuor decim pedes a terra nostra ex parte occidentali usque ad terram ejusdem Ricardi de Calna ex parte orientali, et undecim pedes in latitudine inter domum nostram petrinam ex parte boreali et terram nostram ex parte australi, Habendam et tenendam totam dictam partem terre cum pertinenciis sibi Ricardo de Calna, et heredibus, et assignatis suis, adeo libere et quiete prout carta, quam dictus Petrus de Wygornia, maritus meus, inde dicto Ricardo fecit, melius et liberius protestatur: Promisi etiam pro me, et heredibus, et assignatis meis per bonam stipulacionem, quod nullus nostrum dictum Ricardum, heredes, vel assignatos suos aliquo tempore futuro super tota dicta terra vel aliqua sui parte inquietabit vel molestabit coram aliquo judice: Quos si inquietaverimus contra dictam meam promissionem, concessi pro me, heredibus, et assignatis meis, ad simplicem denunciacionem dicti Ricardi, heredum, vel assignatorum suorum, sine juramento vel alia probacione eorundem, et sine aliqua vocacione mihi, heredibus, vel assignatis meis facienda, et sine aliquo strepitu judiciali, quod Decanus Bristolli, qui pro tempore fuerit, nos omnes et singulos nostrum publice et sollempniter candelis accensis et pulsatis campanis in omnibus ecclesiis Bristolli excommunicari faciat, et denunciari ut excommunicatos ab omnibus arctius evitandis donec a dicta inquietacione cessaverimus, una cum omnibus dampnis et expensis dicto Ricardo, heredibus, vel assignatis suis, quas occasione ejusdem inquietacionis fecerint, a me, heredibus, vel assignatis meis refundendis; quas simplici verbo dicti Ricardi, heredum, vel assignatorum suorum concessi declarari: Et subjeci me, heredes, et assignatos meos sponte et pure jurisdictioni et cohercioni dicti Decani ubicunque fuerimus ad dictam excommunicacionem in personas nostras fulminandam cum

* The present deanery of Bristol was created by Henry VIII. The dean here mentioned was probably Dean of the Christianity (court Christian) of Bristol. Barrett, in his *History of Bristol*, p. 451, gives a document, partly in the original Latin and partly translated, relating to the Kalendaries in All Saints' parish, and dated about 1318, wherein "Robertus Hazell, rector ecclesiæ de Derham et decanus Christianitatis Bristolliæ," is mentioned, and in the translated part he is called Dean of Bristol.

opus fuerit: Et ne contra predictas promissionem et stipulacionem venire presumamus, affidavi in manus dominorum Gilberti tunc Decani Bristolli, et Stephani de Gnohussalo tunc Vicarii Ecclesie Omnium Sanctorum Bristolli, qui una cum sigillo meo presenti scripto sigilla sua apposuerunt. Actum Anno gratie M° CC° L° quarto circa festum Sancti Eadmundi Regis. Hiis testibus, Paulo de Corderia, Martino de Corderia, Roberto Pikard, Adamo Snel, Waltero de Monte, Reginaldo Golde, Willielmo Halye, Johanne de Templo, et aliis."

The seal of Hawisia, which is the middle one, is a pointed ellipse, and upon it the device of a flaming star (or a star with wavy rays) above a crescent. On the dean's, which is also a pointed ellipse, is a bird resembling a crow; and on the vicar's, which is round, a human head. The three are of green wax, those of the dean and vicar being perfect.

The excommunication to which Hawisia agreed to submit, was of the more formidable kind; for there were two. One merely excluded from the rites of the Church; while the other not only had that effect, but was pronounced with more affecting solemnities, and prohibited all dealings and intercourse with the excommunicated person.

The peculiarity in the form of the instrument may be to some extent accounted for. In the twelfth century a great contest commenced between the secular and ecclesiastical authorities. Among other things in dispute was a practice, which had sprung up, of the ecclesiastical courts assuming to take cognizance of contracts, and to enforce the performance of them by excommunication, where the contracting parties had sworn to observe them, whatever may have been the case where there was not an oath. This the secular courts firmly, and at length successfully, resisted. The reader will find as much probably as he will be anxious to learn upon the subject in Hallam's *View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, vol. ii., pp. 310 *et seq.* The practice was based on the doctrine of the spiritual courts, that they act *pro salute animæ*; and the prevention of injustice and perjury, particularly the latter, was alleged as justifiable ground for their interposition. This contest was continued, with more or less energy, till after the date of the above document, though the ecclesiastical tribunals had some time before been driven from many of their positions. A great effort was made on their behalf by Archbishop Boniface, who issued his canons and constitutions in 1258, and afterwards there was an appeal to Parliament, but without success; and the statute or ordinance, intituled "Circumspecte agatis," and commonly referred to the thirteenth year of Edward I., shows within what limits their authority was then reduced. However, contracts concerning lay-fees, *i.e.*, in popular language, the lands of lay persons, were never brought under their cognizance; therefore this case was clearly out of their general jurisdiction; and hence the endeavour to give the

dean a special jurisdiction and coercive power by means of an express stipulation, and an oath for the observance of it. This was a contrivance which, after all, would have proved unavailing if the lady had sought the protection of the common-law court; and an apprehension of this, no doubt, induced the framer of the instrument to provide so carefully that she should submit to be excommunicated on the bare allegation of Richard de Calna that he had been disturbed, without oath or other proof being required, and without any judicial fuss (sine aliquo strepitu judiciali). EDITOR.

DCCCLXVII.—CURIOUS LEGAL BLUNDERS.—A correspondent wrote as follows in *Notes and Queries* (3rd S. ii. 145):—A gentleman high in the old Exchequer Bill Loan Office told me that when the bill was in Parliament for building the famous bridge at Gloucester, there was a clause enacting that the Commissioners should meet on the *first Monday* in every month, "except the same should fall on Christmas Day, Ash Wednesday, or Good Friday." The blunder as to the two last is palpable, and a moment's reflection would show that Christmas Day can never fall on the *first* Monday of the month. My informant added he had been told that the mistake actually passed unobserved, and now stands in the act. Can this be so?

Another correspondent replied, p. 198 of the same volume:—In the legislative enactment for building the bridge at Gloucester, the extraordinary mistake specially indicated by "A.A." does *not* exist, although the act affords a plentiful crop of analogous blunders. The act is the 46 Geo. III., cap. 45 (Local), and is "for the taking down and rebuilding the bridge across the river Severn at Gloucester, called the Westgate Bridge, and for opening convenient avenues thereto." The only part of the act that bears on the matter in question is section vii., which provides for the meetings of the trustees in the following terms:—"And be it further enacted, That the said trustees shall meet at the 'King's Head Inn,' in the said city of Gloucester, on the second Monday next after the passing of this act, between the hours of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, and two of the clock in the afternoon, and proceed to carry this act into execution; and in case none of the said trustees shall attend such meeting, then such meeting shall be and be deemed to be adjourned to the next day (Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and any day on which divine service is ordered by authority to be celebrated, only excepted, and then to the next day), and so *toties quoties* until a sufficient number of trustees shall attend at such meeting to act in the execution of this act, or until a trustee or trustees shall attend, so as to adjourn such meeting," &c. It would seem difficult to surpass this in the way of legal blundering. Thus, it will doubtless not be apparent to non-legal minds, how that can be a meeting of trustees whereat "none of the said trustees" attend; nor how "such meeting" is to be adjourned, if

there is nobody present to do so, "until a sufficient number" attend, "*or* a trustee or trustees" adjourn it anew. Neither is it obvious how Sunday can be the next (subsequent?) day to be excepted; unless we suppose that every day from Monday to the end of the week had been got rid of as a *dies non* from want of attendance, and that by successive adjournments of meetings where nobody was present Saturday had been reached; in which case we might say of the exception—*Cela va sans dire.* Laxity of language is, however, characteristic of our "statutes at large;" and the "coach-and-four" of Lindley Murray, or even a Manchester omnibus, might career through their grammatical construction as freely as the famous four-in-hand of Daniel O'Connell could be driven through their legal meshes.

C. T. D.

DCCCLXVIII.—Lord Northwick's Collection of Pictures.—As is well known, the late Lord Northwick's celebrated collection of pictures, etc., was sold by auction, and scattered far and wide, in the year 1859; and Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham, some time after became the repository, as it still is, of the literary treasures of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. The following account of a visit by Dr. Waagen, Director of the Royal Gallery of Pictures, Berlin, taken from his *Treasures of Art in Great Britain* (4 vols. 8vo., London, 1854-57), vol. iii., pp. 195-212, will no doubt prove interesting to many:—

This mansion [Thirlestaine House], belonging to Lord Northwick,* is close to the town of Cheltenham. I was able to give but one whole day to the inspection of the 800 pictures it contains. Unfortunately this aged nobleman, whom I had known in 1835, not only as a zealous patron of art, but as one of most catholic taste, and who had most kindly invited me to visit him, was absent. The housekeeper, however, permitted me the free enjoyment of the pictures, which are placed not only in the stately gallery erected by his lordship, but also in a suite of apartments. The reputation of this collection, and the impression it produces on the mind, are injured by two circumstances—the first is, that the majority of the pictures, bearing high-sounding, but too often erroneous, names, are either badly restored, or in themselves insignificant works; and the second, that, with the exception of a few rooms, pictures of the most various times and schools are mingled together in the most arbitrary way. The number of those friends of art who have either time or patience to work their way through the whole collection, and discover what is really valuable, is very small, and a superficial view can only lead to an unfavourable opinion. But whoever, like myself, spares neither trouble nor time in the inspection will find himself richly rewarded. I noted down no less than 200 pictures, some remarkable, and some very beautiful, of all schools and periods. As Lord Northwick still continues to make additions to the

* This nobleman, noted for his liberal patronage of the fine arts, *d. unm.* January 20, 1859, when he was succeeded by his nephew, the present peer.

collection, which leads to fresh changes of position, I feel myself justified in classing those I selected according to schools and periods, the more so as this arrangement places the collection in the most favourable light. In the case of many of the pictures, I was obliged in the absence of all catalogue or inscription to name the master according to the best of my judgment. I may remark in general, that there are few collections in England which contain so many estimable pictures of the Italian school of the 15th century. There are also some specimens of the Netherlandish school of the same time.

[In pp. 196-211 there are many particulars of pictures classed under the various schools.]

Besides these (as Dr. Waagen further remarks, p. 211), there are many other pictures of great merit of the English school, which I have no space to enumerate. Lord Northwick possesses admirable objects also in other styles of art; for instance, a case containing miniatures, of which he has a rich collection: some of them are of great beauty, and, above all, a man's head by Holbein. Also a fine collection of enamels, in which many well-known pictures are faithfully rendered. Other cases contain engraved gems, stones, with some beautiful antique cameos in sardonyx; for instance, a Triumph of Bacchus, and a Venus Victrix. His lordship has also a collection of antique Sicilian coins; the specimens are of rare beauty. Finally, the mansion and garden are decorated with a large number of statues, statuettes, and busts, in marble and bronze, among which are casts of various celebrated antique statues; for instance, the Diana of Gabii. The elegant furniture in the rooms corresponds with the higher decorations of art, and the freshness and cleanliness with which everything is preserved increase the agreeable effect. In Northwick Park, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh, another seat belonging to this nobleman, many hundred pictures are also to be seen, comprising much that is interesting; but as I understood that the principal specimens had been gathered together in Thirlestaine House, and an expedition to Northwick Park would have occupied much time, I was obliged to give it up.

CHELTONIENSIS.

DCCCLXIX.—THE HON. CHARLES HOWE.—I have a copy of a 12mo volume, entitled *Devout Meditations: or, A Collection of Thoughts upon Religious and Philosophical Subjects,* "by the Hon^{ble} Charles How, Esq.," 3rd ed., Edinburgh, 1761; and I wish to ascertain some particulars of the author and his publication. Burke, in his *Extinct and Dormant Peerage,* 2nd ed., London, 1840, states that Mr. Howe was fourth son of John, first Baron Chedworth, and that he "died a bachelor in 1640" (which, if the date is correct, must have been before the birth of his father!); and in Sir Egerton Brydges' ed. of *Collins's Peerage,* vol. viii., p. 141, it is likewise mentioned that he (the "fifth" son) "died

unmarried"—which, as we shall see, is a misstatement. He was born in Gloucestershire in 1661, and died in 1745; and his book, which was very popular for a long time, and has been reprinted, is duly noticed by both Watt and Lowndes, but, strange to say, not in Bohn's enlarged edition of the *Bibliographer's Manual* of the latter. A paper by S. H. Gael, Esq., entitled "Stowell House and Park," has been printed in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society* (1877-78), vol. ii., pp. 47-52, but it throws no light upon my inquiry.*

The first edition appeared (? in what year) without the author's name, which was prefixed for the first time to the second edition, published in 1752. In a letter from George Mac Aulay to Archibald Mac Aulay, Esq., Lord Conservator, dated May 23, 1752, and printed in the volume, this statement appears:—"When this work first appeared, it was proposed to have the author's name prefixed to it; and now, that a second edition is become necessary, and that you, Sir, and several other men of good judgment, particularly your friend Dr. Young, [whose letter likewise is published], so well known to the world for learning, piety, and genius, have given it as your opinions, that to be known for the author of such a work, would add reputation to any name, I have desired that it may be done. And, as the public now know to whom they owe this performance, it has been thought just, that they should also know to whom they owe the publication of it. The manuscript came to my late dear wife, as executrix to the author, her grandfather, with whom she lived, from her infancy, to the time of his death. And it is evident, from the work itself, as well as from what has been said in the advertisement to the first edition, that he intended it for his own private use. . . . . I have, at your desire, carefully compared the printed copy with the original manuscript in my possession, and corrected it in several places; which, I hope, will be of some advantage to this edition."

The advertisement referred to is as follows:—"The following work was only intended for the private use of the author, as appears from his first Meditation; and, during his lifetime, no body saw it. After his death, being in the possession of his granddaughter, a gentleman [Mr. Archibald MacAulay], nearly related to her by marriage, read it, and being greatly pleased with it himself, obtained a copy of it, and her permission to publish it, judging that it might be of good use in an age wherein serious things are but too much neglected by all ranks of men. The author himself, who attained to the age of 84 years, was a gentleman of good fortune, and of a considerable family, which has been enobled in several of its branches. He was born in Gloucestershire (tho' his family was of the shire of Nottingham) in the year 1661; and during the latter end of the reign of King Charles II. was much at court. About

* Mention of some members of the family is made in "The Parish Registers of Hampnett and Stowell," in No. CCLXI., but not of earlier date than 1704, in which year Lady Annabella Howe, Mr. Howe's great-grandmother, was buried at Stowell.

the year 1686, he took an opportunity of going abroad with a near relation [? his name], who was sent by King James II. ambassador to a foreign court. The ambassador died, and our author, by powers given him to that effect, finished the business of the embassy. He had the offer of being appointed successor to his friend in his publick character: but disliking the measures that were then carried on at court, he declined it, and returned to England; where he soon after [? in what year] married a lady of rank and fortune [? her name, etc.]; who dying in a few years, left behind her an only daughter [? to whom married]. After his lady's death, he lived for the most part in the country; where he spent many of his latter years in a close retirement, consecrated to religious meditations and excercises. He was a man of good understanding, of an exemplary life, and chearful conversation."

Reference has been made to his first Meditation (more properly called "The Author's resolution"), and with it this notice must conclude:—"I do here purpose, by the grace of my good God, (which I most humbly beg that he will be pleased always plentifully to afford me,) to write down some Meditation or Reflexion, as often as I can conveniently, from this time forward; and that for these two reasons: First, to oblige myself frequently to enter into a serious contemplation of the great God, and of the most proper means to render myself acceptable to him. And next, that, by the help of these Meditations and Reflexions, I may be able to make a judgment of the state and condition of my mind for the time past, and to compare it with that of the present, in order to make my life as uniform as is possible in all virtue; for which I most humbly beg the assistance of my gracious God."

Where was Mr. Howe buried? and is there any inscription to his memory?

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

DCCCLXX.—ADVERTISEMENTS REGARDING THE SMALL POX, 1756-58.—(See No. XCIV.) The following, taken from the *Gloucester Journal*, are given in continuation, with the name of place and date of publication prefixed to each. C. T. D.

Tetbury, March 2, 1756.—Whereas it has been reported, that the small pox has for some time past been so prevalent in the town of Tetbury as to render it unsafe for persons who have never had that distemper, to attend its markets, we think it necessary to give publick notice, that by the care of our Overseers all persons, as soon as it was known they were infected, were put into an house, about half a mile distant from us, provided for that purpose, in which they were continued 'till they could be brought home with safety; so that in fact there was never any danger of the distemper's being given to anyone that came to the town upon business out of the country. And we give farther notice, that there is not one person in the whole parish that has not been recovered from the

distemper, and removed out of the house, almost, if not quite three weeks; so that our parish is in all respects as healthy as it has been for many years past. In witness hereof we have subscribed our names this 20th day of February, 1756.

John Wight, Vicar.
John Ledgingham, } Churchwardens.
Nath. Saunders, }

Newent, March 30, 1756.—This is to certify, that the small pox, which for above a year past has raged in this town and neighbourhood, is now entirely ceased. Witness our hands,

James Griffiths, Vicar.
James Richardson, } Apothecaries.
Gilbert Jones, }
William Roston, Churchwarden.
Cornelius Draper, Overseer.

Wotton-under-Edge, Oct. 5, 1756.—Mr. Huntridge, Surgeon, in Wotton-Underedge, Glocestershire, begs leave to acquaint the publick, that he is now fitting up his Small Pox House at Tiely, a mile and an half distance from the town, for the reception of patients to be inoculated; which patients will be admitted on the most moderate terms. N.B. The great success that has attended his inoculation for 16 years past is well known in the neighbourhood, he having inoculated last spring 446, out of which four only died; and he never had one die by inoculation before. *** An apprentice is wanted.

Wotton-under-Edge, Oct. 26, 1756.—Notice is hereby given that the small pox is entirely discharged from this town and parish. Witness our hands,

William Taswell, Vicar.
Richard Fryer, Mayor.
Thomas Austin, } Church-
Philip Dauncey, Jun., } wardens.
Robert Purnell, } Overseers.
Samuel Wallington, }

Gloucester, March 21, 1758.—Whereas it was unanimously resolved by the Grand Jury of this city, at the last assizes, to have presented all persons whatsoever, who had received, entertained, or lodged any stranger, brought into this city on purpose to be inoculated with the small pox; but, having the strongest assurances given them by all who had been concerned in so doing, that they would offend no more, the said resolution was then dropped: This is to give notice to all manner of persons who shall hereafter offend in the like case by entertaining, receiving, or lodging such strangers, as well as those who shall be actually guilty of inoculating them, within the liberties of this city, that they will be proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the law.

Cirencester, April 18, 1758.—At a meeting of the principal inhabitants and tradesmen of this town [March 23] it was

unanimously agreed to give this publick notice to the several dealers in corn, and farmers, who have advertised that they intend to meet at Pimbury-Park Corner, and at Perrot's Brook, on the days in such advertisements mentioned, during the time the small pox is in Cirencester, or to that effect, That if such persons in particular, or any others, do, at such meetings, act contrary to any of the statutes now in being for preventing the forestalling of markets, &c., they will be prosecuted as the law directs. ☞ Proper agents will be appointed to attend such meetings, for the detection of every offender.

Stow-on-the-Wold, May 9, 1758.—Whereas a notion prevails amongst abundance of people in the country round about, that the small pox is very much in our town, we, the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor of the said place, do testify and declare that it has been only in four houses for a year past, and those long since cleansed; and that now there is but one child (and that in the Pest-House remote from the town) down in it. Given under our hands this 28th day of April, 1758.

Richard Hippisley, Rector.
Tho. Corbett, Francis Adams, } Churchwardens.
Tho. Hookham, J. Pitman, } Overseers.

Cirencester, June 27, 1758.—Whereas the small pox is greatly upon the decline in this town, and must in a short time be entirely over, there being but few people remaining to have it, this is therefore to give notice, that whoever shall presume to bring any person or persons, from any distant place or places, into this town (not belonging to this parish), having the small pox, or in order to have it here, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

George Hill, William Lawrence, } Churchwardens.
William Hillier, John Pearce, Daniel Bowly, Edmund Tempeny, } Overseers.
William Wilkins, Tho. Arrowsmith, } High Constables.

Tewkesbury, July 25, 1758.—Whereas the small pox for some time past hath raged within this borough, this is to certify that the said borough is now entirely clear of that distemper.

John Havard, Samuel Jeynes, } Bailiffs.
H. Jones, Vicar.
John Spilsbury, John Terret, } Apothecaries.
Thomas Mews, Tho. Waldron, } Churchwardens.

W. Clarke,
Tho. Williams,
Tho. Smith,
John Woolams, } Overseers.

Winchcomb, Sept. 26, 1758.—We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do certify that the small pox, which lately raged amongst the inhabitants of the borough of Winchcomb aforesaid, is now entirely ceased; and that not one person has had the said distemper within the said borough, for the space of two months last past. Witness our hands the 20th day of September, 1758.

John Tayler, Vicar.
John Preston,
John Merryman, } Churchwardens.
Philip Breaks,
Benjamin Allen, } Overseers.

Cirencester, Dec. 5, 1758.—The Ministers, Officers, and Apothecaries of the town of Cirencester certify to the publick, that the small pox, which some months ago prevailed all over the said town, after being confined to a single house or two for many weeks past, is now entirely ceased, and that they are well assured no person now has it in the said town, or has had it for some considerable time.

S. Johnson, Minister.
George Hill,
W. Lawrence, } Churchwardens.
James Blount,
S. Rudder, } Constables.
Edm. Tempany,
D. Bowly, Jun.,
Wm. Hillier,
John Pearce, } Overseers of the Poor.
G. Holder, Apothecary and Surgeon.
Rob. Hall,
Tho. Coleman,
Jos. Byam, } Apothecaries.

N.B. The other Apothecaries were not in town at the signing of this advertisement.

DCCCLXXI.—Strange Epitaphs.—(See No. CCCCXXIV.) The following are given as curious, but not for imitation:—

Winterbourne Church.

"Here lyeth the body of Mathew Bvck, Esq^{r}, who deceased the 17th of Sept., A^{o} D^{mi} 1631.

"Although the subject of these fatall Rymes
(This Mathew) liu'd in th' Custome of the times,
Reader, thou must (like him) beefore thou diest,
Leave the worlds Custome for to follow Christ:
And then his Censure shall shutt vp thy Storie,
Hee that did rise to Grace shall rise to Glorie."

Ashton-under-Hill Church.

This is supposed to be for one of the Sambach family :—

"Reader, what needs a Panegyrick's Skill,
A Limner's Pensill, or a Poet's Quill;
They are but miserable Comforters,
When badd ones die, that paint their Sepulchres;
And when the Life in Holiness is spent,
The naked Name's a Marble Monument.
To keep from rotting, Piety and Almes
Doe farr excell the best Ægiptian Balmes:
Then, whosoe're thou art, this Course is safe,
Live, live thyselfe, both Tombe and Epitaph.
"Amoris ergo posuit I.S.
"April 8, Anno Dom. 1651."

Aston Blank Church.

"In memory of Samuel, the son of Joshua Elyott, Clerk, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter unto Edward Aylworth, of Aylworth, in the County of Gloucester, Esq. He died Aug. 1st, 1667. She died Jan. 17, 1672.

"The Lord hath called Samuel hence,
Who Joshua did succeed:
He feasteth now on Joys divine,
Who here his Flock did feed."

Sandhurst Church.

"Philippus Winston de Willington's Court, Gen., obijt 14° Augu., Anno Salutis 1672, ætatis 70.

"If of afflictions patience is the Crown,
And to endure is to excell:
There's few deserve a conqueror's renown
More than th' entomb'd within this cell.

"If charity is preacht ye gospel Sum,
And to be Christian is to love:
Scarce any ere the name did more become
Then the blest soul hence fled above."

Oldbury-on-Severn Church.

"Here lyeth the body of Richard Adams, of Rockhampton, Gent., the youngest sone of Richard and Ann Adams, his first wife, who departed this life the 8 of Feb., 1678.

"Here lieth the Glory of Adam's pious Son,
Not Cain, but Richard, whose Thread of Life is spun:
He lived beloved, and died much lamented,
His age but Forty, yet with death contented."

Rodmarton Church.

"Here lyeth the body of Mary, the daughter of John Coxe, Gent., decd, and wife of George White, Gent., who departed this life the 12th day of November, 1693.

"Heavens grant it to the world no ill presage,
Here lyes intomb'd the Phœnix of her age;
The best of wives, friends, neighbours, children, mothers,
That liv'd lesse to her selfe then God and others."

Kempsford Church.

On a monument to the memory of Thomas Pyndar, Esq., his wife Elizabeth, and Reginald Pyndar, Esq., their son, who died 1721-59:—

"As their Memorials have one Stone,
So were their Hearts intirely one:
Whose Virtues could this Stone relate,
Or could'st thou, Reader, imitate,
This Stone all others would excell
In speaking, Thou in doing well."

Slimbridge Church.

"In memory of Robert Awood, Practitioner of Physick, of Frampton-upon-Severn, and Elizabeth, his daughter. She died Jan. 21, æt. 7. He Jan. 27, æt. 58. A.D. 1734.

"Here lies a Father with his Offspring dear,
Joy of his Heart, and Solace of his Care.
She fresh in Years, & tender in her Frame,
Wither'd and fell by Febris' wastful Flame.
The Parent, anxious to allay the Fire,
Unguarded, stricken, did near her expire.
Oh gloomy State of Man! when void of Fence
Not Virtue stands, nor yet can Innocence!
But sure the Good awaits a better Lot;
A Child of God's can never be forgot."

Stinchcombe Churchyard.

"John Yeatwell, of Forbridge, died 20th July, 1845, aged 20.

"Kind reader, stay, and drop a friendly tear,
Since neither age nor sickness brought me here:
Kicked by a horse, still whilst in my bloom,
I thus was hastened to an early tomb,
Where in soft slumbers I shall rest in peace,
Till waked in joys, which never more shall cease."

Prestbury Churchyard.

"I need hardly add," writes the Rev. John Baghot-De la Bere, Vicar of Prestbury, by whom it was inserted in the *Guardian*, March 3, 1880, "that this inscription is not of recent date:"—

"Behold this silent grave, which doth embrace
A virtuous wife, with Rachel's lovely face,
Sarah's obedience, Lydia's open heart,
Martha's good sense, and Mary's better part."

DCCCLXXII.—Longevity in Gloucestershire.—I was interested some time ago in an announcement in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, made on apparently conclusive evidence, that one of the inhabitants of the village of Hempsted had died after having seen the ninety-ninth anniversary of his birthday; and I hunted up from a file of the same paper the records of the departure of some old inhabitants of this county and city. I must say that I do not accept as absolutely true some things that are stated in those records, knowing how easily in such matters errors may be made; I reproduce them as affording curious reading, and they may be taken with as many "grains of salt" as are needed to suit the palate of each particular reader.

Mr. G. W. Counsel, who died in 1843 at the advanced age of 85, writes thus in his *History of Gloucester*—"All cities and towns are celebrated more or less for general salubrity, but, without being suspected of indulging an unfounded partiality, it may justly be said that there are circumstances attached to Gloucester which will justify such an opinion. From its elevated situation (except at the extremities), which raises it above the fogs of the surrounding meadows; from the strong current formed by the violent running in of the tide, which brings with it a portion of sea-breeze, and prevents stagnation of vapours and moisture; from the excellence of the water, which either rises from springs within the town, or is conveyed by pipes from Robins Wood-hill; and other causes not easily enumerated, such kind effects are produced that no disease is known peculiar to the situation, nor epidemical fevers, which often spread mortality in other places. It is worthy of remark that in the most confined situations in the city, viz., Leather-bottle-lane and the Magdalen-entry, there are two old women now residing and in perfect health (Elizabeth Yates and Sarah Bower), the first of whom is 104 years of age, and the other 102. In the suburbs of the city Mr. Jackson died a few years since at the age of 104, and his neighbour, *Dame Smith*, aged 100. The vergers of our Cathedral have, as far back as can be traced, lived on an average to be upwards of eighty years of age. When Bishop Warburton was enthroned, he was shown the Cathedral by two vergers, who were so remarkable for their superannuated appearance that he addressed them in the following words: 'Gentlemen, I suppose you have been here ever since the Reformation!' Mr. Thos. Bright, of Longhope, an ancestor of Mr. Bright, the present master of the workhouse, died at the patriarchal age of 130 years!"

This book was published in 1829, and I can find no other record of the death of Mr. Thomas Bright, appropriately of *Longhope*, at the doubtful age of 130 years, or of the death of Sarah Bower; but the death of Elizabeth Yates is announced in the *Chronicle* of Nov. 8, 1834. The writer, after quoting the statement of Mr. Counsel, says—"The above-mentioned Elizabeth Yates departed this life on Thursday last, in the 110th year of her age. She

retained her faculties until within a day or two of her death; and what is extraordinary, had scarcely a wrinkle in her face, and several of her teeth remained perfect."

On the 25th Feb., 1837, the death was announced of a somewhat remarkable old man, though not a centenarian, at Painswick. This is his story as told in the newspaper—"Died on the 17th inst., at Painswick, aged 89, William Cook, who for nearly seventy years filled the situation of gravedigger in that parish. During that period he provided graves for nearly double the population of the parish, having dug, or caused to be dug, the extraordinary number of 6,267 graves, and in that time he also provided graves for seven of the parish clerks"—thus showing, apparently, that duty in the burial-ground is more conducive to long life than duty in the church.

In July, 1839, there was held a centenary celebration of George Whitefield's preaching on Stinchcombe Hill, and among those who attended was one James Poulstone, who claimed to be 102 years of age, and said that he had been carried by his mother to the hill at the time Whitefield held his service there!

In August, 1864, Elizabeth Hill, one of the inmates of the almshouse at Wotton, passed away, and this was the story told in connection with her—"We have this week to record the death of 'the oldest inhabitant' of this neighbourhood—Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, better known as 'Nurse Hill,' who died at the new almshouse at Wotton on Monday. Had the deceased survived until St. Thomas's-day next (Dec. 21) she would have attained the rarely equalled age of a hundred and four years! Her husband, a labourer, died some years ago at the Kimbrose Hospital at the age of one hundred years. With the exception of sight, she retained her faculties well up to the time of her death. Twelve months ago she could sew and read, and only about a week prior to her death she was talking to another inmate of the almshouse of her friends who were dead, and remarked that she had been a long while in this world, but she hoped to have a better place—*when her time came!*"

On the 19th Sept., 1868, a Mrs. Ann Cross, said to be in her 103rd year, and for whom was claimed the distinction of being the oldest inhabitant of the county, died at Hardwicke, and this paragraph, evidently written by some local correspondent well acquainted with the old lady and her story, was published on Sept. 26—"Nanny Cross, as she was usually called, was baptised at Norton, as the register shows, 98 years ago; but there is good reason to believe that she was four years old when christened, and had therefore attained at her death the age of 102. Her memory was singularly clear, and her recollection of her age at her marriage, and the comparison of her age with those of her contemporaries long since dead, all incline us to believe the more advanced age to be the correct one. She suffered from no illness, but during the last few days became gradually weaker, though she retained almost complete possession of her faculties till within a few hours of her

death." In this instance I think the existence of a centenarian has been as fully and satisfactorily established as it can be.

The next is of a doubtful character. On Oct. 13, 1868, a correspondent wrote to the *Chronicle*—"Mr. Richard Purser, of Cheltenham, died on Tuesday, and was in his 113th year. He was born at Redmarley, but had been in Cheltenham a great many years. Until within the last few weeks he was able to walk two or three miles a day with the aid of a pair of crutches. The old man might be constantly seen sitting on the public benches about the town in fine weather. I dare say many visitors to the town may remember 'the old man with white hair,' as he was called. He was very fond of sitting in the College-road looking at the boys at play in the College play-ground."*

In 1877 Mary Limbrick, said to be a centenarian, died at Maisemore, and though the evidence of her exact age was rather shaky, there is no doubt that she was near, if not quite, fivescore; and Maria Knight, stated to be 101 years old, died in Gloucester a short time afterwards.

Rare, then, as the instances may be, I think it is pretty clear that occasionally people do attain the age of one hundred years.

As showing instances of long life afforded by this county, and respecting which there can be no cavil or doubt, I may mention the following:—The Rev. Dr. Warneford, the Church benefactor, died in 1855, aged 92 years; Lord Northwick, founder of the famous Cheltenham Picture Gallery, died in 1859, aged 89; Lord Fitzhardinge died in 1867, aged 80; Archdeacon Timbrell, 67 years rector of Beckford and 40 years archdeacon of Gloucester, died in 1865, aged 98; Sir John Wright Guise, Bart., died in 1865, aged 80; the Earl of Ellenborough died in 1871, aged 81; Mr. Ellis Viner, the oldest county magistrate, died in 1874, aged 92; and William Sandilands died in Tewkesbury in 1867, aged 90; he was the last survivor of the men who carried Lord Nelson from the deck of the Victory after he had received his death-wound.

At the election of an inmate of the almshouse at Wotton in December, 1875, of the 17 applicants five were aged 72 years, one 73, and one 78. In the present day we are told so much as to what we should eat, drink, and avoid, that it is hard to select a diet which some controversialist is not at once eager to prove to be poisonous. So, too, with employments: doctors and other are ever warning us, "Avoid sedentary and in-door occupations, or you won't live half your days." It is a rather curious comment on this that of the seven applicants for the almshouse whose ages I have enumerated, three were tailors and two were shoemakers, the most aged of all the men being one of the latter trade.

Gloucester. JAMES H. BILLETT.

* For particulars of Richard Purser's pretended centenarianism, see No. CXV., where Mr. Thoms' opinion of the claim has been quoted.

DCCCLXXIII.—The Honourable Lady Mary Farmor.—In the rare funeral sermon "preacht at the Funeral of the Honourable The Lady Mary Farmor, Relict of Sir William Farmor, Baronet, who died At London the 18th day of July, 1670, and was Buried the 5th day of August following at Eston-Neston in Northamptonshire, by John Dobson, B.D., Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen Colledge in Oxford," 1670, there is the following account of her parentage :—

"She was the youngest Daughter of four, of Hugh Perry, Esquire, Alderman of London; a person sufficiently known at Wootton-Underedge in Glocester-shire, the place of his nativity, for a chargeable Aquæ-duct, for a Free School and Hospital both of his own erecting and endowing: and famous in the City for the great Offices he bore; which a goodly monument in St. Bartholomews by the Exchange had to this day preserved, but that a savage Fire was as unmerciful to the Tombs thereof, as Cambyses was to the Sepulchres of Egypt.

"The place of her Birth was the great City: and this also the School of Her education, in the Family and under the eye of the Right Honorable the Lord Newburg, then Chancellor of the Dutchy, who in his love and care was indeed the second Father to the Children as by marriage He was become a second Husband to the Mother."

When she was about fifteen years of age she married "the Honourable Henry Nowel, Esquire, second Son of the Lord Viscount Campden, a person that was her match both in the temper of his mind and in the measure of his fortune." Shortly after her marriage the house they were in "was besieged by the Enemy." This gave her an opportunity of showing "as well Her courage as Her love," and "she did not fail to assist in what was possible for her to do, but even melted Lead and made Bullets for the use of the Defendents." In spite of their courage the Garrison had to surrender, "the Chaldeans prospered, and this surrender of Luffnaw was the beginning of her sorrows." "There followed the plunder of the House, and the imprisonment of its Owner; the Wife fell sick of the small-pox, which disease occasioned her miscarriage of a Child almost ripe for the World; the sight of this Child became infectious to its Father: and to compleat her unhappiness he quickly died of that distemper." "Her days had hitherto been but very few, and these few very full of troubles. Such a series and succession there was of these, (being both Maid, and Wife, and Widow, a Mother and yet Childless, and all within the compass of one year,)" &c.

She remained a widow for three years, and then married her second husband, and had a numerous family, of whom six were living at the time of her death. She lost her second husband whilst her children were very young, but she reared them all with the greatest care. The sermon is dedicated to her eldest son,

Sir William Farmor, Baronet, and on the title-page is a shield of arms within a hatchment, Or a fess Sable, between the lions' heads erased Gules, with the Ulster badge, impaling Or on a chevron Azure, between three lions rampant Gules, three bugle horns stringed Argent, the latter being presumably the arms of Hugh Perry, her father.

J. P. E.

Sir Bernard Burke, in his *Peerage and Baronetage* (1880), p. 515, under "Gainsborough," makes no mention of this second marriage, merely stating that "Henry [second son of Edward Noel, Viscount Campden] *m.* Mary, dau. of Hugh Perry, Esq., of London, but *d. s. p.*, a prisoner for loyalty to King Charles." But in the same issue of the above-named work, p. 1353, under "Pomfret," we may find these particulars:—William Fermor, of Easton-Neston, Northamptonshire, was created a baronet in 1641. He *m.* Mary, dau. of Hugh Perry, Esq., of London, and relict of Henry Noel, 2nd son of Edward, Viscount Campden; and dying 1671, was *s.* by his eldest son, Sir William, who was elevated to the peerage, 12 April, 1692, by the title of Baron Lempster, of Lempster, or Leominster, co. Hereford. His lordship *m.* thrice; and was *s.* at his decease, in 1711, by his only son, Thomas, 2nd baron, K.B., who was advanced to an earldom, 27 Dec., 1721, [not "1791,"] by the title of Earl of Pomfret, or Pontefract, co. York. His descendant, the 5th earl, *d. unm.* 8 June, 1867, when the titles became extinct.

An extract from Fuller's *Worthies of England* (London, 1662), p. 362, regarding the above-named Hugh Perry will prove acceptable:—"Hugh Pirry was born in Wootton-under-edge, a known Market Town in this County [of Gloucester], bred a Merchant in London, whereof he was Sheriff, Anno Dom. 1632. He brought the best Servant, that ever hath, or will come to the Town of Wootton, I mean the Water, which in his life time, on his own cost, he derived thither, to the great benefit of the Inhabitants. He had read, how Job had warmed the poor with the Fleece of his Sheep, and observed what sheep Job had left, he lost; and what he had laid out, was left him; that wooll onely remaining his, which he had expended on the poor. Master Pirry therefore resolved on pious uses, but prevented by death, bequeathed a thousand pounds and upwards, for the building and endowing of a fair Alms-House in Wootton aforesaid, which is performed accordingly. God hath since visibly blessed him in his fair posterity, four Daughters, the eldest [Jane] married to the Lord Fitzwilliams of Northampton [William, 2nd Baron Fitzwilliam, of Lifford, co. Donegal], the second to Sir ———— of Glamorgan, the third to Sir Robert Benlowes of Lancaster, and the youngest [Mary] (the Relict of Viscount Camden's second son) to Sir William Fermoure of Northampton-shire. He died Anno Dom. 163–."

Editor.

DCCCLXXIV.—Bisley Churchwarden's Account, 1630.—The following is a copy of the Churchwarden's Account for Bisley, for the year 1630 :—

The accounte laid out for the Church and other things, anno D^{ni} 1630, by John Hancox de Denway.

Imprimis, laid out at Visitation...	0	7	2
Ite. laid out for bread & wine	4	11	2
Ite. laid out to Roger Wooten and Richard Townein for mending y^{e} clock	0	16	0
Ite. Paid the Glazier	0	13	6
Ite. Paid Roger Wooten for plancking the lower loft of the belfry	0	1	6
Ite. Paid to William Lewis and Hunt	2	16	0
Ite. Laid out for wine	2	7	7
Ite. Gave to a poor Preacher	0	2	6
Ite. Paid Roger Hudd for a locke for the Church gate and three keyes for the Chest... ...	0	2	6
Ite. Paid to William More for wages	1	0	0
Ite. Paid to John Kirby for making a new church-yard gate	0	3	0
Ite. Paid to maimed Souldiers	0	15	0
Ite. Paid to the poore	4	4	0
Ite. Paid for opp[ ]	0	2	4
Ite. Paid to William More for rep. the cocke ...	0	2	6
Ite. Paid for fetching wine	0	0	4

A bill what mony I rec. Anno 1630.

Imps. Rec. of Nathaniel Yeate...	iij	vij	o
Ite. Rec. of William Restell	v	o	o
Ite. Rec. of William Emily	iij	o	o
Ite. Rec. of Isacke Restell	o	x	o
Ite. Rec. of Robert Ridler	o	xx	o
Ite. Rec. of William Stephens	o	xvij	o
Ite. Rec. of Walter Blisse	o	xvij	o
Ite. Rec. of [ ] Mason	o	x	o
Ite. Rec. of Richard Vaisi	o	xx	o

H.

DCCCLXXV.—St. Thomas' Church, Bristol.—The following cutting from the *Times and Mirror* newspaper, July 18, 1883, records a noteworthy fact, and furnishes a good example for others who can do so, to imitate :—"Mr. W. J. Braikenridge, of Clevedon, has kindly restored to the church of St. Thomas-the-Martyr several fragments of the old church, which was destroyed in 1789, including the bosses figured in Tovey's *Churches of Bristol*. The fragments, consisting chiefly of portions of bosses of Perpendicular date, and of admirable workmanship, probably came from the north aisle of

the old church, which was wider than the aisles of the Cathedral, and judging from the fragments, must have possessed much very beautiful work in its groined roof. These few fragments recovered from the wreck of the old church, after the lapse of nearly a century, go far to prove the truth of Barrett's remark, that it was the finest church in the city except that of St. Mary Redcliff."

BRISTOLIENSIS.

DCCCLXXVI.—HENRY SACHEVERELL, D.D., AND THE CORPORATION OF GLOUCESTER.—On the conclusion of the trial of Dr. Henry Sacheverell in 1710, addresses were presented to Queen Anne from several cities and boroughs in opposition to the popular principles which he had defended in his famous sermons. The address from Gloucester is here republished from a contemporary tract of 16 pages, printed in London for A. Baldwin and T. Harrison.

Wickham St. Paul's Rectory, Halstead. CECIL DEEDES, M.A.

An humble Address of the Mayor and Burgesses of the City of Gloucester, in Common-Council assembled.

May it please your Majesty,

The Blessings we continually receive from your glorious Administration come so thick upon us, that should we endeavour as often to return our publick Thanks, we should press too much on that Time always employ'd to make us and our Posterity happy; yet your Majesty's late most gracious Speech from the Throne hath swell'd our Hearts too full to be silent.

With what Surprize and Indignation have we heard the Church cry'd out to be in Danger under your Majesty's Reign, the Glory, Ornament, and Security of both Church and State.

'Tis true at last there appear'd Danger, but it was from that Quarter that preach'd up Peril, seconded by Tumults and Rebellion.

We always desire to obey your Majesty's Commands, and therefore will not once name those unhappy Disputes above our Reach; nor have any Contention but who shall be the best Subjects to the best Queen.

'Tis thus we will endeavour to consummate the Course of your Victories, by compleating that blessed Union your Majesty hath so much at Heart.

We humbly hope, from the Interposition of your Royal Wisdom and Power, we may every where hear the Sound of the Gospel, unmix'd with the Noise of Politicks.

Were those who are disturb'd at our present Happiness confin'd to their own Business, and what they understand, how very little should we hear from them.

Your Majesty's Affection to the Church never suffers you to forget the Protestant Succession; a Blessing how dear soever to us, we pray may be preserv'd to our Posterity yet unborn.

DCCCLXXVII.—The Rev. Samuel Wilson Warneford, D.C.L.—Before giving particulars of Dr. Warneford himself, it may be well to state briefly the object of two charities bearing his name, which have been founded for the special benefit of "the ancient diocese of Gloucester":—

1. *The Warneford Ecclesiastical Charity*, for promoting the building, rebuilding, enlarging, and repairing of churches, chapels, and parsonage-houses of the Established Church of England, in districts principally inhabited by the poor within that part only of the present diocese of Gloucester and Bristol which comprised the ancient diocese of Gloucester immediately prior to its union with the see of Bristol, or which have been since formed within such district, with liberty to purchase or contribute towards the purchase of any building, and also of any house or other premises, with or without a garden, which may be suitable for or to be converted into a parsonage-house. By the terms of the foundation-deed it is incumbent on the trustees on all occasions to prefer applications in which the right of patronage and presentation to the preferment sought to be benefitted shall be vested in some ecclesiastical corporation, sole or aggregate, or in the Crown.

2. *The Warneford Clerical Trust*, for assisting the widows and orphans of necessitous and deserving clergymen, and also such clergymen and their families. Founded in 1865, and limited to the district which formed the ancient diocese of Gloucester.

Samuel Wilson Warneford, D.C.L., Rector of Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire (1810-55), and of Lydiard Millicent, Wilts (1809-55), and an honorary canon of Gloucester (1844-55), was born in 1763, at Sevenhampton, near Highworth, Wilts, being the younger son of the Rev. Francis Warneford, D.C.L., who was the eldest son of Richard Warneford, D.D., Vicar of St. Martin's, Coney-street, York. The family has ranked as the most ancient in North Wilts retaining any of its original possessions.* Bibury, in Gloucestershire, and the greater portion of the family estates, passed away in the last century, on the marriage of Anne, only child of Edmond Warneford, Esq., with Thomas Estcourt Cresswell, Esq., of Pinkney, Wilts; a small portion, which, from the time of King John, had always descended in the male line, and which is still held of the Crown in petty serjeantry, alone remaining. This portion devolved upon Lieut-Col. Francis Warneford, elder brother of Dr. Warneford, and father of Lady Wetherell-Warneford (widow of Sir Charles Wetherell), who held it for her life, contrary to the rule which had governed its descent; and it was limited on her death, without male issue, to her uncle, Dr. Warneford. Having passed through Oxford University, where he graduated M.A. 1786, and having taken holy orders, he married, in October,

* It has been more than once stated in print that one of Dr. Warneford's ancestors, Francis Warneford, and a kinsman styled Sir Edmund Fettiplace, are celebrated for ther loyalty by the historian Lord Clarendon; but see a letter, headed "The Warnefords and Fettiplaces not Royalists," in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, (1855), N.S., vol. xliii., pt. i., p. 273.

1796, Margaret, daughter of Edward Loveden Loveden, Esq. (afterwards Edward Pryse Pryse, Esq., M.P.), of Buscot, near Faringdon, Berks, and in a few years was left a widower, without issue. His income was much enlarged by his wife's fortune, and was far more than enough to meet his moderate wants; he had therefore ample means for the exercise of his generous spirit in a manner, and with a practical effect, rarely equalled. He considered that by making judicious donations in his lifetime on a large scale, he should be able to see the working of his bounty, to prevent or correct abuses, and to establish the best means of securing the proper application of the funds; and thus his name has been long associated with a most extensive series of munificent benefactions. Space would fail to enumerate them in full. Commencing with his own parish, where he founded schools, almshouses, and kindred institutions, they ranged throughout the kingdom, embracing churches, schools, colleges, hospitals, etc., and not omitting those great societies by which the Church seeks to spread the saving knowledge of the Gospel both at home and abroad. The Queen's Hospital in Birmingham, an hospital at Leamington bearing his name, another for lunatics at Oxford, and others in the metropolis, attest his sympathy with the suffering poor; his gifts to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to the Christian Knowledge Society, and to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, manifest his care for the extension of religious truth; while the Queen's College, Birmingham, and the King's College, London, prove his liberal and comprehensive views with regard to education. When Mr. Sands Cox had established the School of Medicine at Birmingham, it was Dr. Warneford who, by liberal pecuniary assistance and friendly encouragement, enabled him to expand the infant institution into a college, sanctioned and patronised by royalty. And when, with patient labour and unwearied zeal, Mr. Cox succeeded in adapting the college more and more to the growing wants of the district, to Dr. Warneford he looked for help, and not in vain. When it was deemed advisable that the college should embrace other departments besides that designed for medical instruction, Dr. Warneford again, ever eager to secure a great practical good, provided the means of adding departments of theology, engineering, and arts. Impressed with the importance of a religious training, he also founded the college chapel, and, as an integral part of the education and discipline, provided the means of constant religious teaching in the doctrines and liturgy of the Church of England. To Dr. Warneford, also, is due the erection of that noble charity the Queen's Hospital (also at Birmingham, as stated above), at once a nursery of surgical instruction, and an incalculable blessing to the poor of the district. Not only, however, did he contribute the money for effecting such noble ends,—though this alone represents benefactions amounting to more than £25,000, —but by his foresight, sound counsel, earnest watchfulness, and

cordial co-operation with Mr. Cox, he aided in no ordinary degree the arduous task which the promoters of the college and hospital had set themselves to accomplish. To other objects his benefactions were on a scale scarcely less liberal. To the Clergy Orphan School, for example, he had given £13,000. But, all his many acts of noble and enduring munificence were performed as unobtrusively as possible; and while the magnitude of his gifts, and the excellent objects to which they were devoted, commanded general recognition and admiration, the donor himself never came too prominently before the public.

In his parish of Bourton-on-the-Hill, where he was greatly beloved, Dr. Warneford died January 11, 1855, in his 93rd year, and at his own request his remains were borne to the grave by his parishioners, all pomp being studiously avoided. The streets were lined by those with whom his name through many years had been a household word, and the church was filled with sincere though humble mourners. The only carriage in the procession was that of Lady Warneford; the principal followers were his executors, Lord Redesdale, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, and W. S. Dickins, Esq., of Cherrington; and the service was read by his late curate, and successor in the living, the Rev. Robert Jarratt. In the churchyard of the parish there is the following simple inscription:—"Underneath this tomb lies buried | the body of | Samuel Wilson Warneford, LL.D., | forty-four years Rector of this Parish, | who died the 11th of January, MDCCCLV., | aged 92 years. | To do good and to distribute forget not, for with such sacrifices | God is well pleased."

The above-named Rev. Vaughan Thomas, B.D., Rector of Duntsbourne Rous, Gloucestershire, and Dr. Warneford's "friend and fellow-labourer," was the author of a volume, entitled *Christian Philanthropy exemplified in a Memoir of the Rev. Samuel Wilson Warneford, LL.D.* [D.C.L.], etc., Oxford, "printed by W. Baxter," 1855, pp. xvi. 140; and to it the reader is referred for many details, more or less interesting, which cannot here be introduced. Amongst the illustrations in the book there is an engraving of "the Marble Statue of Dr. Warneford," and one of "the Rectory House, Bourton-on-the-Hill."

Having given many extracts from Dr. Warneford's letters, as the best elucidations of his character, Mr. Thomas writes thus of his habit (which has been already mentioned) of making grants in his lifetime, p. 87:—"Another very distinguishing feature of his munificence demands particular notice, because so rarely beheld in any of those greater grants, which are intended to work for future generations as well as the present; as in the case of endowments and properties, in trust for future use as well as the present. With Dr. Warneford such donations always assumed the form of prompt and immediate dedications of his property in his lifetime. He always gave *vivus inter vivos;* for this great and indefatigable almoner left nothing to the casualties of life, nor the uncertainties

of law. In these matters he may be said to have been his own executor, never thinking that he had done enough to secure such donations to their objects, till he had given the validity of law to the free-will offerings of charity, the fixedness of a trusteeship to a gift by word of mouth. And in this way, during a life which had exceeded four-score years and ten, he had personally, by his own act and deed, settled upon works of surpassing usefulness sums of money, which the writer has good grounds for figuring at £200,000."

"Itinerancy," as Mr. Thomas has likewise remarked, p. 93, "was another feature of his charity, it was locomotive; he went about doing good. During his health, he was found on journeys of benevolence to different and distant parts of the kingdom. He speaks of himself in one of his letters as an *itinerant projector;* and we find him, in the autumn of 1838, at Brighton, Hawkesbury, Stroud, Gloucester, Cheltenham, prosecuting and maturing plans for building and endowing churches, specially for the poor. A resolute prosecution of the means and methods which by thoughtful foresight he had concluded to be most conducive to his design, are features of character brought out in very high relief upon the pages of this correspondence."

With these words his biographer concludes the memoir, p. 107: —"Hence too [from the evidence of his life and letters] it appears, that he was blessed with diversities of gifts, but that it was the same Spirit that produced them; that in the manifestations of his charity there were seen diversities of operations, but that it was the same God which worked all in all. It was love, the love of God and man, of man for the sake of God, of God for the sake of His glorious attributes, and of His blessings of creating, redeeming, sanctifying love, for which he sought to live unto God whom he had not seen, by living for the good of his fellow-men whom he had seen; whose wants he was acquainted with, whose woes he pitied, and to whose personal and social, bodily and spiritual, benefits he devoted his worldly wealth, his stores of information and fruits of experience; his fervour of zeal and soundness of judgment; the labours of his love, and the studies of his life. So truly did he write, April 22, 1842, 'The subjects of charity (I hope in its Scriptural sense) occupy the greater part of the attention of my declining years. From these in truth I find comfort, occupation, and delight.'"

The marble statue by Hollins, which has been mentioned above, and a good engraving of which forms a frontispiece to the volume, is in the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham. Mr. Thomas has given, p. ii., a copy of the Latin inscription on the west side of the pedestal; and in the appendix, p. 114, the "inscription translated on the east side," as follows:—"Let the eloquence of this marble bear witness to the munificence of the Rev. Samuel Wilson Warneford, LL.D., a munificence which being founded on Christian Faith, and rich in good works, still lives and bears much fruit in

the charitable dispensations of the Warneford Hospital, Leamington; and in the like dispensations of the Queen's Hospital, and in the successful studies of the Queen's College, Birmingham; and in the pious uses which have been made of the large sums of money contributed by Dr. Warneford for Church purposes within the Diocese of Gloucester, and the Colonial Diocese of Nova Scotia. But his munificence shines forth with its brightest radiance in the various provisions made within these walls for the health and safety, spiritual as well as bodily comfort of the Insane Poor of respectable life; for by his prayers and counsels, and by his large donations for special purposes, and lately by a Royal Charter granted upon his petition, and at his sole expense, he has permanently established the fortunes of this House, to the intent that Benevolence might in this Asylum, as within its own bosom, cherish, protect, and, with God's blessing, relieve and cure those for whom, as persons above the condition of chargeable poor, the laws of the country have made no pecuniary provision out of the public money, for their tutelary care, or medical and moral treatment." G. A. W.

DCCCLXXVIII. — Hearne and Byrne's "Antiquities of Great Britain": Gloucestershire.—Two oblong folio volumes, entitled as above, and "illustrated in Views of Monasteries, Castles, and Churches, now existing," were published in London, 1786-1807. The engravings are by William Byrne, from drawings by Thomas Hearne; and there is a letter-press description of each subject, in English and French. It is well to mention here the three which have reference to Gloucestershire.

Vol. i., no. 4. Beverstone Castle, from a drawing in 1776, giving a S.E. view of the Castle and Farm-house, with part of the Church.

Vol. ii., no. 6. Gloucester Cathedral, 1784.

„ „ no. 32. The same, giving the south side and west end of the nave, the tower, and the upper part of the south transept.

Bibliographer.

DCCCLXXIX.—The Wesley Family in Bristol.—The fact of the connection of the Wesleys with Bristol in times past is well known, but many may not be aware of a flatstone inscription in the churchyard of St. James', in that city, which is worthy of preservation in these pages, and is as follows:—

"Sacred to the memory | of | John, Susannah, Martha, | and John James, | infant children of | the late Rev^{d} Cha^{s} Wesley, M.A., | of Christ's College, Oxford, | and of Sarah, his wife; | and also of their daughter, | Sarah Wesley, | who departed this life | on the 19th Sept^{r}, 1828, aged 68 years.

"Hosannah to Jesus on high!
Another has entered her rest,
Another is 'scap'd to the sky,
And lodg'd in Immanuel's breast.

The soul of our sister is gone,
To heighten the triumphs above,
Exalted to Jesus's throne,
And clasp'd in the arms of his love."

VIATOR.

In "Old-Worlde Gleanings" (edited by the Rev. Joseph W. Hardman, LL.D.), in the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, Aug. 25, 1883, there is this communication from a correspondent, which may fitly be appended to the foregoing :—

"I have in my possession a copy of Wesley's *Journal*, the edition of 1836, that formerly belonged to the late William Peter Lunell, Esq., of Brunswick-square, in this city, who died at an advanced age in the year 1843, on the fly-leaf of which, in his hand-writing, are the following gossiping notes :—

"'The owner of this Book was somewhat intimately acquainted with the Rev. John Wesley—who with Mrs. Wesley resided in Stoke's-croft (Mr. Wesley her second husband)—had no fixed residence, being constantly travelling in Great Britain and Ireland.

"'The writer hereof was also acquainted with the Rev. Charles Wesley and family, whose residence was in Charles-street.

"'The Rev. John Wesley told the writer (after he had attained eighty years of age) that he never wanted spirits, which extraordinary advantage he attributed chiefly to habitual early rising—that in the summer months he was never in bed after four in the morning, or in the winter after five. Moreover, he told the writer, whilst at supper with him at Mrs. Castleman's, in Dighton-street, that it was from his father, Mr. Lunell, of Dublin, he had his first invitation to visit Ireland.

"'Wesley walked fast, and swam well. The writer saw him jump into and swim in Rennison's Bath.'"

EDITOR.

DCCCLXXX.—INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS: REDLAND GREEN CHAPEL, BRISTOL.—In the church, which is surrounded by a very well-kept burial-ground, there are seventeen mural inscriptions, of which literal copies have been taken (1883); and the following is an index to the names mentioned therein, with the date of death and the age in each case :—

1814.	Mar. 5.	Adare, Frances, Baroness, ...	53
1798.	Oct. 27.	Baker, Jeremy, Esq^{r}, ...	58
1809.	Nov. 12.	Baker, Rev^{d} Jeremy Innys, ...	29
1809.	Dec. 11.	Baker, Katharina, ...	58
1853.	May 8.	Carrow, John Monson, Esq^{r}, ...	45
1847.	Feb. 20.	Carrow, Rev^{d} Richard, M.A., Incumbent,	73
1866.	July 4.	Carrow, Mary, ...	83
1850.	June 23.	Coathupe, William, Esq^{r}, ...	92
1759.	April 19.	Cossins, John, Esq^{r}, ...	77
1762.	Feb. 11.	Cossins [*née* Innys], M^{rs} Martha, ...	74

1843.	July 16.	Daubeny, Ann, ...	76
1807.	June 28.	Daubeny, Anna Maria, ...	0
1851.	Mar. 29.	Daubeny, George, Esq^{r}, ...	75
1803.	Mar. 27.	Daubeny, Mary, ...	27
[No date.]		Hesketh, Robert Fleetwood, ...	
1747.	Dec. 5.	Innys [*née* Innys], M^{rs} Anne, ...	69
1778.	Oct. 27.	Innys, John, Esq^{r}, ...	83
1837.	Dec. 29.	Jones, Thomas Walker, Esq^{r}, ...	33
1739.	Aug. 29.	Marissal,* Nicholas, Esq^{r}, ...	52
1751.	Sept. 9.	Marissal [*née* Cossins], M^{rs} Mary, ...	66
1807.	Sept. 6.	Master, Katherine, ...	78
1810.	Feb. 6.	Master, Katherine, ...	48
1804.	[Oct. 13.]	Napier, Hon. George,...	51
1816.	Mar. 24.	Parry [*née* Stevenson], Sophia, ...	31
1809.	Oct. 17.	Pierce, Rev^{d} Charles, A.M., ...	
1829.	May 29.	Pierce, Catharine, ...	58
1807.	Jan. 11.	Pyndar, Katharina, ...	84
1793.		Quin, Hon. Eliza, ...	16
1834.	Oct. 4.	Richardson, George, ...	60
1864.	July 5.	Richardson, Jane, ...	85
1810.	April 25.	Tyler, John, Esq^{r}, ...	75
1816.	Nov. 10.	Tyler, Martha, ...	68

There is also a small tablet, with this inscription:—"This Chapel, built at the expense of John Cossins, Esq^{r}, and by him endowed, was opened Oct. 5, 1743." Marble busts of him and his wife are at the west end of the interior of the building. VIATOR.

Frances, Baroness Adare, whose name appears above, was fourth daughter of Stephen Fox-Strangways, first Earl of Ilchester, and the first wife (*m.* Aug. 24, 1777) of Valentine Richard Quin, first Baron Adare, who was created, Feb. 5, 1822, Earl of Dunraven and Mountearl.

In Backwell Church, Somerset, not far from Bristol, there is a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Andrew Daubeny, M.A., of Backwell House, who died Sept. 26, 1836, aged 68, and of his widow, Elizabeth Innys, who died June 19, 1852, aged 83; and another to the memory of the Rev. Andrew Alfred Daubeny, M.A., of Redland Lodge, Bristol, who died June 20, 1852, aged 52, and of his widow, Frances Elizabeth, who died Oct. 21, 1878, aged 74. In the churchyard there are inscriptions over the graves of other members of the family.

The Hon. Colonel George Napier, who has been likewise mentioned, was a younger son of Francis, fifth Baron Napier, of Merchistoun. He married 2ndly, Aug. 27, 1781, Sarah, dau. of Charles, second Duke of Richmond, and was the father of (*inter alios*) three highly distinguished sons: Lieut.-General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B.; General Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B.;

* See Dr. Geo. W. Marshall's note, "The Marissal [Marshall] Family," No. CI.

and General Sir William Francis Patrick Napier, K.C.B., author of *The History of the Peninsular War.* As recorded on his monument, "in civil life | he was Master of Woolwich Laboratory, | and Comptroller of Army Accounts in Ireland. | In the first office | he improved military pyrotechnics, | introduced carronades in the Navy, | and | established the mode of making gunpowder, | now followed by the British Artillery, | avowedly better than that of any other nation. | In the second office | he restored order, | when years of neglect and corruption | had produced confusion, | alike injurious to private & public interests. | He recovered several millions for the Government. | But his first act | was to abolish fees in his office, | thus reducing his own legal salary | from twenty thousand to six hundred pounds. | In him | great stature, strength, and comeliness | were combined with dauntless courage, | and his mind was as strong and comely as his person. | Nature and study had fitted him | for any station however high, | for any enterprize however difficult, | but the opportunity was not given; | and this master spirit passed away unknown | in 1804, at the age of 51. He sunk under sickness | produced by incessant toil in the public service."

EDITOR.

DCCCLXXXI.—CHURCHES DEDICATED TO ST. LEONARD.—Can any one inform me of the reason for the comparative frequency in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, of the dedication of churches to St. Leonard? In Gloucestershire, the church of Stanley is dedicated to this saint; and in North Wilts, there are at least three—Minety, Broad Blunsdon, and Stanton Fitzwarren, all of them old edifices.

THOMAS ROACH, M.A.

All Saints' Road, Clifton.

The churches of Bledington, Tortworth, and Upton St. Leonard's, may be quoted as instances in Gloucestershire; but the church of Stanley St. Leonard's is dedicated to St. Swithin. "This [parish] was called Leonard Stanley, (from a priory here, dedicated to St. Leonard,) to distinguish it from the adjoining parish of King's Stanley." (Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 685.) There are five or six churches in the county dedicated to St. Swithin.

EDITOR.

DCCCLXXXII.—"BRISTOL MEDAL: THE VI. OF JULY."—I have a small silver medal, not larger than a sixpence, with the arms of Bristol and the above inscription on the obverse; and on the reverse, "Prosperity to Wales and the City of Bristol," and the names of the persons by whom it was issued, which are much worn and scarcely legible. The concluding name is "Grigg." No year is specified thereon; but sixpenny and shilling tokens were issued by (apparently) the same in 1811. For what, and when, was the 6th of July memorable in connection with Bristol?

NUMISMATIST.

DCCCLXXXIII.—Chimney Sweepers' Signboards in Chipping Campden.—The following lines were to be seen over a door in Chipping Campden some years ago :—

"John Hunter, Camden, doe live here,
Sweeps chimbleys clean, and not too deare;
And if your chimbley be on fire,
He'll put it out, if you desire."

When in the town last summer (1882), I failed to discover Hunter's board; but he has evidently had a successor in the business, who has put out a revised edition :—

"William Clayton does live here,
Sweeps chimneys clean, and is not dear;
And if your chimney is on fire,
He'll put it out, if you desire." H. C. W.

DCCCLXXXIV.—A Triple Qualification.—The Rev. Robert Winning, M.A., Vicar of Great Washbourne, Gloucestershire, died in June, 1883. He appears to have been qualified, if not to have practised, professionally as a medical man, a barrister-at-law, and a clergyman. In 1859 he was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and in 1866 as a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, having previously, in 1863, graduated B.A. at Caius College, Cambridge. In 1867 he was ordained for the diocese of Bath and Wells, serving the curacy of White Lackington and Seavington St. Mary, Somerset, from that year to 1869. This triple qualification in the professions of medicine, law, and divinity, is, we believe, unique. The vicarage of Great Washbourne, which is in the gift of Mr. Winning's representatives, is worth about £70 per annum, without a residence, and with only 115 parishioners; and to it Mr. Winning was instituted in 1875.

The case of the present learned Dean of Armagh, in the Church of Ireland, has been adduced as a parallel to the foregoing, but there is a material difference, the degree of LL.D. not implying any qualification on the part of Dean Reeves to practise as a barrister-at-law. F. H.

DCCCLXXXV.—Witts' "Archæological Hand-book and Map of Gloucestershire."—It has been observed with truth that no part of England presents a richer field for the antiquary than the three adjacent counties of Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts; and that perhaps not the least interesting of the three is our own county of Gloucester. But, though one may have had a general idea of the chief points of archæological interest therein, not until the whole of the ancient camps or earthworks, prehistoric and historic, long and round barrows, British and Roman roads, and unearthed Roman villas, have been placed before the eye, as it were, at a single glance, could one have had more than a comparatively faint idea of the extent and richness of the mine presented for his

examination. This useful and much-needed work has been judiciously carried out by George B. Witts, Esq., C.E., in his *Archæological Hand-book and Map of Gloucestershire*, Cheltenham, 1883. One of Mr. Witts' two books is a large map of the county, mounted on cloth, and bound in a separate cover for easy reference, in which all the present names, roads, and physical features are reduced to a minute and subsidiary part, but still forming a guide by which may easily be recognized the positions of 113 ancient camps, 26 Roman villas, 40 long barrows, 126 round barrows, and British and Roman roads, printed in large type and distinctively coloured. On the margin of the map there are plans of many of the villas, camps, and barrows. In the accompanying volume Mr. Witts has given a short description of each of the subjects marked and numbered on the map; and he has wisely shunned theoretical or fine writing, strictly confining himself to measurements and matters of fact, and at the end of each article appending references to well-known authorities, so that they who desire further information, or wish to test the opinions of previous writers, can be at no loss to do so.

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

DCCCLXXXVI.—NOTES ON LYDNEY AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

No. i.

From the book called Domesday, which records the results of the great survey of England made by order of William the Conqueror, A.D. 1086, the following, among other particulars, may be gathered respecting Lydney and Nass.

St. Peter's Church, Gloucester, held at Lydney, in the hundred of Blidesloe, a manor of four hides, or 500-600 acres; namely, two carucates, or 80 acres, of arable, with pasture appurtenant in the demesne (domain, or lord's own tenure), and eight carucates, with pasture, &c., appurtenant, in the occupation of eight villans or tenant-farmers; also a wood two leagues, or three Roman miles, long, and two and a quarter leagues, or three and a half Roman miles, broad,—presumably the Purlieu, now so called, but of greatly diminished proportions.

William Fitzosbern, Earl of Hereford, Warder of the Marches of South Wales, a kinsman of the Conqueror, brother of Bishop Osbern of Exeter, and the builder of Chepstow Castle, made at Lydney one manor out of four estates which he had received from their several lords. One of them, containing three hides, or about 400 acres, had belonged to the Bishop of Hereford. One of six hides, or about 800 acres, with six tenant-farmers, had been the victualling estate of the monks of Pershore. The other two, of three and a half hides, or about 500 acres, had belonged to two thanes, or lay-lords, whose names are not recorded. Attached to this manor also there was a wood, one league, or two Roman miles, long, and half a league, or two thirds of a Roman mile, broad,—presumably the wood adjoining the present Park.

Earl Herald, or Harold, held Nass, in the same hundred of Blidesloe,—a manor of five hides, or 600-650 acres; four carucates, or 160 acres, of arable, with pasture appurtenant in the demesne, and nine carucates, or 360 acres, with pasture appurtenant, in the occupation of ten villans or tenant-farmers. There was also a fishery. Earl William annexed it to two other manors, namely, Ponton and Purton; in which there were nine hides, or 1,100-1,200 acres, with two carucates, or about 80 acres, of arable, with pasture, &c., appurtenant in the demesne, and nine carucates, or 360 acres, of arable, with pasture appurtenant, in the occupation of fifteen tenant-farmers.

It may be noted that the hide is here every where rated at 120-150 acres, and the carucate, or measure allotted to a single plough, at 40 acres. These measurements are adopted from the introduction to Canon Jones's translation of the Wiltshire Domesday. The length of the so-called league is rated at 1,500 yards on the authority of Dr. Smith's *Latin Dictionary*. The Roman mile was just 1,000 yards, or paces, *mille passuum*.

It is interesting to remark that the Nass, in the hundred of Blidesloe, is in Domesday spelt "Nest," while another Nass, in the hundred of Berkeley, is spelt "Nesse;" that this last-named is evidently the same place as Sharpness; and that both names mean the same thing, viz., in Norman-French, *nez*, in English, *nose*; these terms being frequently applied to projections of land, as, for instance, Dunnose, Dungeness, Sheerness, Grisnez. It is a happy result of these two Nasses, or projections, nearly facing each other, that the beautiful Iron Bridge across the Severn came to be practicable.

Domesday records another Lydney, as being in another hundred, namely, that of Ledene, situated on the Wye. It was known in later ages as Lydney Parva, and until recently formed part of the benefice of this parish. It is now called St. Briavels, and has been so called time out of mind.

No. ii.

Now as to the manor first mentioned in the extracts from Domesday,—the manor held in 1086 by St. Peter's Church, Gloucester, and presumed to be on the Purlieu side of Lydney.

This manor probably included Alliston, of which Sir Robert Atkyns, in his *History of Gloucestershire*, first published in 1712, says: "There was a castle at Alliston in the reign of King William the Conqueror, whereof Guarine [Warren] de Meez [Metz] was made governor. King William gave Alestune to Guarine de Meez, of the house of Lorain, to defend the marshes against the Welsh." Alliston "Meend" seems to be so called from its having formed part of the demesne, or domain, or home farm, of the lord of the manor.

From Atkyns it further appears that this manor was held by a William Hathaway and his son Ralph, in the reign of Henry II., that is, in the 12th century; in the 13th century by a Walter

Withers, who died in the reign of Henry III., 1261; and by a William Butler, who died in the reign of Edward I., 1285. A William de Hathaway was Constable of St. Briavels, and "Chief Forester of the Lord the King," in 1287.

From Rudder's *History of Gloucestershire*, published in 1779, it appears that Perine, only daughter and heiress of William Butler, brought this manor into the possession of the Talbot family, by intermarriage with Gilbert, Lord Talbot, who died in the reign of Edward III., 1347; that his grandson John, Lord Talbot, "so famous for his victories in France as to be esteemed the Achilles of England," was created Earl of Shrewsbury in the reign of Henry VI., 1442; that John, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury, fell at the battle of Northampton, fighting for his sovereign in the cause of the Lancastrians, 1450; and that this manor still remained in the Talbot family at the death of John, 3rd Earl of Shrewsbury, 13 Edward IV., 1475.

From a return made by the Heralds' Office it appears that Soilwell—clearly a part of Alliston—belonged in the 16th century to a family named Warren; that Margaret, sole heiress of the Warrens, brought it into the possession of the James family, by intermarriage with William James, of Wollaston and Tidenham; that their son, Thomas James, represented Bristol in Parliament in the time of James I.; and that their grandson, Henry James, Vicar of Awre from 1637 to 1643, was imprisoned at Gloucester because he persisted in using the Book of Common Prayer.

It was of Henry James's eldest brother that Atkyns writes: "In this [Alliston] hamlet lies Sully . . . . Edward James, Esq., died seised of Sully, alias Soilwell-house, and Radmore [? Rodleys], 4 Car. I. He married Elianor, daughter of John Powel, of Preston, Esq., and left Thomas, his son," whose son, "William James, Esq., has a good seat and estate in this place." This William James was deputy constable of St. Briavels, as was also his son, or grandson, Thomas James. He died in 1727, and was buried, not at Lydney, but at St. Briavels, where his son William and many other members of the family had their place of interment. This circumstance may perhaps be explained by Rudder's statement that the Warrens held lands in St. Briavels during the 14th and 15th centuries; and that a William Warren—possibly the father of Margaret, the heiress of Soilwell—died in 1573, in possession of the ancient manor of Stow Grange* in that parish.

Soilwell House was built in Tudor times—probably before the date last mentioned. It was garrisoned in the Royalist cause during the troublous times of Charles I., and so brought upon itself the Parliamentary batteries which maimed it of some of its more imposing features. It contains, in a wainscoted room, an old

* The site of the supposed cell of St. Briavel, a British hermit prince in the 6th or 7th century. See the Rev. Wm. Taprell Allen's paper on "St. Briavel's Castle" in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society* (1878-79), vol. v., p. 325.

chimney piece with a sea-view painted on it, and with the carved initials "T.J." and "A.J."

Rudder, p. 308, states that the Hathaways were anciently possessors of lands in St. Briavels, and gave their name to a manor there, which through the Baynhams came subsequently into the possession of the Wyndhams of Clearwell. Such was ever the close relationship between Lydney proper on the Severn and Lydney Parva on the Wye.

No. iii.

And now as to the second manor mentioned in the extracts from Domesday,—the manor held in 1086 by "Count William" (Fitzosbern, Earl of Hereford), and presumed to be on the Aylburton side of the brook, properly called the Lyd, from which Lydney derives its name.

From Atkyns it appears that this manor, described in Domesday as a group of four manors, belonged in the 12th century to the D'Oily family; that subsequently, by intermarriage of Margaret, co-heiress of Henry D'Oily, with Henry, Earl of Warwick, it came into the possession of the Beauchamp family; that the said Henry, Earl of Warwick, died in the 17th year of Henry III., 1233, possessed of an iron forge in his woods at Lydney (probably the same as is now called the Middle Forge), and of other forges in the Forest of Dean; that Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, died in the 18th year of Edward II., 1325, possessed of Pereton (Ponton) and Purton, (showing that the Beauchamps also held Nass, to which Ponton and Purton had been annexed in the 11th century); and that these several manors continued in that great family until the 3rd year of Henry VII., 1488.

From Rudder it appears that, among the most distinguished members of the Beauchamp family inheriting these manors, was Thomas, son of Guy de Beauchamp, who, with others, under the Black Prince, led the van of the English army at the battle of Crecy; and who, at Poictiers, fought until his hands were galled with sword and battle-axe. He died at Calais in the 43rd year of Edward III., 1370. Another was Richard, Earl of Warwick, known as the King-maker, who was slain in the battle of Barnet, which placed Edward IV. upon the throne, 1461. It was his daughter Isabel whose marriage gave this estate to George, Duke of Clarence, who died in the 18th year of Edward IV., 1479, inhumanly drowned by his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, in a butt of Malmesey; and whose children also came to an untimely end in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

During those reigns this manor was in the possession of the Crown; and in the 1st year of Edward VI., 1547, it was granted to Sir Thomas Seymour; and then, upon his attainder in the 36th year of Queen Elizabeth, 1588, to one whom Camden calls "a most worthy knight," Sir William Wynter, Vice-Admiral of England, who so successfully opposed, and helped to put to rout,

the famous Spanish Armada; and who built a stately house at Lydney called the White Cross. This grant arose doubtless from the circumstance that the Wynter family had previously possessed property in the immediate neighbourhood. For it appears from Rudder that Le Sterts and Goldgrove in Aylburton, and divers woods in Aylburton and Alvington, formerly belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were at the dissolution of monasteries granted to William Wintour, in the 32nd year of Henry VIII., 1541.

No. iv.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Wynter's son, Sir Edward, married a sister of Henry, 1st Marquess of Worcester, whose eldest son became famous for the part which he took towards discovering the Steam Engine. His daughter Ann was married to Benedict Hall, who died in 1668, possessed of the High Meadow estate, in the parish of Newland, and so became ancestress of the Viscounts Gage, who inherited that estate by intermarriage with her granddaughter, Maria Theresa Hall. See Sir John Maclean's paper on the "Manor of English Bicknor" in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society* (1876), vol. i., pp. 69-95.

Sir Edward's son and heir, Sir John Wynter, became eminent for his loyalty to Charles I., whose queen, Henrietta Maria, he served as private secretary. With Prince Rupert, he for many months defended the Severn side of the Forest against General Massie's forces; he even fortified and sacrificed in the royal cause his ancestral house of White Cross; and he ended by barely escaping with his life, after the battle of Buttington Hill, over a precipitous timber shoot into and across the Wye. Atkyns records that White Cross House was demolished in the great rebellion, and turned into a furnace for iron.

Sir John Wynter's son, Sir Charles, built what is now known as the Old Park House, the ornamental spoutings of which bear the date of 1692, also his crest of a hand grasping three feathers, and his coat of arms impaled with those of Napper or Na-pier, his wife's family. That lady, Rudder says, "survived him, and was owner of this manor when Sir Robert Atkyns published his *History of Gloucestershire*."* Atkyns's words are: "She [his widow] hath a great house, with large beautiful gardens, and a large park." On her death without direct heirs, family tradition says that (owing to embarrassments arising from her extravagances) the estate had to pass into the hands of mortgagees, by whom it was sold, in 1723, to Benjamin Bathurst, Esq., of Kemble, Wilts.

This gentleman was third son of Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Knt., M.P., and youngest brother of Allen, 1st Earl Bathurst. He died in 1767, aged 75, having represented Cirencester in three Parliaments, Gloucester in four, and Monmouth in two. "Thomas Bathurst, Esq., the eldest son and heir of Benjamin Bathurst, ...

* Rudder, who is generally most accurate, should have remembered that Atkyns died in 1711, the year before his *History* was published.—ED.

is the present lord of this manor." To this gentleman, who died without issue in 1791, is ascribed the merit of having been the first to excavate the ground occupied by the remains of the Roman camp, and to expose the various tessellated pavements of the villa, temple, baths, &c. To his younger brother Poole, who succeeded him, is in great measure owing the valuable collection of Oriental literature which enriches the library of Lydney Park.

On the death of Mr. Poole Bathurst, likewise without issue, in 1792, the estate passed to the eldest son of his eldest sister Anne, wife of Charles Bragge, Esq., of Mangotsfield. Mr. Bragge then assumed his maternal name, and became known as the Right Hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst. He held various offices in the ministry of William Pitt, and was in the cabinet of Lord Liverpool as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He married Charlotte, youngest sister of Henry, 1st Viscount Sidmouth, by whom, at his death in 1831, he left two sons, remarkable for having both obtained double-first class honours at Oxford; namely, Charles Bathurst, Esq., for many years chairman of the county quarter sessions, who at his own cost rebuilt on a lower site the church of Aylburton, and who died in 1863, without issue; and the Rev. William Hiley Bathurst, M.A., for a long time rector of Barwick-in-Elmet, Yorkshire, who, on succeeding to the estate, at his own cost built the schoolrooms at Aylburton, and gave the site for the schoolrooms at Lydney and Primrose Hill; whereby, and by the magnificent Lydney Cross, which has been restored in his honour by his surviving family, his name will long be kept in remembrance.

No. v.

It was stated in a former paragraph, on Rudder's authority, that Le Sterts and Goldgrove in Aylburton, lands which had belonged to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to William Wintour, 32 Hen. VIII., 1541. It should now be stated on the same authority, that other lands, formerly belonging to the same priory, and called respectively Newton Myne and Palewell Myne (mesne, demesne), were granted severally to John Marsh, 2 Eliz., 1560, and to Anthony Collins, 26 Eliz., 1584. Of these large territorial interests in the parish of Lydney and tithing of Aylburton, possessed by Lanthony Abbey in pre-Reformation times, a fitting memorial exists in the name of the place well known as Prior's Mesne.

Rudder informs us that the manor of "Halberton" was possessed by a William Harpetre, who died 12 Hen. II., 1166; that his great-grandson Robert assumed the name of Gournay, and died 53 Hen. III., 1269, possessed (among other lands) of "Albricton;" that Robert Gournay's great-granddaughter Elizabeth, succeeding as sole heiress 19 Edw. I., 1291, intermarried with John ap Adam, otherwise called de Badenham, and left this estate to her son Thomas ap Adam; whose son Sir Thomas sold it to Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Uley, 4 Edw. III., 1330; by whose descendant Sir William Berkeley, on account of his having taken part with

Richard III., it was forfeited to Henry VII., who granted it to Jasper, Duke of Bedford, in 1485.

It is noticeable that the form of the name given above, Halberton, is still in common use, with or without the aspirate H.; and that the same form without the H., viz. Alberton, is constantly used in the Lydney parish register down to the end of the 17th century. And no wonder; for the first syllable of Alberton, uncurtailed, is *Ald*; while the second stands for *bur*, as it is now spelt, and *bur* for *burg*. So that, as *Ald* means old, and *burg* a castle or camp, and *ton* a town or village, the whole word—Aldburghton—means Old-camp-town, and accurately describes the relationship of the place to the Siluro-Roman encampment, which forms the point of greatest interest in the adjoining beautiful park.

Upon that encampment, crowning twin knolls, more need not here be said than that it probably was a Silurian fortress before its occupation by the Roman legionaries; that the heathen deity Noddyn, or Nodens, to whose honour the temple seems to have been twice dedicated, appears to have been a river or sea-god; that the tiara of the priest, and the tessellated pavement of the temple, alike bear emblems of the sea, with figures of porpoise and salmon; and that many hundreds of coins have been found among the ruins of the camp and within its entrenchments, showing that it was occupied by detachments from Roman legions during three hundred and fifty years, from the middle of the first to the beginning of the fifth century.

The great importance of the position of this encampment has been well pointed out by a professional engineer to this effect, namely, that it commands not only the main highway parallel to the Severn, but the bye-ways running up into the Forest over the Chapel Hill and Leech Pool Hill, and along the valley courses of the Ferney Lane Brook, and of the Lydd.

No. vi.

Of the hamlet of Nass, after quoting from Domesday what has appeared in the first of these papers, Rudder goes on to state that Robert Grinder died in possession of Nasse and Hurst, 22 Hen. VI., 1444, Sir John Barr, 22 Edw. IV., 1483, and John Baynham, 20 Hen. VIII., 1528; "in which family it continued to the reign of Queen Elizabeth" (1558-1603); and that thenceforward "it has been in the family of Roynon Jones, Esq., who is [1779] the present lord of this manor, and has a good estate and a seat here." His mother Cholmeley, wife of William Jones, Esq., was the youngest daughter of Sir John D'Oyley, Bart., of Chiselhampton, Oxfordshire.

It was a young lady of this family, named Mary Jones, concerning whom a legend, popularly current sixty years ago, is to this day attested by private notices and reliques, to the following effect; that one evening in the year 1771, when in company with a young

lady named Gough, she was met by a man named Morgan, whom she knew well enough to greet with "Good night, William," and by him was ruthlessly murdered. The spot where she fell under the fatal blow used formerly to be pointed out, close to the church-way path from Nass,—a spot identified by a deep indentation, supposed to have been made by the battering into it of the poor young lady's head.

Nass Court House is a fine old structure of the later Tudor style, with a stately avenue for its principal approach.

Of the hamlet of Purton, it remains to note another interesting old house, showing, like Soilwell, unmistakeable traces of the Elizabethan Tudor style, and traditionally held to have belonged to the famous Sir Walter Raleigh. It stands on a cliff between the Purton Ferry and the Severn Bridge, and contains in a panelled room a chimney piece with the initials "T." and "M. D."—of Thomas and Margaret Doning, whose deaths in the years 1712 and 1713 are recorded, according to Bigland, on a flatstone in the chancel of the parish church. On similar flatstones are recorded, as Bigland also tells us, the deaths of many other members of this family,—spelt variously Doning and Dunning, and described as of Purton and Nursehill, the earliest being dated 1637, and the latest 1742.

Bigland gives a similar list of deaths recorded on slabs and flat-stones (in the chancel) of the Morgan family, described as of Hurst, the earliest dated 1664, the latest 1785. Also (in the nave) of the family of Princ, otherwise spelt Prince, the earliest 1630, the latest 1647. Also (on flatstones in the graveyard) of the Trafford family, the earliest 1664, the latest 1780. And (on tombstones) of the Eddy family, the earliest 1624, the latest 1786. N.B.—1624 is the earliest year noticed in either church or churchyard.

On the north side of the churchyard is an altar-tomb dated (according to Bigland) 1687, with a Latin epitaph purporting to commemorate the daughter of a Lady Elizabeth Davidson, whose early death is thus touchingly depicted: "Here I lie, whom unfriendly Death with rapid hand plucked in the flower of primal youth. Twelve years he spared to sight, and then withdrew me."

Near it stands another altar-tomb, with a superincumbent slab on which is carved the recumbent effigy of a tonsured and cassocked young man, with an apple between his clasped hands, and with the initial letters of his name "G. P." (? George Princ) and the date "Aprell 13, 1630" inscribed upon it. Sixty years ago there was a legend that the person thus represented had accepted a challenge to ascend the tower, and from a scaffold round the spire (then under-going repairs) to catch an apple thrown up from below; in doing which he toppled over, and falling to the ground met his death. His costume is conjecturally explained by supposing that he may have been acting chaplain, or on a visit, to the Wintour family—then Roman Catholic—residing at White Cross House.

No. vii.

Among the flatstones in the chancel of Lydney Church, the inscriptions upon which are given by Bigland, three are of vicars of the parish, viz., Thomas Philpotts, Daniel Pilsworth, and Thomas Gwillim, who died in 1638, 1693, and 1726, respectively. To the same author we are indebted for a List of Vicars, with the dates of their appointment, and the names of their several Patrons, for about 250 years, from the period of the Reformation, at the beginning of the 16th, to the end of the 18th century :—

	Vicars.	Patrons.
	Thomas Hopkins,	
1549.	Henry Hare,	Dean and Chapter of Hereford.
	Robert Greenfield,	do.
1570.	Thomas Turner,	Sir William Wyntour.
1594.	Antony Stirrey,	Sir Edward Wyntour.
1623.	John Lake, B.A.,	Edward James, Esq.
	Thomas Philpotts, M.A.,	Dean and Chapter of Hereford.
1638.	Bennet Richardson, M.A.,	Herbert Richardson.
1641.	Morgan Goodwyn, LL.D.,	Dean and Chapter of Hereford.
1660.	Help-on-High Foxe,*	do.
1662.	Edward Jones, M.A. (or "James," according to Atkyns),	King Charles II.
1681.	Daniel Pilsworth, M.A.,	Dean and Chapter of Hereford.
1694.	Thomas Matthews, M.A.,	do.
1712.	Thomas Gwillim, M.A.,	do.
1726.	Robert Breton, M.A.,	do.
1769.	John Evans, M.A.,	do.
1783.	Charles Morgan, M.A.,	do.

By favour of the present vicar, Mr. Trollope, the list is continued, as follows :—

1818.	John Clutton, M.A.,	do.
1831.	Hugh H. Morgan, B.D.,	do.
1838.	Charles Taylor, B.D.,	do.
1859.	Benjamin Philpot, M.A.,	do.
1871.	John Joseph Trollope, M.A.,	do.

And now something must be said about the grand old parish church. Domesday makes no mention of any church as existing in the 11th century; and no trace remains of any Norman work, either of the 11th or 12th century. Judging indeed from those features of the building—its arches, windows, and tracery—which are usually taken to indicate the age of a structure, there can be little doubt of its having been commenced in the 13th century;

* "It is very curious," as Mr. Bailey has remarked in his note on "Hope-Well, Help-on-High, and Sion-Built, Fox," No. DCCCXXXI., "that the preferment to Lydney, which is in the Forest of Dean, was in favour of Help-on-High, though the gravestone, if Bigland is to be trusted (ii., 158, 160), perpetuates the memory of Hopwel Fox," etc. The inscription is as follows :—"Hic in Cristo quiescit Hopwel | Foxe, in Artibus Magister, hujus | Ecclesiæ Vicarius vigilantissimus, | qui obijt 2° die Aprilis, 1662."—ED.

when the Talbots on one side, and the Beauchamps on the other, were possessed of the several manors of Alliston, Lydney, Aylburton, Nass, and Purton.

The earliest work would seem to be the lower portion of the tower, with its tiny lancet windows, and its severely moulded Early English arch opening into the nave. The nave itself came next, with its ten lofty pillars and pilasters supporting as many pointed arches, and with the same number (probably) of plain lancet windows, of which four remain. The beautiful triple Early English east window, with other lancets in the chancel, indicate the next work. The still more beautiful east window of the south aisle, with its deep mouldings and its triple head lights surmounting its three lancets—the like of which scarcely may elsewhere be found—represents the period of transition from the Early English to the Decorated. And the two large windows facing each other in the north and south aisles, evidently substituted for previously existing lancets, represent the Perpendicular period; to which likewise probably belong the upper part of the tower and the spire.

Bigland tells us that the chantry at the end of the north aisle was built and endowed—supposably with what is still called the Chantry Field—by John Chardborough in 1376, when the Decorated style prevailed. But the Tudor doorway into the chancel, and the Tudor windows of domestic type, were probably inserted on the occasion of extensive alterations made at the end of the 16th century by Sir William or Sir Edward Wyntour.

From that period, for 250 years, scarcely anything seems to have been done to the fabric of the church until the incumbency of the late Rev. Charles Taylor, B.D.; to whom we are indebted for a thorough renovation of walls and windows, for the introduction of many illuminated glass lights, and for the removal of sundry galleries and manifold high square pews.

No. viii.

There is an ancient yew tree in the churchyard, near the north-eastern angles of the church, of which little remains beyond a vast hollow trunk, twenty-four feet in girth, and capable of accommodating within it six or eight grown persons. There is also an ancient oak in the Church Field, commonly called the Moorlands, of which the hollow trunk on the ground line measures 43 feet in girth, and like its skeleton branches is almost utterly devoid of bark. Of both these venerable trees, as of another oak 25 feet in girth in the same field, it may, with every probability, be surmised that they were planted about the time, if not on the occasion, of the first foundation of the parish church, nearly 600 years ago.

And now it will be natural that something should be said respecting the roads and lanes, the rivers and brooks, in and about Lydney.

The roads of especial interest are those which may probably be traced to Roman and Celtic times. An example of Celtic or ancient British Roads may be seen in "that remarkable hollow way"

commonly called the "Old Road," which the late Mr. Ormerod describes, in his *Strigulensia*, as running alongside the high road up the hill from Newarne to the Cross Hands, and as having formed part of the so-called Ricknield Street, which (he tells us) antiquaries have traced from Caerwent by Old Street and Ockle Street, and Gloucester and Lichfield, as far even as to Tynemouth in Northumberland. From the main line of this old British road or street numerous divergent hollow ways may be traced; as for instance, from the Cross Hands to Alliston Common, from the Highfield Horsepond through two successive dingles towards the same common, and from the ascent out of Aylburton through the so-called Darken Lane upwards to Chapel Hill. For the ancient Britons were content, as to this day exploring Australian colonists are said to be, to avail themselves of hollows formed by water-courses, whenever these lay in the line of their march or traffic. And as they mostly moved from place to place on packhorses, they did not care to pave their roads, as was done by their Roman conquerors.

Remains of Roman road-work may be seen very plainly beyond Soilwell by Oldcroft, on the way to the magnificently broad glade called Dean's Road, which runs by Sewdley and Abbot's Wood to the foot of May Hill. Also traces of such road-work may be seen, not only on Dean's Road itself, but (according to the latest Ordnance map) on the high road between Newarne and the Cross Hands, on the descent towards the Purlieu, and in the Purlieu itself. For the Romans, while following the line of the earlier British roads, took special care to lift them up (as it were) out of the ruck of hollow and watery ways to the high and dry ground, where ample width and solid foundation might be gained; that Imperial race knowing the value of well-constructed roads, as serving at once to civilize and to coerce their subjects.

And now to name rivers and brooks. Ferney Leaze Brook forms the western, and Lanes Brook the eastern boundary of the parish of Lydney. Both fall into the Severn, the former at Alvington, the latter at Purton, Pill; having their sources among the hills in their respective vicinities, the former in Aylburton Common and Aylsmore Woods, the latter in Haytur Wood and Viney Hill.

The Lyd (in Domesday styled Lede), which divides the parish into two nearly equal parts, likewise falls into the Severn, at Lydney Pill. But, while some of its tributary streams flow from neighbouring heights through Aylburton and Lydney Park, its main sources are to be found at far greater distances in the very centre of the Forest, and its main stream may be said to divide the Forest into equal parts. For the valley through which it runs, from Cannop Bridge, near the Speech House, downwards to the Severn, still rises onwards from Cannop as far as Serridge Green, and then turns downwards to the Wye, carrying with it a corresponding stream of the same name. Hence indeed the village at the northern extremity of the said valley derives its name of

Lydbrook, as does the town at the southern extremity its name of Lydney; namely, from distinct streams having more or less a common watershed, and bearing the common name of Lyd.*

The Wye-Lyd has its sources northward of the Serridge range of Forest hills. The highest and most eastward source rises at the foot of the grounds of Herbert Lodge. The streamlet issuing therefrom is before long joined by another, flowing from a crystal spring which rejoices in the inviting name "Stop," or "Stay and Drink." And their combined stream is presently reinforced, near Miery Stock, by one which rises in Serridge Green. All three sources may be readily seen on the right and left of the road from Micheldean to Coleford. Soon, however, their aggregated forces bend northwards by Brierley, through a lovely valley, until below East Slade Colliery they meet with a still larger and more rapid rivulet, which rises far away in Ruar Dean Hill. The united rivulets, now become a river, soon lose themselves in the uppermost of the three ponds which empty themselves, at Lydbrook, into the Wye.

The Severn-Lyd has several sources south and south-west of the Serridge range. One of these rises in Serridge Green, within half-a-mile of the Miery Stock source of the Wye-Lyd, and having with it a common watershed. Two others rise between the Serridge Junction and the Speech House, in Kensley Ridge and Beechenhurst Plantations respectively, one joining the other near Serridge Junction, both combined joining the larger one from Serridge Green, and so hastening down to Cannop Bridge. There they are joined by a still larger stream formed by other converging tributaries which issue from the Sallow Vallets ridge towards Bicknor, and from other heights towards Coleford, more particularly from the neighbourhood of New Thatch Colliery. From their junction at or near Cannop they flow on into the uppermost of a series of large ponds, by Parkend and the Old Forges and New Mills, through Newarne and the Hams, or Homefields, into the estuary of the Severn.†

Rudder tells us that the Foresters boast of their independency, and in token of their sense of it are fond of this proverb: "Happy

* Should any reader be startled at the statement that two streams taking opposite courses, and deriving their sources from divergent watersheds, have the same name in common, it will reassure him to be reminded of the same thing occurring on a larger scale on the Continent of Europe. The two great rivers which rise on opposite sides of the St. Gothard mountain range in Switzerland, and flow across Europe in opposite directions—one northward to the German Ocean, the other southward to the Mediterranean Sea, have one identical name in common, with the immaterial difference of a vowel-sound, that of Rhine and Rhone.

† It will doubtless have struck the observant reader, as it has the writer, with much interest, that the Serridge Green, which forms the common watershed to the sources of both Lyds, should have been found by the engineer of the Severn and Wye Railway to be the one pass, by which they could surmount the barrier range of hills, and so pursue their way through the picturesque valley which connects the two beautiful rivers, from which the railway takes its name.

For the information which has enabled the writer personally to ascertain the particulars respecting the sources of the two Lyds—particulars otherwise effectually hidden in the well-enclosed recesses of the Forest precincts, he hereby gratefully acknowledges his obligations to Mr. G. W. Keeling, Sir John Maclean, the Rev. Edward Machen, and Sir James Campbell, Bart.

the Eye betwixt Severn and Wye." Not surely, "Happy the man whose eye beholds the beauties of landscape between Severn and Wye;"—true as this is,—most true,—yet the ellipsis is too violent, the required circumlocution too elaborate;—but, "Happy the Isle betwixt Severn and Wye," *i.e.*, the isle or island formed by the Severn and Wye, turned as that peninsula is into a complete island by the well-watered valley of the two Lyds; *Eye*, *Eyot*, *Ey*, being words constantly used in that sense, as in the Isle of Sheppey, Isle of Athelney, &c. And hence also Lydney—the chief place on the Lyd which completes the island—is it not derived from the two words *Lyd* and *eye* or *ey*? the liquid *n* being introduced in order to soften the sound, as in the case of Newnham from New-ham—New-home—New-town.*

JOHN JAMES, M.A.

Highfield, Lydney.

DCCCLXXXVII.—THE REV. JOHN SELWYN, LL.B.—(See No. DCCCLII.) The following inscription, which I send you from a white marble tablet affixed to the west wall of the south transept of Salisbury Cathedral, refers, I believe, to a son of the Rev. Charles Jasper Selwyn:—"In memory | of the Rev^{d} John Selwyn, LL.B., | Rector, during many years, of Ludgarshall, | and of Colston, Wilts, | Master of Wigston's Hospital in Leicester, | and Succentor of this Cathedral: | he died the 28th Oct^{r}, 1823, in the 71st year of his age, | and his mortal remains, | with those of Bridget, his excellent wife, | who departed this life the 3rd August, 1823, | in her 70th year, | are deposited immediately beneath the spire | of this venerable edifice." *Arms* of Selwyn, impaling Dyer, viz., Or, a chief indented gules.

John Selwyn graduated B.C.L. Pembr. Coll., Oxford, 18 June, 1783. Bridget, his wife, was daughter of William Dyer, Esq., a medical man of Bristol (baptized 27 Dec., 1722, at Wotton-under-Edge, and having died 25 Jan., 1805, aged 82, buried at St. Mary's Redcliffe), by Bridget, daughter of Job Charleton, Gent.

C. H. MAYO, M.A., R.D.

Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne, Dorset.

The reader is referred for many particulars of the Selwyn family, to the Rev. Wm. Bazeley's paper, entitled "Some Records of Matson and the Selwyns," in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society* (1877-78), vol. ii., pp. 241-284.

EDITOR.

* "Ireland's Eye," in the parish of Howth, and not far from Dublin, is a case in point. Also "Dalkey," likewise near Dublin, which in Irish is called Delginis, thorn island. The Danes, who had a fortress on it in the tenth century, called it Dalk-ei, which has the same meaning as the Irish name, for the Danish word *dalk* signifies a thorn: the present name Dalkey is not much changed from Delginis, but the *l*, which is now silent, was formerly pronounced. (See Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, p. 104, Dublin, 1869.) "Dalkey island, near Dublin. The Irish name is Delginis (O'Cl., Cal.), thorn island; which the Danes, who had a fortress on it in the tenth century, translated to the present name, by changing *delg* into their word *dalk*, a thorn; and substituting the northern word *ey*, an island, for *inis*." (*Irish Local Names Explained*, by same, p. 37.)—ED.

DCCCLXXXVIII.—Sale of a chamber in Tewkesbury Abbey Church.—The following communication has appeared in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. viii. 143), August 25, 1883:—In the *Worcester Herald* of June 16 is an advertisement of the sale by auction, at the Swan Hotel, Tewkesbury, of the Great Abbey House, and lands and cottages adjoining, at Tewkesbury, including the abbey gateway, &c., on July 18 next ensuing. But what is rather curious is, that one of the lots offered for sale is "a stone-built chamber with groined roof, situated on the south side of the west window of the Abbey Church." This chamber is in fact a portion of the fabric of the church, but access to it is gained by an exterior stone stair, which is connected with the Abbey House, where the abbots of Tewkesbury resided in the monastic times, and was possibly used by the abbots as an oratory or for some special purpose. Being thus accessible only from the garden of the Abbey House, it has been employed by the inhabitants for various purposes; but it may be questionable by what right it is sold by auction, being really a portion of the church, though attached to the exterior. Now, it is stated in Bennett's *History of Tewkesbury* "that King Henry VIII., in the thirty-fourth year of his reign, in consideration of the sum of 483*l.*, granted and sold to the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough and town of Tewkesbury, the choir, aisles, chapels, vestry, steeple, bells, roof, slates, lead, stone, iron, timber, images, tombs, gravestones, glass, &c., and also the soil, ground, site, precinct, and circuit of the church, as well as the churchyard, and all other things appertaining to the church, which at the time of the dissolution belonged to the abbot and convent." No reservation of this stone chamber appears to have been made to any one; and if it was, as is almost certain, in use for some purpose by the abbots of Tewkesbury, it would pass with what "belonged to the abbot and convent." Whether the continuous and undisturbed possession of this chamber, without interference from the churchwardens, would give a legal right to its disposal is for the committee connected with the restoration of the Abbey Church, only recently finished, to inquire about; but it seems strange for any portion of an existing church to be put up for sale by auction. I can find no notice of this chamber with groined roof, which is placed within the exterior wall of the nave, on the south side of the west window of the church, in Bennett's detailed history of the abbey and town of Tewkesbury; but the right of its sale should be seen into.—Edwin Lees, F.L.S., Worcester. G. A. W.

DCCCLXXXIX.—Ernest Giles, the Australian Explorer. —The *Graphic* of August 25, 1883, gives a portrait of Mr. W. E. P. Giles, who is a member of a Bristol family, and of whom the following details are noteworthy:—William Ernest Powell Giles, better known, however, as Ernest Giles, the Australian explorer, was born at Bristol in 1835, and was educated at Christ's Hospital,

London. He led a roving life for many years, occasionally living with wild tribes of Australian natives for months together—thus fitting himself for his future explorations. Between 1872 and 1876 he commanded five great exploring expeditions, besides several of minor importance, in the western half of Australia. Indeed he was the first to penetrate and to cross in a westerly direction Central West Australia. His first and second expeditions lasted respectively six and twelve months, and, despite the attacks of the natives and the hardships of marching through the desert, he explored thousands of miles of previously unknown territory—discovering the "Glen of Palms," Mount Olga, Lake Amadeus, the Musgrave, the Alfred, and the Marie Ranges. His third expedition was conducted under even greater disadvantages. While traversing the desert his horses all died, and his party were almost maddened by fatigue, privation, heat, and thirst. His fourth expedition consisted of a grand effort to push from Port Augusta (Spencer's Gulf) to Perth, Western Australia—a distance of 2,200 miles. The road lay through a succession of frightful deserts, and nothing but the wonderful endurance of his camels enabled him to conquer this frightful region. For seventeen days he forced his caravan, day after day, through 350 miles of terrible waste, without finding water. Finally, when the last drop they had with them was exhausted, the explorers sighted a small pond, which saved their lives. This they named Queen Victoria's Spring. On arriving within the settled territory of West Australia, and particularly at Perth itself, Mr. Giles and his party were the subject of an enthusiastic ovation. His next expedition, which lasted eight months, was the return journey by a northerly route—a distance of 2,800 miles. Similar desolate regions were again encountered, and another march of ten days was undergone without finding water. Numerous learned societies have recognised the services of Mr. Giles, who has been created a Knight Chevalier of the Crown of Italy, and made a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England, and also of the Geographical Societies of Vienna, Halle, Hamburg, &c. In 1880, the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society was awarded to Mr. Giles, Lord Northbrook, the then president, thus summing up his work: —"I have great pleasure in announcing that the Founder's Medal will be awarded to Mr. Ernest Giles for having led five great expeditions through the interior of Western Australia in the years 1872-76, during which 6,000 miles of route were surveyed, and 20,000 square miles of new country discovered. Mr. Ernest Giles has performed eminent service to geography in having led expeditions which traversed the whole western interior of Australia—from Adelaide to Swan River, and from Champion Bay to the central line of electric telegraph."

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. James R. Dobson and Co., of Adelaide.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

DCCCXC.—The Sheppard Family—(Reply to No. DCCLX.) Your correspondent, Mr. John Ward Dean, of Boston, U.S.A., has sent a query relative to the Sheppard family of Gloucestershire; and from a pedigree and documents in my possession I am able to give some particulars.

The Sheppards are said by Fosbrooke (*Gloucestershire*, vol. i., p. 374) to be "descended from a family seated at Pessmarch [? Peasmarsh, near Rye], in Sussex, and Battersea, near London." They first appear in Gloucestershire at Horsley, in the register of which parish the following entries occur :—

(*Baptisms.*)

Elizabeth, daughter of Will. Sheppard, June 22, 1623.
Sarah, daughter of Wm. Sheppard, June 27, 1624.
Samuel, son of Wm. Sheppard, March 26, 1627.
Anne, daughter of Wm. Sheppard, 1628.
Dorothy, daughter of Wm. Sheppard, 1637.

(*Marriages.*)

Samuel Sheppard and Elizabeth [ ], 1627.
Joseph Clifford and Mary Sheppard, Aug. 14, 1638.
John Mills and Judith Sheppard, Sept. 21, 1654.

(*Burial.*)

Philip Sheppard, Sept. 20, 1623.

This Philip Sheppard left three sons, William, of Hemstead, John, of Tetbury, and Samuel, of Minchinhampton (or Hampton), and one daughter, Rebecca, wife of Charles Hillar (Hillier), of Horsley. William was married four times, and John thrice; but I do not know anything of their descendants. The third son, Samuel, purchased the manors of Minchinhampton and Avening from the trustees of Lord Windsor, in the year 1651. He married Isabel, daughter of George North, of Buckington, Wilts (a sister of one of his brother William's wives), and died March 11, 1672, aged 70. The issue of this marriage was two sons and two daughters. Samuel, the elder, died young, and Philip, the younger, a justice of the peace for the county of Gloucester, and barrister-at-law, inherited his father's estates. He married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Gamaliel Capell, of Rockwood Hall, Essex; and 2nd, Frances, daughter of Francis, Lord Seymour, of Trowbridge, and relict of Wm. Ducie, Viscount Downe. She died without issue, and was buried at Minchinhampton. Philip died in 1713, aged 82, and was also buried there. Atkyns (*Gloucestershire*, ed. 1768, p. 236) says of him : "Philip Shepard is the present lord of the manor of Minching-Hampton, and keeps a court leet. He has a large house near the church, and a spacious grove of high trees in a park adjoining to it, which is seen at a great distance. He hath a very large estate in this and other parishes within this county." By his first wife he had, with two daughters, two sons, Samuel, of Minchinhampton, and Philip, of Colesbourne. The

latter, who was born in 1663, and was buried at Colesbourne, married a daughter of——White, of Didmarton, and had, with other issue, John, who was living at Colesbourne in 1770. John sold the manor of Colesbourne in that year to Francis Eyre, Esq., who in his turn sold it to John Elwes, Esq., in whose family it remains.* He married, 1st, Rachel, daughter of——Powell, of a place which in the pedigree I have is described as "Mandage Park, near Malmesbury," and which is no doubt the place known now as Manditts Park Farm, about two miles from Malmesbury. He appears to have had no children by his first wife; but by his second, whose maiden name I do not know, he had John, who was no doubt the one mentioned by Mr. Dean as having emigrated to the United States in 1791.

To return to Samuel Sheppard, of Minchinhampton. By his wife Anne, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Webb, Esq., of Wallbridge, near Stroud (who died in 1734, aged 70, and was buried at Minchinhampton), he had six sons and three daughters. This lady probably brought a considerable fortune to her husband, as in the next generation the family occupied an important position in the county. Three of the sons and one daughter died unmarried. William, the sixth son, is described as of Hackney, Middlesex, "Blackwell Hall Factor." (What was that?) Philip, the fifth son, became rector of the parishes of Minchinhampton and Avening, both valuable benefices; and there is a tablet to his memory in the chancel of Minchinhampton Church, which states that he died on the 18th of December, 1768, having been rector of the parish for 49 years. He built the rectory house at Minchinhampton, and planted an avenue of limes leading to it, which are now very handsome trees. I have a fine portrait of him in cassock and bands, with full grey wig. He has a handsome, good-tempered face, and looks as if he was capable of enjoying the good things of this life. In a letter, dated 1765, concerning the sale of the next presentation to the two livings, it is said of him: "'Tis well known that the present Incumbent, who is an easy Gent^{n}, doth not make the most of them. . . . he had some time ago a stroke of the Palsy, by w^{h} he has been lame ever since . . . . . being unable to do duty himself, he keeps three Curates, to two of whom he gives £40 ℔ ann. each, and to the other £30. . . . . The Parsonage house, where the present Incumbent lives, was new built by him, and is as pleasant, neat, and convenient a Dwelling as most in Glostershire." He married Mary, daughter of —— Knight, of Eastington, who died without issue in 1753, aged 49.

Samuel, elder brother of Philip, inherited the family estates, and was a justice of the peace, and high sheriff of the county in 1730. He married Anne, daughter of Edward Darrell, Esq., of Rockhampton, Surrey, who died on the 29th of August, 1749, aged 58. Her

* An engraving of Colesbourne House by Storer, with letterpress description by Brewer, is in their *Delineations of Gloucestershire* (London, 1824), pp. 101, 102.—Ed.

husband did not long survive her, as he died on the 20th of December in the same year. On his tombstone in Minchinhampton Churchyard there is this epitaph, and, if he possessed all the virtues it ascribes to him, he must indeed have been a remarkable man :—

"In memory of | Samuel Sheppard, Esq., | a gentleman of unblemished integrity, unaffected piety, | and truly primitive simplicity of manners, | affable and courteous in his behaviour, | easy and instructive in his conversation, | just and upright in all his dealings, | without partiality, without hypocrisy. | His charity was as free from ostentation | as his nature from disguise. | In all social offices he remarkably excelled ; | an eminent example of conjugal affection, | a tender parent, a kind master, a sincere friend. | Thus adorned with an uncommon sanctity of morals, | he sustained the miseries of human life with Christian fortitude, | his conscience not reproaching him | with the omission of any duty to God or man. | He was patient in his death, | and his hope was full of immortality. | He died December the 20th, 1749, | in the 63d year of his age."

He left two sons and two daughters. Samuel, the elder son, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Whorwood, Esq., of Halton, Oxfordshire, who died in 1799, aged 74, and was buried at Minchinhampton. The issue of this marriage was six daughters, with two sons (twins) who died in infancy. In default of male issue, the estates, on the death of Samuel in 1770, devolved on his brother Edward, who married Sarah, daughter of Charles Coxe, Esq., of Kemble. The family had now risen to considerable importance, and the estates, as is shown by rent-rolls and accounts in my possession, had very much increased in value. Edward, therefore, on coming into the property, appears to have considered the old manor house at Minchinhampton to be no longer suited to the requirements of his family; and he accordingly built a new house at Gatcombe,* in a beautiful situation, about a mile from Minchinhampton. This house, described by Fosbrooke as "the elegant modern seat of the Sheppard family," is a handsome-looking building with a grey stone front, seen on the left-hand side of the road leading from Nailsworth to Avening, and now belongs to H. G. Ricardo, Esq. I do not know how long a time was occupied in the erection of it, nor the cost, but, judging from documents, I think it involved the owner in considerable difficulties. At any rate, on the death of Edward Sheppard in 1803, at the age of 78, the property was deeply mortgaged.

The next and last heir of this ancient family was Philip, only son of Edward Sheppard. He is described as having been a good-natured, easy-going man, very extravagant, and with a great taste for sport and expensive amusements. He raised a troop of yeomanry in 1795; the equipment and maintenance of which cost him a large amount of money. He also kept a pack of fox-hounds at

* For an engraving of Gatcombe Park, with letterpress description, see *Delineations of Gloucestershire*, pp. 42-44.—ED.

Gatcombe, which were not looked on with favour by his rather, if we may judge from an entry in a pocket-book of 1790: "Phil talked of parting with y^e^ Hounds. I hope he may continue in y^t^ resolution." On his accession to the property, attempts were made to free it from encumbrances by the sale of the advowson of the rectory of Avening and the next presentation to the rectory of Minchinhampton. The sums realised, however, fell far short of the amount required; and the circumstances of the poor squire went from bad to worse. Household bills began to fall sadly in arrear, and creditors pressed for their money. He endeavoured to stave off ruin by raising money on mortgage and by selling portions of the property. At this time the manor house at Minchinhampton, the old home of the family, was sold, and pulled down by the purchaser. At last the crash came, and in 1813 the manor of Avening, with all the property in that parish, was sold to Mr. William Playne, of Longfords; and a few years later Mr. David Ricardo, the eminent financier, bought Gatcombe, with the manor and advowson of Minchinhampton and the remainder of the property in that parish. Philip Sheppard soon afterwards went to live at Dunquerque, in France, and eventually died in London, in very reduced circumstances, about the year 1836. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Charles Lee, of Bristol, but I do not know whether any of his descendants are still living. The arms of the family were—Ermine, on a chief sable three battle-axes argent.

A. T. P.

DCCCXCI.—"Scotchquar" Hill, Harescombe.—(Reply to No. DCCCXLII.) I do not want to impugn the derivation of "Scotchquar" quoted by Mr. Lucy, but surely he is wrong in supporting it by deriving "Shotover" in the same manner. *Shotover* is, I suppose, as clearly *Château Vert* as *Leighton Buzzard* is *Leighton Beau-désert*. The same process may be traced at work in Belvoir Castle, giving rise to such local surnames as Beevor and Beaver.

St. Peter's Bill, Grantham. F. G. Montagu Powell, M.A.

DCCCXCII.—"Shotover" Hill.—(Reply to No. DCCCXLII.) I perceive that in the note on "Scotchquar Hill" the name of Shotover Hill, so familiar to us Oxonians, is connected etymologically with stone "shot." Now, the Rev. Isaac Taylor (*Words and Places*, 6th ed., p. 267) states the name to be a corruption of Château Vert, and I dare say that he has good reason for his statement.

Deerhurst Vicarage, Tewkesbury. Geo. Butterworth, M.A.

DCCCXCIII.–Help-on-High Fox.–(Reply to No. DCCCXXXI.) "What became of Help-on-High," Mr. Bailey has written, "I do not make out." The Puritan corporation of Gloucester appointed him to the church of St. Nicholas, in their city, July 12, 1645, and he held the appointment until his death in 1679. I have been unable to find any gravestone to show that he was buried in the

church ; but on the north wall of the chancel there is a monument, which has lately been gaily adorned with gold, and bears this inscription :—

"Jane, the Pious Loyall Wife of Helpe Fox, M.A., and Minister of this place, was here interred July 13, 1657.

"Whose happy memory is beelow inrold
Within a line ; above in leaves of gold.
Her husband here in this records his wife ;
There shee's recorded in the Boocke of Life."

Gloucester. J. H. Billett.

DCCCXCIV.—The Rev. Thomas Shellard, M.A., Rector of Uley.—(See No. DCCCXXIII.) Thomas Shellard, M.A. (Hart Hall, Oxf., 1740), rector of Uley in 1747, was also vicar of Tytherington, in the same diocese, and died in 1786. He was baptized 4 May, 1717, at Chipping Sodbury, his father being John Shellard, clerk, (bur. there 25 Sept., 1749,) and his mother, Rachel, dau. of Peter Hardwicke, Gent., (mar. at Old Sodbury 24 April, 1712, and bur. at Chipping Sodbury 2 Nov., 1766). Other children of John and Rachel Shellard were, Thomas, bur. 1715 ; Mary, bapt. 3 Aug., 1719, bur. 11 April, 1720 ; Mary, bapt. 28 Feb., 1720-1 ; John, bapt. 10 Dec., 1722, bur. 5 March, 1722-3 ; and Edward, bur. 20 Feb., 1766, who married Elizabeth ———— (bur. 22 Feb., 1788), and had issue, Mary, bapt. 8 Feb., 1749-50 ; Thomas, bapt. 26 April, 1752 ; William, bapt. 10 Aug., 1753 ; and Henry, bapt. 19 April, 1762 ;—all which events occurred at Chipping Sodbury. Perhaps some other correspondent may be able to give further particulars. C. H. Mayo, M.A., R.D.

Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne, Dorset.

DCCCXCV.—Taswell Monument at Wotton-under-Edge.—(See No. DCCCXVI.) An error in the inscription having been noticed, perhaps a few particulars respecting the monument may be acceptable. It is a mural one, with a high pyramidal back of coloured marble, in front of which, and surmounting the tablet, is a small, exquisitely sculptured statue in white marble, representing the goddess Hymen, in a pensive attitude, leaning on an urn (I write from memory), and holding in her right hand an inverted torch. On the base the sculptor's name, etc., are recorded. The legend connected with this figure is, that when on its way from Rome to the place of its destination, the ship which conveyed it, was taken by a privateer, and that thus finding its way to England, and coming into the possession of the family of the deceased at an opportune moment, it was utilised by being placed on the monument in question. Hence the incongruity of a statue of Hymen forming part of a monument erected to the memory of a deceased gentleman.

J. H. P.

A copy of the inscription, with the entry of Mr. Taswell's burial in the parish register, kindly furnished by Rev. Henry Sewell, M.A., is here appended :—

"Sacred | to the memory of William Taswell, A.M., | a Divine | whose professional character | received a lustre from the elegant accomplishment | of the Scholar. | The lessons which he delivered | with the most persuasive eloquence, | were illustrated by the best of all comments, | his exemplary conduct. | He was many years Vicar of this Parish, | and of Almondsbury [1755-75]; | and in discharging the sacred duties | of his office, | he kept in view the pious example of his father, | the Reverend *James* Taswell, D.D., | Rector of Newington | in Surrey. | He died the 6th day of August, 1775, | in the 67th year of his age. | Also | in memory | of Dorothy, his wife, | daughter of Mr ——— Kennett, | of Feversham in Kent, | who, in cultivating those qualifications | which embellish and exalt the female mind, | paid | a just attention | to the humbler offices | of domestic life. | She died the 28th of Octr, 1777, | aged 63 years."

(*Burial.*)

"1775. Aug. 8. Revd Mr William Taswell, Vicar."

EDITOR.

DCCCXCVI.—SOME ALLEGED CENTENARIANS.—I submit the following as cases suitable for investigation :—

1. In the churchyard of Bitton, near Bristol, there is a stone with this inscription :—"Here lyeth ye body of Martha, wife of Robert Blacker, of this Parish, who dyed ye 10th of June, 1725, aged 114 years." I cannot find any reference to this case in Mr. Ellacombe's *History of Bitton;* but the stone, inscribed as above, is to be seen in the churchyard.

2. "On Sunday last, in the hamlet of Woodmancote, Ann Kitchen, aged 105 years, breathed her last."—*Cheltenham Examiner*, Jan. 27, 1858.

3. "The death took place recently at Clifton of Miss C. A. Morris, daughter of the late William Morris, Esq., Attorney-General of Barbadoes, and of Fishleigh, Devon. The deceased lady, who had been a resident of Clifton for a great number of years, had reached the advanced age of 100 years and 10 months, and was comparatively well and retained all her faculties up to the date of her death. . . . . breastplate bearing the following inscription:—'Catharine Ann Morris, died 11th July, 1883, in her 101st year.' . . . . The remains were placed in the vault of the Glascott family [in the churchyard of Rodborough, near Stroud], of which the deceased lady was a member."—*Bristol Times and Mirror*, July 19, 1883.

4. "The death of the centenarian, which was referred to in our columns yesterday, is thus entered in the return of the registrar of deaths:—'Mary Hughes, aged 101 years, widow of William Hughes,

seaman in merchant service, died on the 20th August, at 33, Ambrose-road, Clifton. Cause of death, old age.'" —*Ib.*, Aug. 30, 1883.

To the foregoing it may be well to add an inscription in the churchyard of Doynton, near Bath, though the subject of it was not a centenarian:—"Sacred to the memory of M^{r} Tobias Fox, of this Parish, Yeoman, who departed this life December 22nd, 1805, in the 100th year of his age." CLIFTONIENSIS.

DCCCXCVII.—THE REV. SAMUEL LYSONS, M.A., F.S.A.—Mr. Lysons, who was rector of Rodmarton, honorary canon of Gloucester Cathedral, and lord of the manor of Hempsted, died March 27, 1877, aged 71, having been in failing health, the result of increasing years. He was a member of a family which has shed a lustre over this county; and he was himself an eminent scholar, linguist, and antiquary, his published works being many and well known. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Daniel Lysons, M.A., F.R.S., of Hempsted Court* (author of *Magna Britannia*, etc.), by Sarah, eldest daughter of Colonel Thomas Carteret Hardy; he was born in 1806, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford (B.A. 1830, M.A. 1836); and held the commission as a magistrate of his county for thirty or forty years. He became rector of Rodmarton, of which he was the patron, in 1833. In 1834 he suceeeded to his paternal estates, and the same year married Eliza Sophia Teresa, daughter of Major-General Sir Lorenzo Moore, K.C.H., C.B.; in 1847 he married Lucy, daughter of the Rev. John Adey Curtis-Hayward; and in 1872 Gertrude Savery, second daughter of Simon Adams Beck, Esq., of Cheam, Surrey, who, with his sons, Major Lorenzo George Lysons, Major Edmund Hicks Beach Lysons, and the Rev. Daniel G. Lysons, and other issue, survives him. In November, 1865, he was appointed rural dean of Gloucester, on the removal of the Rev. Canon Murray Browne to Almondsbury, and he held that office till February, 1876, when he resigned. On Christmas-eve, 1867, he was installed an honorary canon of Gloucester Cathedral. Many years ago he built the church of St. Luke, Gloucester, which was consecrated on the 21st of April, 1841. Having purchased the site, and built and partly endowed the church, and having also erected schools at his own cost, he laboured in the district for a quarter of a century, not only without remuneration, but at a considerable sacrifice of private income, having sunk between £5,000 and £6,000 for the benefit of the district. In 1866 he divested himself of the patronage by placing it unreservedly in the hands of the bishop. When he began to reside on his property at Hempsted Court, in 1838, he found the adjoining suburb of Gloucester a comparative wilderness. High Orchard, where the church has been erected, was tenanted by people living in houses little better than huts. Bishop Monk was anxious to have a church there, but subscriptions

* For an engraving of it, with letterpress description, see *Delineations of Gloucestershire*, p. 154.—ED.

not being forthcoming, Mr. Lysons offered to build and furnish the church with a small endowment, and to officiate in it himself. The bishop accepted the offer with thankfulness. Since that time the whole character of the neighbourhood has changed. The hut-like dwellings were removed, and decent streets and manufactories have taken their place. During Mr. Lysons' occupation of this post schools were built, as already mentioned, charitable clubs of various kinds organised, and a Scripture-reader provided at his expense. Increasing years and cares at length led him to resign the charge. But he still took a deep interest in all that concerned Gloucester and its neighbourhood. He was an active member of its chief societies, especially those which have for their object the promotion of literature and science and the study of antiquities; and among the offices he held was that of treasurer to the Clergy Charity Fund in connection with the Musical Festivals. His library was reputed to be one of the most valuable, and his pen was ever ready to illustrate any subject which engaged public attention. Among his published works we may mention *Claudia and Pudens, or the Early Christians in Gloucester*, a tale of the first century; also *The Romans in Gloucestershire*, "embracing the interesting question, whether or not we owe our early Christianity to our intercourse with them, and whether St. Paul himself preached in Britain, and possibly at Gloucester." These works were the result of much diligent research and study, and though they were mercilessly dealt with by some of the metropolitan critics, they are much prized by Gloucestershire readers. Another of his books which commanded a large sale was a biography of Richard Whittington, published under the title of *The Model Merchant of the Middle Ages, exemplified in the story of Whittington and his Cat;* "being an attempt to rescue that interesting tale from the region of fable, and to place it in its proper position in the legitimate history of this country." Under the title of *What Has Gloucestershire Achieved?* he gave an enumeration of some of the principal points in which this county has taken a prominent lead in matters religious, moral, social, and scientific; and under the title of *Gloucestershire Illustrations—Machin and Madeira*, he published "an attempt to investigate the truth of the romantic and interesting discovery of that island" in 1344 by Robert a Mackin, Machin, or Machen, a Gloucestershire man, in the cog *La Welyfare*, of Oldbury-on-Severn. He also published a learned paper, entitled *Our Vulgar Tongue*. Canon Lysons was a frequent contributor to the local press; for example, in a lecture given for the Literary and Scientific Association, he described a recent tour in the Holy Land, which he afterwards extended into an interesting narrative of travel, and which was published in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle;* and only about a month before his death, in reference to the connection of Gloucester with the see of Canterbury, he furnished some little-known particulars of Archbishop John Moore, the son of a Gloucester butcher, and educated in

the Free School there; and of Henry Dean, born in or near Gloucester, who became a monk in the priory of Llanthony, near that city, and rector of Hempsted, where he restored the church, the village cross, and Our Lady's well, and was appointed to the archbishopric of Canterbury in 1501, on the death of Cardinal Moreton. At the Gloucester meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain in 1860, Canon Lysons contributed to the temporary museum—among other objects of interest and value—coloured representations of the principal portion of the celebrated pavement discovered at Woodchester, in 1793, by Samuel Lysons, Esq., forming some portions of his *Reliquiæ Britannico-Romanæ*, vol. ii. It has been said that £7,000 was spent in bringing out the work illustrative of this pavement. At the time Canon Lysons' father or uncle was engaged in making discoveries of interesting antiquities at Kingsholm, Reynolds, a great antiquary, said that there was nothing of archæological interest about Gloucester except the terminal syllable *cester*, but that "a young man named Lysons" had been stated to have discovered many ancient remains. In his last letter published in the *Chronicle*, Canon Lysons wrote—"I am old, and nearly worn out." These words proved too true, for in six weeks after they were penned there was the sad duty of recording his death. His memory will long be preserved by those who appreciate zeal and liberality on behalf of the Church, and by those who take an interest in the particular studies to which he devoted so large a share of his life and means. GLOCESTRIENSIS.

DCCCXCVIII.—THE CUSTOM OF PRESENTING WHITE GLOVES. —With reference to a notice in the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, October 19, 1883, that "the recorder of Gloucester was presented with the customary pair of white kid gloves yesterday, there being no prisoners for trial at the city quarter sessions," Mr. Henry Jeffs, high sheriff of Gloucester, has written to this effect:—It is a time-honoured custom in this city, when there is a clean calendar, not only to present the recorder with a pair of white kid gloves, but also the clerk of the peace, and I had that pleasure yesterday. Can any of your archæological readers inform me if the presentation referred to has its origin in ancient usage, or whether it is of more modern instance? White gloves are recognised as a symbol of purity and innocence. Judges when on the bench lay their gloves on one side. In passing sentence of death the black cap is assumed, but the gloves are silent witnesses. It is known how, in times gone by, the gauntlet was thrown down as an assertion of innocence and right and as a gage of combat. It was the custom of the Northern Borderers, amongst whom deadly feuds prevailed, to hang up gloves in the churches as challenges to fight. Except in completion of a suit of armour gloves do not appear to have been an article of male or female attire. At least pictures of costume in old books do not contain gloves except those of mail. Gloves

were not unknown amongst the Saxons and Normans, but so rare were they that it is recorded of a company of merchants that in presenting five pairs of gloves to the king it was considered a gift only fit for royalty.

M. C. B.

DCCCXCIX.—William Grevel, of Campden.—In *Willis' Current Notes* (1857), vol. vii., p. 88, there is a communication from J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., respecting William Grevel; and as it is apparently almost the only one in any way connected with Gloucestershire, to be found in the seven volumes of the above-named publication, and for its own worth, we have pleasure in transferring it to these pages:—

William Grevel, woolmerchant, of Campden, who rebuilt Campden Church, co. Gloucester, lent to King Richard the Second two hundred marks, on a promise of repayment at the ensuing Easter, 1398. He purchased in the same year, of Sir Walter Beauchamp, Knt., the manor of Millcote, and obtained a release of the same from William de Peto, Nov. 5, 1398. In 1400-1, 2 Henry IV., he entailed that estate by fine on the heirs of Joan, his then wife, sister and heir to Sir Philip Thornbury, Knt.; and for want of such issue, to John and Lodowick, his sons by his first wife.

On a brass in Chipping-Campden Church are depicted the effigies of this William Grevel and his first wife, Margaret, in the costume of civilians, under a double canopy, the central shaft of which passes between them. In the central sprandils of the canopy his mark occurs; and between the finials of the canopies and their flanking pinnacles are four shields, each charged with these arms—*Sable, on a cross engrailed or, five pellets within a bordure engrailed of the second: a mullet of the second in the dexter quarter, for difference.* The whole has on the verge the following inscription—"Hic jacet Wilelmus Grevel de Campdene quondam Civis Londoñ et flos m'cator' lanar' tocius Anglie qui obiit primo die mens' Octobris An° dni Millmō cccc° primo. Hic jacet Mariona uxor predicti Wilelmi que obiit Decimo die mensis Septembris Anno dni Millmō ccc° lxxx°vi° quor' aiābus . . . . ."

Male issue by his second wife Joan failing, he was succeeded in his estates by his eldest son John, and as an instance of the change in coat armour common at this period, it is deserving of note, that this John Grevel bore for his arms—*Sable, on a cross engrailed within a bordure or, ten annulets of the first; in the dexter quarter, a mullet of the second.* He was succeeded by his son John, who bore the arms without either annulets or pellets, but retaining the mullet. The arms of the Grevilles as now borne by them, are with the pellets, but without the mullet.

Genealogist.

DCCCC.—The Hospitallers or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.—The report of Prior Philip de Thame to the Grand Master Elyan de Villanova as to the revenues of the Knights Hospitallers in England, for A.D. 1338, published by the Camden

Society (1857) from a MS. in the Public Library at Valetta, is, as Mr. Kemble has remarked, "a valuable, and in its way, I believe, an unique, document for the illustration of certain social relations in this country during the first half of the fourteenth century." From it we learn how the Hospitallers managed the estates from which they derived their wealth, and with it their power. It is true the priory of England was only a small part of their system; but its balance-sheet affords a clear general view of their peculiar organization and arrangements: and as the method of the Hospitallers probably differed not much from that of other landowners, we may learn not a little of the state of this country in the beginning of the fourteenth century. There is a balance-sheet for each manor, containing a strict account of profit and loss, and showing how much was available for the general purposes of the priory and order after payment of all expenses. Among the sources of income, we have the mansion, the dovecote, arable and meadow land at so much per acre, rents of mills (wind, water, and fulling), messuages, cottages, fisheries, tolls, grants, profits of stock, tithes from appropriate churches, services of villains or copyholders in labour or kind, assessed rents of tenants in socage, perquisites of courts, and a collection or subscription, raised by contributions of the free landowners, and called *confraria* or *fraria*. In the expenditure, on the other hand, we have the cost of maintenance, hospitality to strangers coming and going (a heavy burden upon the revenue), pensions, rent-charges, visitation expenses, law charges, charges for collection, payments of chaplains, small tithes, etc.

The property of the order in Gloucestershire was not very large, their preceptory being at Quenington, near Fairford; which manor had been given to them, before 1 John, by Agnes de Lasceo, or Lacy, and her daughter Sybilla. [It was valued, 26 Hen. VIII., at £209 16s., or £137 7s. 1d. (Dudgale), and was granted, 37 Hen. VIII., first to Sir Richard Morisine, and afterwards to Sir Ant. Kingston.] In this *bajulia*, bailiwick or manor, we read of 343 acres, at 6d. per acre, and 302 acres, at 4d., a water mill and a fulling mill, also the great tithes of Nether Guyting, Suthorp (Southrop), Down Amney, and Sothinton (Siddington), amounting to 108 marks, out of which the vicar received the liberal pension of two marks. The profits of their sheep (330 at Quenington, and 354 at Callmonden, *i.e.*, Calmsden, in North Cerney) amounted to xx^{li}. The total receipts of the bailiwick were £179 8s. 4d. As regards the expenditure, the heaviest item was bread, for which 80 quarters of wheat were used, value £12, at 3s. per quarter. Beer for the household, and entertainment of strangers (hospitality being a rule of the order), required 80 quarters of barley malt, at 2s. per quarter, and 20 quarters of oat malt, at 12d. The expense of the kitchen for flesh, fish, etc., at 4s. per week, was £10 4s. Robes and mantles for the preceptor and the brethren, 103s. Stipend of the chaplain, 20s., with commons (equivalent to 40s. by the year,

that being the sum allowed when the chaplain did not take his commons with the brethren). An esquire and two clerks, to each one mark in addition to commons. Another clerk, a palefridarius, and three valets, or horseboys, to each half a mark. Steward, cook, chamberlain, baker, and porter, to each 10s.; swineherd, 5s.; and washerwoman, 3s. The total payments were £57 6s. 9d., and the balance of receipts over the expenditure £122 1s. 7d., or 183 marks 19d., the contribution of the *bajulia* or bailiwick to the general purposes of the order.

After the suppression of the Knights of the Temple, the Hospitallers obtained some portions of the spoil, but the manors of Temple Guyting and Broadwell, worth two hundred marks a year, were at the time of this survey (1338) in the hands of Magister Pancius, the king's physician, "by the king's gift." The church of Temple Guyting was also in the possession of the same person, as appears from what follows, p. 193:—

"Templegutyng.
Ecclesia ibidem in proprios usus valet, deductis re-prisis . . . . . x marcas.
Summa Valoris Nil.
Et occupatur per magistrum Pancium medicum do-mini regis."

The balance-sheet for the preceptory of Quenington (pp. 28, 29) may serve as a specimen of the returns from the possessions of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem throughout the kingdom.

"Bajulia de Quenyngton,
In Comitatu Gloucestre.

Quenyngton. Est ibidem unum manerium cum gardino, et uno columbario, et valet per annum ... ... xx^{s}
Item sunt ibidem cccxlij. acre terre, pretium acre vj^{d}, et cccij. acre terre, pretium acre iiij^{d}, et valent xiij^{li} xj^{s} viij^{d}
Et de redditu assiso, per annum ... xxx^{li}
Et de uno molendino aquatico, per annum ... ... l^{s}
Et de uno molendino fullonum, per annum ... ... xl^{s}
Et de firma unius mesuagii, et ij. carucatarum terre in Wysangre, per annum ... ... vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}

Ecclesie.
- Et ecclesia de Nethergutyng, per annum ... ... xxv marce.
- Et ecclesia de Suthorp, per annum xvj^{li}
- Et ecclesia de Dounamaneye, per annum ... ... xxvj^{li}
- Et ecclesia de Sothinton, per annum xx marce.

Ad voluntatem contribuentium.

Et collectione confrarie, per annum xl marce.

Et de proficuo cccxxx. bidentum per annum preter reprisas ... x^{li}

Et de proficuo ccclliij. bidentum apud Calemonden ... ... x^{li}

Et de perquisitis curiarum, per annum ... ... c^{s}

§ Summa totalis recepti et proficui dicte bajulie ...clxxix^{li} viij^{s} iiij^{d}

Reprise.

Reprise. Inde, in expensis domus; videlicet, preceptoris, ij. fratrum militum, unius capellani, iij. clericorum confrarie, et aliorum de familia domus, et aliorum supervenientium ratione hospitalitatis, prout ordinatum est per fundatores dicte domus.

In pane furnito per annum iiij^{xx} quarteria frumenti, pretium quarterii iij^{s}, et valent ... ... xij^{li}

Item in cerevisia bracianda per annum iiij^{xx} quarteria brasei ordei, pretium quarterii ij^{s}, et xx. quarteria brasei avenarum, pretium quarterii xij^{d}, et valent ... ... ix^{li}

Et in carne, pisce, et aliis necessariis pro coquina, per annum, per septimanam iiij^{s} ... ... x^{li} iiij^{s}

Et in redditu resoluto diversis dominis xliiij^{s} j^{d}

Et in emendatione domorum, per annum xl^{s}

Custagio bidentum, per annum... ... xxiij^{s} iiij^{d}

Item in robis preceptoris et ij. fratrum suorum, mantellis, et aliis necessariis suis ... ... ciiij^{s}

Item in stipendio unius capellani, per annum ... ... xx^{s}

Et pro feodo senescalli prosequentis negotia domus ... ... xxvj^{s} viij^{d}

Et in stipendiis j. armigeri, et ij. clericorum confrarie, cuilibet j. marca ... xl^{s}

Item in stipendiis tertii clerici frarie, j. palefridarii, iij. garcionum pro fratribus supradictis, cuilibet eorum dimidia marca... ... ... xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d}

Et in stipendiis unius clavigeri, coci, camerarii, pistoris, et janitoris, cuilibet eorum x^s	l^s	
Et in stipendio j. lotricis, per annum ...	iij^s	
Et in stipendio unius porcarii, per annum	v^s	
Et in visitatione Prioris, per ij. dies ...	xl^s	
Et soluto vicario de Nethergutyng, de quadam annua pensione	$xxvj^s$	$viij^d$
Item fratri Johanni de Warenn, ultra robam et necessaria sua, per preceptum patris, comitis de Warenn, per annum	v marce.	
§ Summa omnium expensarum et solutionum	$lvij^{li}$ vj^s	ix^d
Summa Valoris.—Et sic remanent ad solvendum ad Thesaurarium, pro oneribus supportandis	$ciiij^{xx}$ iij marce,	xix^d

Nomina Fratrum.
Frater Michael Macy, s. preceptor.
Frater Johannes de Warenn, miles.
Frater Thomas de la Mare, miles."

Harescombe Rectory, Stroud. J. Melland Hall, M.A.

DCCCCI.— Bristol twenty-five years ago.—In a 12mo pamphlet, lately reprinted from the *Western Daily Press* newspaper, and entitled *Bristol from 1858 to 1883*, several very interesting particulars are given of the remarkable progress which Bristol has made within the last quarter of a century. "If," writes the author, p. 29, "we had to look at Bristol as it was in 1858, we would see one railway station where we now have ten. Victoria Street, Deanery Road, Colston Street, and Perry Road had not then been contemplated. The Downs had not been secured to the public. Broadmead Rooms constituted the public rooms of the city. The Drill Hall, Colston Hall, the New Theatre, were not then in existence. We had half a Cathedral, typifying, as was then said, the fact that we had half a bishop; we had half a Suspension Bridge, indicating 'failure' to every visitor. If the city had to be restored to the condition in which it was in 1858, we must take away some three hundred new streets [of which a list is given, pp. 13-18], and over twelve thousand houses; and we must reduce the entire rateable value from £884,000 to £444,000, and remove over seventy thousand inhabitants. The growth of Bristol since 1858 represents a city larger than Bath. We must also abolish the Free Libraries and the educational agencies represented by the resuscitated Endowed Schools, Clifton College, and the University College. The port had then no docks at Avonmouth or Portishead, and the new lock at Cumberland Basin had not been made. The tramways were still far off, and the South Wales Union Railway, the Port and Pier, Portishead, the Bristol and North Somerset, Bristol Harbour Junction, and Clifton Extension lines,

had still to be completed. To bring back this Bristol of twenty-five years ago we must restore the greater portion of White Ladies Road to the nurserymen, and transform the site of Clifton College into agricultural land. The churches and chapels to be taken away will be seen by the long list we give in another column. [Since 1858 there have been about 50 new churches and chapels erected in the city; and many of the old places of worship have during the same time been extensively restored. For list, see pp. 20-22.] We must also remove all our largest hotels, and abolish many of our local institutions, including the Children's Hospital, the Cambrian Society, the Musical Festival Society, the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, and the Formidable Training Ship. Several Banks must also be removed, the lines of steamers to America must be withdrawn, and the Coffee Taverns must be closed. Politically we should have to strike off the register some 14,000 names. To place the city where it was twenty-five years ago would, in fact, take away far more than a casual contemplation of the subject would suggest." With these particulars before him, who will say that so far as the city of Bristol is concerned, the past twenty-five years have been a period of stagnation? G. A. W.

DCCCCII.—"Notes on some Old Churches in Gloucestershire."—As an appendix to the *Transactions of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, for the year 1880*, there are twenty-one pages, written "by a member of the Society," and printed under the above heading. Whether one agrees or not with the opinions expressed by the writer, it may be well, I think, to note in these pages for reference the names of the churches which he has considered. They are as follows :—

1. Badgeworth Church, near Cheltenham.
2. Cheltenham Parish Church.
3. Church of St. Giles, Coberley or Cubberly, near Cheltenham.
4. Cowley Church, near Cheltenham.
5. Church of St. John, Elkstone, near Cirencester.
6. Church of St. Peter, Leckhampton, near Cheltenham.
7. Winchcombe Parish Church.
8. Kempley Church, near Ross.

In the *Transactions* there is likewise an article on Tewkesbury Abbey, pp. 73-78. Antiquarius.

DCCCCIII.—Richard Capel, a Gloucestershire Worthy.—"The memory of the just is blessed," may be read on a tombstone in the churchyard of Pitchcombe, near Stroud, the inscription also informing us that more than two hundred years ago an eminent "minister and physician" was interred, Richard Capel by name. Of this worthy, Valentine Marshall, a friend of thirty years' standing, and his biographer, tells us :—"An intelligent man could never sit at his feet but he should meet with that there, that would

never fall from any other man's mouth, nor ever drop from any other man's pen. His words were as goads, as nails fastened by the Master of Assemblies. They were edged with so much reason, and so reinforced from the lively oracles, that they could not fall to the ground. 'Tis no wonder, then, that the cream of the whole country (as they could have their opportunities) would hang upon his ministry."

Richard Capel was born at Gloucester, in 1580, of goodly parentage, being descended from an ancient family. His father and an elder brother were both aldermen of that city. His learning was conspicuous; and while a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, he formed one of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, and was also one of the authors of the Assembly's Catechism. During a residence in London, his attendance at the Court of King James would have put him in the way of preferment, if his thoughts had been that way inclined. But on the death of his friend Sir Thomas Overbury, he bade adieu to the metropolis, and taking possession of the living of Eastington, then one of the richest in the county of Gloucester, he gave himself up wholly to reading, exhortation, and doctrine. He was an evangelical preacher, a "tree of God's own planting," who could be a Boanerges, but whose bent was most to be a "son of consolation."

Notwithstanding his many accomplishments he was remarkable for the plainness of his preaching and his condescension to poor country people, speaking to them in the way they understood. He was also distinguished for the liveliness of his prayers, in which exercise, though clear in his opinion of the lawfulness of the use of set forms, he could tell his own errand or any other man's at the Throne of Grace, with as good freedom, and to as good purpose, as any man living.

After twenty years' exercise of the pastoral charge, the royal edict, requiring the *Book of Sports*, in 1633, to be read in churches, led to Capel's resignation of his living; for he was not one who could first read God's command to keep holy the Sabbath day, and then King Charles' command to break it. He, therefore, obeyed God rather than man, and retired to Pitchcombe, where he enjoyed more health and cheerfulness of spirit than previously; and having studied medicine as well as theology at Oxford, he practised physic, less for private profit than for public advantage. To use the language of his old biographer, "He could do much at the diving into a disease, and in applying medicine proper and fit. What he gave them would be safe; he mixed all with his own hands. He was blest with good success, and had resort, especially towards his latter end, that he had not time to sit at his own meals in quiet."

The Puritans have been pictured by some as morose and stern; but this good man, though he would be as serious as any man living on a just and fitting occasion, could yet so suit his temper to the nature of the many with whom he had to deal, that he some-

times "gave a more deadlier blow to the iniquity of the times" in his jocular way than others could in their serious understandings." He was, doubtless, happier than some of his conforming neighbours, for he had sources of joy with which they could not intermeddle.

Capel was remarkable for his humility—"that grace that graced all the good that was in him;" for his living down the iniquity of the times, "which he did, not so much by public preaching as by contrary walking;" for his self-denial—the virtue which is "in every man's mouth, but hardly to be found in any man's practise;" and for his contempt of the world. All men knew he was far enough from using indiscreet means to get, and no man was more willing to part with money; and when he might have replenished his own purse from the willing gratitude of those who were eager to force it upon him, he would many a time put back money, and take but a small matter even from those who were able to pay. Thus another twenty years of his pious, painstaking, and profitable life passed away.

And now, having collected some fragments to set before the reader, and given "a taste, and but a little taste, of the precious liquor that was poured into this earthen vessel," it only remains to notice the goodness of God in calling him from his labours, according to his own desire, by a sudden instead of a lingering death. It was on a Sabbath day, at the age of 75, that Richard Capel, having preached twice, taking leave of the world with pressing faith in God, and after repeating both his sermons in his family that night, read his chapter also, went to prayer and to bed, and died immediately by the time the words were well out of his mouth. "He was not, for God took him," his admiring friend tells us; "the suddenness of the stroke was a great trouble to some of us at first, but since we have collected our thoughts we must needs say God's way is the best."

Several generations have lived and died since Capel prescribed, preached, and laboured, in season and out of season, for the bodies and souls of men. Let him, being dead, yet speak of the blessedness of obeying God rather than man, and of suffering, if needs be, for conscience sake.

The inscription on his tomb, which is near the south porch of Pitchcombe Church, is as follows:—

(south side)

"THE MEMORY OF THE JVST IS BLESSED.
Richard Capel, Minister and Physician,
Piovs, Paineful, and Profitable in his labours,
Wherein he lived, desired; for which he died,
Lamented; and by which being dead, He yet
Speaketh. Finished his Covrse, And was
GATHERED to his people, September the 21st,
Anº 1656, Aged 75."

(north side)

"This Tomb was Beutyfied at the Charge of
Samuel Capel, of Stroud,
Grandson to the said Richard Capel."

GLOCESTRIENSIS.

DCCCCIV.—THE GLOUCESTER BLUE BOOK, 1881.—The second "Blue Book" for Gloucester, which contains the minutes of evidence taken before the Commissioners at the recent parliamentary election enquiry, is a very bulky volume, weighing 5½lbs., and the number of its pages, of two columns each, is 1,008, wherein are set forth verbatim 48,964 questions and answers. About 2,400 witnesses were examined, several more than once. The index alone embraces 12 pages of three columns each. Compared with the Blue Book of 1860, it is about double the size, inasmuch as the questions in that volume were only 27,538.

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

DCCCCV.—BRISTOL FARTHINGS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—A few particulars of the above, as given by Boyne in his *Tokens of the Seventeenth Century* (1858), pp. 87, 88, may prove interesting and useful :—

(1) *O.* A. BRISTOLL. FARTHING.=C.B.
R. A ship issuing from a castle.

This is without the circle within the legend, whilst all the following have the inner circle.

(2) *O.* A. BRISTOLL. FARTHING.=C.B. 1652. Below is a small R., the initial of Rawlins (?) the engraver.
R. THE. ARMES. OF. BRISTOLL.=Arms of Bristol.
(3) Another similar, dated 1660, without the small R.
(4) Another similar, dated 1662, with the engraver's initial.
(5) Another similar, dated 1670, without the engraver's initial.
(6) *O. (No legend.)* A ship issuing from a castle.
R. C.B. *(Diamond-shape.)*

"This city had a licence from Queen Elizabeth to make farthing tokens, which were struck in copper, with a ship on one side, and C.B. on the other, signifying Civitas Bristol. These were current at Bristol and ten miles about."—Malyne's *Lex Mercatoria*, p. 194.

Mr. Boyne states that he did not know the date of this licence; but that on the 12th of May, 1594, a letter was sent to the mayor and aldermen of Bristol, requiring them to call in all the private tokens which had been uttered by divers persons without any authority, and that none should make the same without licence from the mayor.

"In 1609, two of the king's servants petitioned James I. for licence to stamp farthing tokens for the cities of Bristol and Gloucester, as Bristol had received authority from Queen Elizabeth to stamp farthing tokens in copper, which authority ceased upon his Majesty's coming to the throne."—*Ruding.*

There can be little doubt that the token No. 6 (represented in p. 88) is the one described above. Having been issued in the reign of Elizabeth, it must be considered as the earliest English token, and it was the only coin of this kind sanctioned by the State before the eighteenth century. It is a scarce piece. Probably No. 1 may also belong to Elizabeth's reign: it is not very common; whilst Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 are the commonest of the whole series.

From the circumstance of no private person having issued a brass token at Bristol, the old licence of Elizabeth may have been considered in force, though dormant for many years; on no other account is it easy to understand why such a large city had none, all other cities having an abundant variety. BRISTOLIENSIS.

DCCCCVI.—LICENCE TO EAT FLESH IN LENT.—In the vestry-book of the parish of Cirencester this entry appears:—

"Vicessimus tertio Die Marcij 1632.

"Memoranda that I, Alexander Gregory, Minister of Cirencester, by vertue of a Statute made in the fifth year of y^e^ late Queene Elizabeth Do Authorize and Lycence Mary my wife, and Susanna Newport, Widdowe, by reason of their sickness to eat Flesh this Tyme of Lent during the Tyme of their sickness, and no longer.

"Alexander Gregory, Minister."

Cirencester. C. H. SAVORY.

There are no doubt entries of the same kind in other Gloucestershire registers or vestry-books; and literal copies will be gladly received.

Burn, in his *History of Parish Registers*, etc. (1862), pp. 171-3, refers to the matter. He gives three or four extracts; and as one of them, taken from the register of Eynesbury, Hunts, goes more into particulars than the one from Cirencester, it is here quoted in full:—"Whereas by a Statute made in the 5^th^ yere of the Quenes Majestyes Rayne that now is, called the Statute of Navygacyon, yt is granted that persons notoryouslye sycke may be lycensed by the parson of the paryshe where the partyes dwell to enjoy the benefyt of eatinge of fleshe on the daies prohybyted by the saide Statute, for the recoverynge of theyre healthe (yf yt pleasith God), Let yt be knowne to the Seere hereof that Jhon Barton, of the paryshe of Eynesburye, in the Countye of Huntingdon, being verye sycke, ys lycensyd to eate fleshe for the Tyme of his Sycknes; soo that he enjoyeinge the Benefytt of the Lycence his Sycknes contynewing 8 dayes, do cause the same to be registered into the Register Booke in the same Paryshe accordynge to the tenor of the Statute in that behalfe, and this Lycence no longer to endure than his sicknes doth laste. By me Wyllyam Samuell, Parson of Eynesburye." In the register of St. Mary's, Newington, Surrey, there is a licence to eat flesh, but "provided alwaies that during the time of her sickness she eats no beife, veale, porke, mutton, or bacon"; and in the

History of Henley (1861) there is a list of persons presented (38 Eliz.) for eating flesh in Lent :—

"Rob^{t} Chamberlin for rosting a pigg in his howse the xxiij^{d} of Marche, w^{ch} was spent at Thomas Seywells house, the cobbler."

"Henry Waular for seething ij p^{ce} of bacon."

Mr. Burn adds in a foot-note:—"The keeping of Lent was enforced by proclamation, and an office for granting licences to eat flesh in any part of England, was established in St. Paul's Church-Yard, and advertised in the *Gazette*, 22 Sept., 1687, No. 2,279; but much relaxation obtained at this period by giving money to the poor instead." Thus, for example, in the register of Wolverton :—"Licence given to Sir Tho: Temple, Kn^{t} and Bar^{t}, for eating flesh on days prohibited, on paying 13^{s} 4^{d}." EDITOR.

DCCCCVII.—"WHERE DID EDWARD II. DIE?"—In reference to this controversy, which was raised by Mr. J. Theodore Bent in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. ii. 381,401), Mr. Wm. U. S. Glanville-Richards, of Windlesham, Surrey, has written thus in the same periodical (iii. 256):—In the Issue Roll, Mich. term, 2 Edw. III. (Devon's), I find the following :—

"23 October.—To Hugh de Glanvill, clerk, assigned to him by the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer for the expenses incurred upon removal of the body of Lord Edward, late King of England, father of the present King, from Berkeley to the Abbey of S^{t} Peter, Gloucester, in money paid to the same by his own hands for the expenses aforesaid by mandate of Privy Seal at Nottingham the 10th October last past.—Answered for here, etc., £5."

Issue Roll, Mich. term, 4 Edw. III. :—

"26 Feb.—To Hugh de Glanvill, Clerk, lately assigned to him by the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer for the expenses incurred upon the removal of the body of Lord Edward, late King of England, father of the present King, from Berkeley to the abbey of S^{t} Peter, Gloucester; in one tally made this day to Thomas de Rodberg, sheriff of Gloucester, upon the men of the town of Bristol, containing £28 6 8 for the remainder of his account, and paid to the aforesaid sheriff, for so much paid by the said Thomas to the aforesaid Hugh, for the expenses aforesaid, as appears by the letters patent of the same Hugh acknowledging the receipt of the same money, which remains discharged in the Hanaper of this Term, By Writ of Privy Seal, dated at Nottingham 10 October in the first year of the present King, and remaining amongst the mandates of Michalmas Term in the 2nd year of the present King."

Mr. J. H. Cooke,* of Berkeley, has likewise replied (as reported in a local journal) in contravention to the theory, based on the letter of Manuele Fieschi, that Edward II. escaped from Berkeley Castle to Corfe, and that the corpse, exhibited and afterwards buried at Gloucester Cathedral as that of the king, was really that of a porter.

* Mr. Cooke's very full reply appeared in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. ii. 489), Dec. 18, 1880.—ED.

Mr. Cooke contends that it is exceedingly improbable that the corpse, if it were that of the porter, should have been mistaken for the king by all those influential persons who were actually sent for to view it. Probably also the king's countenance had become known in Berkeley, and, if not, that of the porter must have been familiar enough; and it therefore appears impossible that the face of a person in such a position could have been successfully substituted for that of the king. The character of the sculptured effigy in Gloucester Cathedral is strongly marked and distinctive, and it is incredible that the corpse of a castle porter could have been exhibited for that of a king with such a presence. The king's alleged subsequent movements are equally inconsistent and improbable; and the reports of his being alive at Corfe Castle are mentioned by historians as invented by Mortimer and his party for the purpose of misleading the Earl of Kent, the late king's brother. Fieschi's letter seems to be the invention of a plotting "Italian brain" for a probably mischievous purpose.

ANTIQUARIUS.

DCCCCVIII.—THE REV. JOSEPH WHATELY, LL.D., AND RICHARD WHATELY, D.D., ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.—In the north aisle of Bristol Cathedral there is a flatstone with this inscription:—"Joseph Whately, LL.D., | of Nonsuch Park, | in Surry, | Prebendary of this | Cathedral. | Obiit 13th March, 1797, | ætatis 67. | Jane Whately, | Relict of the above, | died October 3rd, 1821, | in her 81st year." Dr. Joseph Whately, who was "also Vicar of Widford, and Lecturer at Gresham College," married Jane, one of the three daughters of W. Plumer, Esq., of Gilston, and of Blakesware Park, Herts, and had nine children (four sons and five daughters), the youngest of whom, Richard, born February 1st, 1787, in Cavendish Square, London, at the house of his uncle, Mr. Plumer, then M.P. for Hertfordshire, was promoted, in 1831, from Oxford University to the archbishopric of Dublin.

As his daughter, Miss Whately, has mentioned in her *Life and Correspondence of Richard Whately, D.D., late Archbishop of Dublin*, p. 6 (2nd ed., London, 1868), "at the age of nine he was sent to the school of a Mr. Philips, [? at Redland] in the neighbourhood of Bristol. This school in great measure determined the friendships and connections of his subsequent life. With one of his schoolfellows in particular (Mr. J. Parsons, afterwards son-in-law to Mr. Philips,) he formed a close intimacy, which was only dissolved by death; and through this early friend he was afterwards brought into intimate relations with others who attended the same school after he left; among the principal of these were Mr. Rowe and Dr. [subsequently Bishop] Hinds [of Norwich]. Mr. Philips's school was much resorted to by West Indians, and this gave him a familiarity with the customs and habits of the West Indies, which often appeared in his conversation and writings. The smallest incident which tended to throw light on national peculiarities,

climate, or institutions, had always a peculiar interest for him, and was stored up in his memory from the time he heard it. Of his master he often spoke afterwards as remarkable for his personal influence over his pupils—an influence which did not spring from any extraordinary talent, but from some nameless power or quality in him, which certainly conduced in no small degree to the general good conduct and order of the school." When ten years old he lost his father, the one of his family who was best able to appreciate his powers and peculiar turn of mind. This early bereavement he always deplored, retaining a very lively recollection of conversations with his father, even at that early period. His mother removed with her five daughters and youngest son to Bath, where she passed the remainder of her days.

Having held his exalted ecclesiastical dignity for the long period of thirty-two years, with no little credit to himself, and to the great benefit of Church and State, and having gained an unusually high character for his literary efforts, Archbishop Whately "died in his seventy-sixth [seventh] year, at [his country residence near Dublin, and not at] the Palace, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, on Oct. 8, 1863, and was buried in the 'Royal Vault' of Christ Church Cathedral." (*Supplement to Archd. Cotton's Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ*, p. 48, Dublin, 1878.) In the Rev. John Finlayson's *Inscriptions on the Monuments, &c., in Christ Church Cathedral*, p. 89 (Dublin, 1878), in the "table of burials, as recorded in the 'new register' of the cathedral," this entry appears:—"1863. Oct. 15. Whately, R^{d}, Lord Archbishop of Dublin." And in the Rev. Canon Leeper's *Historical Handbook to the Monuments, &c., of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin*, p. 43 (Dublin, 1878), it is stated that "in the eastern corner of this [north] transept a handsome monument has been erected to the memory of Archbishop Whately. He is represented in a recumbent position, and in his episcopal robes. The figure is executed by Farrell, of Dublin, and is an excellent likeness of the deceased prelate." The inscription, as given by Canon Leeper, reads thus:—"In Memoriam | Ricardi Whately, S.T.P., | Archiepiscopi Dubliniensis. | Pro Christi veritate, | pro Ecclesiæ salute, pro hominum bono, | indefessa per annos XXXIII. [XXXII.] sollicitudine | Episcopatu functus, obdormivit in Domino | VIII. Idus. Octob. MDCCCLXIII., | Anno Ætatis LXXVII. | In Ecclesia S. S. Trinitatis, | altera hujus Diœcesis | Cathedrali, | jacet pulvis. | 'Etiamsi mortuus fuerit vivet.' | Johan. XI. 25."

It may be well to mention here for the information of readers not acquainted with Dublin, that like Saragossa, that city has two cathedrals, Christ Church and St. Patrick's; and that "Christ Church Cathedral" and "Ecclesia S. S. Trinitatis" designate one and the same building. This explains an apparent discrepancy in the inscription. But how are we to account for the following mistake? The foregoing statements make it clear that Archbishop Whately was buried in Christ Church, otherwise called the Cathedral

of the Holy Trinity; and yet, strange to say, Miss Whately, in both editions of the *Life*, vol. ii., p. 419 (London, 1866), and p. 363 (1868), has expressly recorded that "he was buried in the vault of St. Patrick's Cathedral."

CLERICUS.

DCCCCIX.—THE MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.—There is, as I have myself experienced, a great want of a faithful transcript of the monumental inscriptions in this sacred building. A copy of all, the more and the less important, is much to be wished for; and some one, I hope, with time to spare and a fair amount of patient perseverance, will soon be induced to supply what I suggest. If done word for word, it would certainly be useful and valuable in more ways than one. An index, giving names and dates, would, no doubt, be acceptable; but a complete transcript would be infinitely better.

The late Mr. George Pryce published his *History of Bristol* in 1861. Like others, he has recorded several of the inscriptions (probably the more important); but all should be in print, and thus be placed beyond the risk of destruction. "Litera scripta manet." As he wrote more than twenty years ago, p. 140, "the number of sepulchral memorials contained in this cathedral and its cemetery, exclusive of tombs to the founder and family, the abbots and warriors described in these pages, is, in the transepts, 186; ante-choir and aisles, 92; choir, 24; north aisle, 60; Elder Lady chapel, 25; south aisle, 111; Newton chapel, 3; cloisters, 1; burial-ground, 86; total, 588."

It would be interesting to know the present number; whether any, which were extant in Mr. Pryce's time, have disappeared, and how many have since been added.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

DCCCCX.—THE DOWDESWELL FAMILY.—(Reply to No. DCCCXXX.) Information has been invited in regard to tracing a connection between the several branches of this family, and more especially for any particulars respecting the Dowdeswells of Pull Court.

As early as the middle of the 16th century there were Dowdeswells living in Leckhampton, Charlton-Kings, and Temple-Guiting, Gloucestershire. The following wills were proved in the Consistorial Court, and are still existing in the Registry of H.M. District Court of Probate, Gloucester:—

1566. Walter Dowdeswell, of Leckhampton, husbandman, who made bequests to Thomas Dowdeswell, senior, of Charleton; to Walter, son of this Thomas; and to Robert, brother of the same Thomas.
1571. Agnes Dowdeswell, of Leckhampton, widow.
1582. Agnes Dodeswell, alias Wheeler.
1585. John Dodeswell, of Temple-Guiting.
——— William Dowdeswell, of Charleton-Kings, husbandman,

1594. Matilda Dowdswell, of Charleton-Kings.
1595. Matilda Dowdeswell, of Charleton-Kings.
1605. Thomas Dowdeswell, of Charleton-Kings.
1628. John Dowdeswell, of Charleton-Kings, husbandman.
1633. Nicholas Dowdeswell, of Charleton-Kings.
1637. Edward Dowdeswell, of Charleton-Kings.
1639. John Dowdeswell, senior, of Charleton-Kings.
1667. Anthony Dowdeswell, of Keynton, in Temple-Guiting.

This is not a complete list.

As regards the Dowdeswells of Pull Court, an erroneous assumption has prevailed in the family for two or three generations, if not longer, that they are descended, through Martha Blomer, from Johanna Tyndale, of Pull Court, and that this Martha was the daughter of Giles Blomer, the grandson and heir of the above-named Johanna.

With the exception of their descent from a Martha Blomer, the statement is a mass of error. No doubt the error has arisen from a misconception of the true relationship of the several parties who by deed, dated 20 June, 7 James I. (1609), conveyed to the use of Roger Dowdeswell and his heirs the Oxhey farm and close of six acres and a half, in the parish of Forthampton, Gloucestershire, and a meadow, called Frogmore, of fifteen acres, in the parish of Bushley, Worcestershire, in which parish Pull Court is situated.

I will endeavour to explain who were the parties to the conveyance. Joane, daughter of William Lawrence, of Withington, Gloucestershire, married—firstly—Giles Blomer, of Cowley, near Cubberly, in the same county, and by him had an only son, William Blomer, of Cowley, who died in 1582, leaving an only son, Giles Blomer, of Cowley, who was one of the parties to the above-mentioned conveyance. Joane married—secondly—Edward Tyndale, of Pull Court, steward and auditor of the abbot of Tewkesbury, and the king's receiver of the revenues of Berkeley's lands. She was his second wife; and by him she had—with other issue—a son, Edward Tyndale, who died *s.p.*; a daughter, Lucy Tyndale (sister and co-heir of the last-named Edward Tyndale), who, as widow of a Mr. Twysden, was another party to the conveyance; and a daughter, Eleanor Tyndale (another sister and co-heir of the last-named Edward Tyndale), who was mother of the other parties to the conveyance, viz., Richard and Joseph Webb, and Mary, wife of John Horsham. Whatever interest these parties had in the Oxhey farm and close, and in Frogmore, it was derived from their progenitor, Edward Tyndale, senior, who was lessee of Pull Court for 99 years from the abbot and convent of Tewkesbury, by indenture of lease dated 30 November, 30 Hen. VIII. (1538).

The Martha Blomer, who was wife of Roger Dowdeswell, was not a descendant of the above-mentioned Giles Blomer, or of his wife Johanna, or Joane; and no connection between her family and

the Blomers of Cowley has come to light, though most probably such existed.

Martha Blomer, wife of Roger Dowdeswell, was the eldest of four children (a son and three daughters) of Richard Blomer, of the manor of Burthrop, alias Est-Leche-Martin, Gloucestershire. She was baptized at Est-Leche-Martin, 6 October, 1575, and was married there to Roger Dowdeswell, 17 April, 1600. She was living at the date of her father's will in January, 1616-7; and their eldest son, Richard Dowdeswell, was baptized at Est-Leche-Martin, 24 February, 1600-1. Richard Blomer, her father, was only son of John Blomer, lord of the manor of Hatherop, Gloucestershire, by Alice, his second wife. He was therefore uncle of the half-blood of Sir Henry Blomer, Kt., of Hatherop, who died *s.p.* in 1624. Richard Blomer, of Burthrop, died and was buried at Est-Leche-Martin, 17 June, 1621. By his last will, dated 15 January, 1616 [1616-7], in which he is styled of *Botherupp* (Burthrop), *gentleman*, and which was proved in the P.C.C. 30 January, 1621, he constituted and appointed his son-in-law, Roger Dowdeswell, a trustee of all his estate and interest in the manor and lands of Est-Leche-Martin, alias Burthrop, for his only son, William Blomer, and his issue, with remainder, in default of such heirs, to his own three daughters. [Register Savile, quire 2.]

Benj. W. Greenfield.

Southampton.

DCCCCXI.—Gloucestershire Weather, 1792.—(See Nos. CLII. and CLXV.) Possibly the same year may be referred to in this extract from an old diary kept by an inhabitant of Tetbury, who has made the entry under 1795:—"June 18, 19, & 20 the weather was so intense that more than 1000 Sheep died of the Cold on the Wiltshire downs."

A. H. P.

The reader who is curious in matters like the foregoing, is recommended to consult *Records of the Seasons, Prices of Agricultural Produce, and Phenomena observed in the British Isles* (London, [1883]), collected by Thomas H. Baker, Esq., of Mere Down, Mere, Wilts, Fellow of the Meteorological Society.

Editor.

DCCCCXII.—The Will of John Arnolde, Rector of St. Michael's, Gloucester, 1450.—The following is from Archbishop Kempe's register in the Lambeth Palace Library:—

In the Name of God. Amen.

On the third day of the month of May in the year of the Lord 1450, and in the 28th year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, I, John Arnolde, Clerk and Rector of St Michael Gloucester, Being sound of mind & in good memory do make & ordain my testament & last will in this form: Imprimis, I bequeath & commend my soul to Almighty God, to the Blessed Mary the Virgin and to all

the Saints, and my body for burial in the great Chancel near the High Altar, before the image [coram ymagine] of St Stephen in the parish Church of St Stephen, in Colmanstrete, London.

Item, I bequeath to the fabric of the said parish Church of St Stephen, x^{s};

Item, I bequeath to the fabric of the Church of St Michael of Gloucester, x^{s};

Item, I bequeath to John Arnolde my brother, his heirs & assigns, the reversion of Twenty Messuages, Seven Shops, Six acres Meadow, Sixty Acres of land (terre) and Twenty acres of Wood with their appurtenances lying in Gloucester and Pagenhull, which I lately had together with John Hoke, of the grant of John Edwardes, and of the aforesaid John Arnolde, the younger, my brother; as in a certain fine levied in the Court of our Lord the King, in Hilary term, 16 Henry VI., is more fully contained; and which said 20 messuages, 7 shops, 60 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of wood, with their appurtenances aforesaid, Philip Hooke released to me, John Arnolde of Glouc^{r} the elder, clerk; as more fully appears in that release. To my mother Elena xl^{s}. To my sister Margaret Arnolde my green gown, with the fur, and xl^{s}. To Thomas Moys, William Makerell, Agnes Woten, Isabel Kerde, servants of my brother John Arnolde, legacies according to his discretion. To John Newlonde vj^{s} viij^{d}. To John Webstere, servant of my brother, vj^{s} viij^{d}. To my clerk John Hamond my red gown called Rydynggown, & xx^{s}. To Master Robert Kent xx^{s}, that he may wait on and arrange with the aforesaid John Arnolde the younger, my brother. To Master William Davy a book called *Serapio de simplicibus*, which is in his keeping [librum vocatum Serapionem de simplicibz qui est in custodia sua.] Residue of goods, after payment of debts, funeral expenses, and legacies, I give & bequeath to my brother John, citizen and "lether syllere" of London, who is made executor of this my testament; that he may dispose as it shall seem best to him, &c. In witness whereof I have put my seal. Given at London the day and year abovesaid.

Proved at Lambeth 4 Dec., 1453. Registered in *Kempe*, fol. 314.

Harescombe Rectory, Stroud. J. Melland Hall, M.A.

DCCCCXIII.—The Lysons Family.—Having given a biographical sketch of the late Canon Lysons in No. DCCCXCVII., I now supply a short account of the family, of which he was a distinguished member.

The family seems to have been brought into Gloucestershire from Wales, through a marriage with the family of Gamage. Nicholas Gamage died seized of the manor of Netherlagh, or Netherlay, Westbury-on-Severn, 24 Edw. III. Griffin Leyson, LL.D., married Jocosa Gamage, and the family of Gamage held large possessions in Wales, Gloucestershire, and Kent. Burke says, "This family (Lysons), which has been established for nearly three centuries in

the county of Gloucester, is said to have migrated from Wales." Leland makes mention of them as inhabiting Neath, *temp.* Henry VIII. : "One Lysan, a gentilman of auncient stok but mene landes, dwellith in the towne of Nethe. The Lysans say that theire familie was there in fame before the conquest of the Normans." Lewis Leysaunce, or Lysons, was sheriff of Gloucester 4 Edw. VI., and master of St. Margaret's Hospital in that city, 2 and 3 Mary. John Lleison was the last abbot of Neath. Of Canon Lysons' ancestors, John Lysons, of Netherley, Westbury-on-Severn, died in 1588; he was succeeded by William, who died at Westbury in 1620; and William by his son Daniel, of St. Mary de Grace, Gloucester, who died in 1674, and was buried in St. Mary de Crypt Church. His son, Daniel, was born in 1646, and died in 1681; he was also buried in the same church, and there is a large and well-known monument to him in the chapel on the north side of the chancel. His widow, Anne, daughter of Nicholas Webb, of Gloucester, built Hempsted Court during the minority of her son, Daniel, who was born in 1672, and died in 1736. He was succeeded by Daniel, who was born in 1697, and died in 1773, having married a granddaughter of William Trye, Esq., of Hardwicke Court, and of their twelve children the eldest was Daniel Lysons, M.D., LL.D. This Dr. Daniel Lysons was a gentleman commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford, a fellow of All Souls, LL.B. in 1755, and M.D. in 1764. He settled in Gloucester, but afterwards removed to Bath; and was the author of various medical works. The Rev. Samuel Lysons, M.A., who was rector of Rodmarton and Cherington, was born in 1730, succeeded to Hempsted Court on the death of his elder brother, Daniel, and died four years afterwards, in 1804. He had four children—the Rev. Daniel Lysons, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., rector of Rodmarton, who succeeded to Hempsted Court, and died in 1834; Samuel Lysons, V.P.R.S., F.S.A., barrister-at-law, a celebrated antiquary, and the keeper of H.M. Records, who died, unmarried, in 1819; Mary, married to Charles Brandon Trye, Esq., F.R.S., of Leckhampton Court; and Elizabeth, married to Mons. J. M. Collard. Mr. Samuel Lysons, uncle of the late canon, was educated at the Grammar School, Bath, entered the Inner Temple in 1798, and was called to the bar, became F.S.A. in 1786, and was for eleven years director of that society, till 1809. In 1796 he was introduced to George III. and the queen and royal family, who continued to honour him with frequent notice. In 1797 he became a member of the Royal Society, and in 1810 was elected vice-president and director. Up to 1804 he continued to practise at the bar, and went the Oxford circuit; and was then placed in charge of the records in the Tower of London. He published the *Antiquities of Gloucestershire*, in 1797 his famous work on the Roman pavements at Woodchester, and subsequently *Reliquiæ Britannico-Romanæ*. Only fifty copies of this last work were completed for sale. It exhibits a collection of Roman remains far greater in extent and superior in

execution to anything of the kind before published in this or any other country, and it extended his fame on the Continent. In 1800 he commenced with his brother their joint work, *Magna Britannia;* and he was a frequent contributor to the *Archæologia.* He died in 1819 at Cirencester. In the previous year he had been chosen antiquary professor by the Royal Academy of Arts, with the cordial sanction of the Prince Regent; and there were few eminent men of his day, either as literary men or as patrons of literature, whom he did not number among his friends. and acquaintances. His elder brother (the Rev. D. Lysons, father of the canon) was educated at Bath Grammar School, and at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. He was in 1784 curate of Mortlake. In 1792 he published *Environs of London* (the etchings having been done by his brother Samuel), and this was the commencement of his friendship with Horace, Earl of Orford. The greater part of the time that Mr. Lysons could call his own, was spent in walks of ten or twenty miles around London in diligent search of objects for investigation. Among his friends were Earl Spencer, Bishop Porteous, Hannah More, and Sir Joseph Banks. In 1804 he became rector of Rodmarton and Cherington, and in the same year came into possession of Hempsted. He published *Magna Britannia* (first part) in 1806, in 1812 his *History of the Festivals of the Three Choirs*, and in 1818 a selection of sermons; and he died on the 3rd January, 1834. Such is a brief sketch of a family, several members of which "have shed a lustre on the county of Gloucester."

GLOCESTRIENSIS.

DCCCCXIV.—JOSEPH BAYLEE, D.D., VICAR OF SHEPSCOMBE.—Dr. Baylee died at Shepscombe Vicarage, near Stroud, July 7, 1883, in his seventy-sixth year. Having entered on his ministerial life in Ireland, of which he was a native, he became in time the first vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Birkenhead, where (until his resignation in 1864) his services were duly appreciated by large and influential congregations. But his name will be chiefly remembered in connection with St. Aidan's Theological College, of which he was the founder. For about ten years he conducted a college in five large houses in Claughton, where, under his direction and training, young men were prepared for the ministry of the Church of England. He had several able assistants, and so successfully was the work carried on that it was determined to erect the present College, which was opened by the late Marquis of Westminster, November 4, 1856. Since that time a very large number of St. Aidan's students have been admitted into holy orders. Some years ago Dr. Baylee resigned his position as principal; and in 1871 he was appointed to the vicarage of Shepscombe, which he held until his death. In his younger days he was noted for his controversial powers, and as one who never hesitated to accept a challenge; he was also a man of extensive linguistic attainments; and by his

death the Church has lost a ripe scholar and a faithful minister. He was author, *inter alia*, of the *Divine Authority of the Institutions of the Church of England*, 3rd ed., 1840; *Principles of Scripture Interpretation*, 1844; *The Mysteries of the Kingdom*, 1852; *Unitarianism, a Rejection of God's Word*, 1852; *Genesis and Geology*, 1857; *Christ on Earth*, 1863; *Verbal Inspiration*, 1870; and *The Times of the Gentiles*, 1871. As a writer in the *Liverpool Daily Post*, July 11, has well observed, "Dr. Baylee's whole life may be said to have been devoted to the elucidation of the Holy Scriptures; and his great learning, as he was said to be conversant with no less than nineteen languages, enabled him to display great philological as well as literary pre-eminence in all his writings. . . . . It will also be remembered that Dr. Baylee was a powerful controversialist. Dr. Butler (a Roman Catholic priest) held a discussion with him, some thirty-five years ago, in the old Music Hall, Bold Street. After this controversial passage of arms Dr. Butler became a devoted clergyman of the Church of England. The famous discussion between the deceased champion of evangelical truth and 'Iconoclast' will be fresh in the memory of many of his old friends. Dr. Baylee's answers were very striking, full of the highest metaphysical acumen, and exhibited a deep and familiar acquaintance with the original text of Scripture. It is a well-known but melancholy fact that the world does not appreciate, and is too often ungrateful to, some of its noblest and most self-denying benefactors. Dr. Baylee's experience formed no exception to this rule. But now that he has passed away from the controversies, the competitions, and the jealousies of this mortal life, the faithful historian of the Church of England will pronounce over his tomb the grateful acknowledgment that few among her prelates and her dignitaries have rendered her such loving, such faithful, such successful services as the first Principal of St. Aidan's, who has ended his honourable and laborious career in the quiet and unambitious retirement of a Gloucestershire vicarage." EDITOR.

DCCCCXV.—EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS, No. II.: * DYRHAM.—The earliest register bears this inscription:—"Derham in Comitatu et Diocesi Gloucestriæ. Liber Registrarius Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Derham predictâ ex veteri cartaceo transsumptus, ab anno Humanæ Salutis 1567 usque ad annum 1598, qui est annus Regni Serenissimæ Domine nostræ Reginæ Elizabeth XL, et sic deinceps annis suo ordine subsequentibus, continens nomina eorum qui aut baptismatis aquâ abluti, aut matrimonio copulati, aut ecclesiasticæ sepulturæ beneficio affecti sunt."

Baptisms.

1568.	April 7.	Johan Tylie.
—	Aug. 6.	John Murseley.

* For No. I.: Dodington and Doynton, see *ante*, p. 433.

1568.	Sept. 6.	Christopher Luelling.
—	Sept. 23.	Thomas Taylor.
—	Dec. 14.	Walter Ryue.
—	Dec. 15.	Elizabeth Burforde.
1569.	Sept. 5.	Robert Crewe.
		[The family of Crew still in the parish.]
1570.	May 19.	William Rogers.
—	June 19.	Thomas Rogers.
—	Sept. 8.	Xtopher Frye.
—	Sept. 10.	Thomas Camborne.
—	Oct. 25.	Agnes Tyley.
—	Oct. 30.	Robert Rewbottom.
—	Dec. 5.	Henry Moreman.
		[The family of Moreman continued in the parish for 200 years.]
—	Feb. 3.	Agnes Rowbottom.
1571.	May 5.	Agnes Ryue.
—	June 24.	Alice Mabot.
—	Aug. 25.	Robert Murseley.
—	Sept. 12.	Xtopher Willys.
—	Sept. 19.	William Wise.
—	Sept. 21.	George Camborne.
—	Sept. 26.	George Weare.
—	Dec. 14.	Walter Moreman.
1572.	Nov. 5.	Edward Cope.
1573.	July 6.	Ann, d. of Henry Weare.
—	Sept. 19.	Xtopher, s. of Xtopher Teste.
—	Dec. 6.	Margaret, d. of Thos Brayne.
—	Jan. 6.	Elizabeth, d. of Wm Powle.
—	Mar. 10.	Alice, d. of Xtopher Cope.
1574.	April 20.	Richard, s. of Robert Tether, Curate.
—	May 29.	Thomas, s. of William Beste.
—	Aug. 14.	Richard, s. of Walter Reve.
—	Nov. 14.	Edmunde, s. of Launcelot Frye.
—	Jan. 9.	Anne, d. of Dionyse Weare.
—	Feb. 17.	Margaret, d. of William Rogers.
—	Mar. 14.	Thomas, s. of Edmunde Crew.
1575.	April 24.	Margaret, d. of Henry Weare.
—	Aug. 15.	A Negro of the age of xxx yrs was here baptised, and was called to name Gylman Ivie.
—	Aug. 18.	Agnes, d. of Henry Gunning.
—	Oct. 6.	Edith, d. of Robert Tylie.
—	Feb. 8.	Anna, d. of Anthony Davys.
1576.	June 10.	Johan, d. of Xtopher Cope.
—	Aug. 19.	Isabel, d. of Anthonie and Agnes Jarvis.
—	Dec. 26.	George Barforde.
—	Feb. 6.	Andrew, s. of Dionyse Weare and Alice.

1576.	Feb. 12.	Elizabeth, d. of Henry and Marg^{t} Gunning.
1577.	June 22.	Silvester, d. of Henry and Johan Weare.
—	Dec. 17.	Edmunde, s. of Thomas and Sibilla Brayne.
1578.	Oct. 28.	Elizabetha, filia illegitima Gylmond Ivye, Æthiopis, et Annæ Spencer, meretriculæ.
—	Nov. 12.	Margaret, d. of Xtopher and Agnes Cope.
1579.	Aug. 9.	Ferdinando, s. of Anthony and Agnes Jarvys.
—	Sept. 25.	Henry, s. of Dionys and Alice Weare.
—	Dec. 7.	William, s. of John and Elizabeth Barklet.
—	Jan. 31.	Catherine, d. of Henry and Johanna Weare.
1580.	Jan. 1.	Edeth, d. of Xtopher and Agnes Cope.
—	Jan. 29.	John, s. of Thomas and Sibilla Brayne.
1582.	June 18.	Mary, d. of Dionys and Alice Weare.
—	Nov. 11.	John, s. of Richard Brayne and Ann.
1583.	June 13.	William, s. of Xtopher and Agnes Cope.
—	July 31.	Thomas, s. of John Wade, dec^{d}, and Hellena, his wife, now a widow.
—	Feb. 15.	Elizabeth, d. of Robert and Mary Tylie.
1584.	Oct. 4.	Helena, d. of Dyonis and Alice Weare.
—	Nov. 8.	William, s. of Thomas Barrowe, of Calne, Wilts, and Agnes, his wife.
1585.	Mar. 26.	William, s. of George Price, Gent., and Ann, his wife.
—	May 30.	John, s. of Xtopher and Agnes Cope.
—	Dec. 18.	William, s. of Richard and Ann Brayne.
1586.	Jan. 11.	Anna, d. of Anslem and Mary Huntley, Gent.
1587.	June 1.	John Wykes, s. of Thomas and Margaret Wykes, born May 28.
—	June 18.	Ann, d. of John and Catherine Skydmore.
—	Nov. 27.	Anna, d. of Dyonis and Alice Weare.
—	Feb. 4.	Robert and Xtopher, twin sons of Richard and Ann Brayne.
1588.	Aug. 5.	Richard, s. of Xtopher and Agnes Cope, buried Sept. 4.
—	Sept. 29.	Nicholas Wykes, s. of Thomas and Marg^{t} Wykes, Gent.
1589.	Sept. 12.	Walter, s. of Xtopher and Agnes Cope.
—	Dec. 25.	Joan, s. of Richard and Ann Brayne.
1590.	Oct. 22.	Anthony, s. of Dionys and Alice Weare.
1591.	Mar. 28.	Susan, d. of Richard and Ann Brayne.
1592.	Sept. 21.	Ann, d. of Xtopher and Agnes Coape.
1593.	Dec. 3.	Elenore, d. of Rich^{d} and Ann Brayne.
—	Mar. 6.	Elizabeth, d. of Walter and Julyan Rogers.
1594.	April 7.	Memor^{m}. George Wynter, s. of John Wynter, Esq^{r}, and of M^{rs} Mary, his wife, bapt^{d} at Stoke, Wilts.
—	Aug. 6.	Mary Wynter, d. of John Wynter, Esq^{r}, and of M^{rs} Mary W.

1595.	July 19.	John, s. of Walter and Julyan Rogers.
1596.	April 18.	John Wynter, s. of John Wynter, of Derham, Esq^{r}, and of M^{rs} Mary, his wife, born April 11.
1597.	Nov. 6.	Benedict, s. of John Wynter, Esq^{r}, and Mary, his wife, born Oct. 31.
—	Dec. 8.	Achilles Rogers, s. of Walter and Julian Rogers.
1599.	Oct. 28.	William Wynter, s. of John Wynter, Esq^{r}, and of Mary, his wife, born Oct. 27.
—	Feb. 3.	Mary, d. of John Hall, Rector of Dyrham, and Edith, his wife, born Jan. 28.
—	Mar. 7.	Margaret, d. of John and Margaret Rogers.
1600.	Nov. 20.	Nicholas, s. of Walter and Julyan Rogers.
—	Dec. 26.	Henry, s. of John Winter, Esq^{r}, and Mary, his wife, born Dec. 24.
1601.	July 26.	Eleonora, d. of John Hall, Rector, and Edith, his wife.
—	Dec. 16.	O'Bryan Wynter, s. of John Wynter, Esq^{r}, and Mary, his wife, born Dec. 6; buried May 1, 1602.
—	Jan. 28.	John, son of John and Margery Rogers.
1602.	Dec. 26.	Walter, s. of Walter and Julyan Rogers.
1603.	April 17.	Elizabeth, d. of John Hall, Rector, and Edith.
1604.	Aug. 12.	Susan, d. of Andrew and Jane Weare.
—	Sept. 18.	Cecyll Wynter, s. of John Wynter, Esq^{r}, and M^{rs} Mary, his wife, born Aug. 30.
1605.	April 28.	Joyce, d. of John Hall, Parson, and Edith.
—	Jan. 19.	Mawde, d. of Walter Rogers and Julyan.
—	Jan. 26.	Elizabeth, d. of John Wynter, Esq^{r}, and Mary, born Jan. 11.
1606.	Mar. 30.	William, s. of Andrew Weare and Jane.
—	Nov. 16.	William, son of John Rogers and Margery.
—	Jan. 25.	Andrew, s. of John Hall, Rector, and Edith.
1608.	May 1.	Edith, d. of same, buried Aug. 31.
—	June 26.	Elenor, d. of Walter Rogers and Julyan.
—	Aug. 28.	Edith, d. of Thomas and Ann Rogers.
—	Dec. 29.	Dionyse, s. of Andrew and Jane Weare.
1609.	Aug. 10.	Grace, d. of John Hall, Rector, and Edith.
1610.	Sept. 2.	Anna, d. of same.
—	Feb. 24.	Thomas, s. of John Weare and Elizabeth.
—	Mar. 3.	John, s. of Andrewe Weare and Jane.
1611.	April 7.	James, s. of John and Margery Rogers.
1612.	July 5.	John, s. of Thomas and Ann Rogers.
—	Rebecca, d. of John Hall, Rector, died April 10, 1613.	
1613.	Aug. 8.	Samuel, s. of Andrew and Jane Weare.
—	Feb. 10.	Andrew, posthumous son of John Weare, dec^{d}, and Elizabeth.

1613.	Mar. 3.	Edith, d. of John Hall, Rector, and Edith, buried May 5.
1615.	April 23.	Jane, d. of John Hall, Rector.
—	Dec. 7.	Walter, s. of Andrew and Jane Weare.
1616.	July 18.	Mary, d. of Thomas and Ann Rogers.
—	Dec. 22.	Alice, d. of John Hall, Rector.
1619.	Nov. 11.	Elizabeth, d. of George Wynter, Esq^{r}, and of M^{rs} Elizabeth, his wife, born Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock in the morning.
1622.	Mem. that John Wynter, s. of George Wynter, Esq^{r}, and of M^{rs} Mary, his wife, was baptised at Cannington, Som^{t}, Dec. 22, as the said M^{r} George and M^{rs} Mary Wynter do affirm.	
1624.	Katherine, d. of George Wynter, Esq^{r}, and of M^{rs} Mary, his wife, born May 1; bapt^{d} May 10.	
1625.	Jan. 15.	William, s. of Richard Weare and Margaret, his wife.
1626.	Mem. George, s. of Sir George Winter and Dame Mary, his wife, baptised January 22, "ut afferet mater."	
1629.	Mary, d. of Sir George Wynter, K^{t}, and Dame Mary, his Lady, born Nov. 11; bapt^{d} Nov. 19.	
1631.	May 1.	Edith, d. of Anthony and Mary Weare.
1632.	Oct. 25.	Mary, d. of John Baynam and Julyan, his wife.
1633.	Dec. 26.	John, s. of Anthony and Mary Weare, born Dec. 20.
1634.	Sept. 4.	Mary, d. of Richard Codrington, Gent., and Joane, his wife, born Aug. 20.
1635.	July 12.	Edward, s. of Sir George Wynter, K^{t}, and Dame Mary, his wife, born July 4.
1638.	Nov. 18.	William, s. of Henry and Mary Weare, born Nov. 12.
1640.	Nov. 22.	Francis, s. of Anthony and Mary Weare.
1641.	June 27.	Joseph, s. of William and Elizabeth Weare.
—	Nov. 7.	John, s. of Henry Rogers.
1642.	Nov. 22.	Andrew, s. of William Finnis, Minister of this Parish, and Elizabeth, his wife.
1643.	Dec. 27.	Henry, s. of M^{r} Henry Weare and Penelope, his wife.
—	Feb. 27.	Christian, d. of William Finnis, Minister of this Parish, and Elizabeth, his wife.
1649.	April 2.	Mary, d. of Thomas Abington, Esq^{r}, and Mary, his wife.
1650.	Mar. 20.	M^{rs} Mary Winter, d. of John Winter, Esq^{r}, and M^{rs} Frances, his wife. [She became eventually the heiress of Dyrham, and wife, in 1686, of William Blathwayt, Esq.]

1651.	Oct. 2.	Richard Abington, s. of Thomas Abington, Esq^{r}, and Mary, his wife.
1652.	Dec. 16.	M^{r} George Winter, s. of John Winter, Esq^{r}, and M^{rs} Frances.
1654.	Aug. 27.	John, s. of John Wynter, Esq^{r}, and M^{rs} Frances, his wife.
1663.	April 21.	Edward Wynter, s. of John Wynter, Esq^{r}, and M^{rs} Frances Wynter, his wife.
1669.	July 21.	Andrew, s. of Richard Bezar and Mary B.
1671.	Sept. 22.	Alice, d. of Thomas Kington and Ann, his wife, buried Oct. 15.
1677.	Oct. 23.	Katherine, d. of M^{r} Samuel Trewman [Rector] and M^{rs} Amy, his wife.
1687.	Mem. that	M^{r} Wynter Blathwayt, s. of William Blathwayt, Esq^{r}, and M^{rs} Mary, his wife, was borne in the Parish of S^{t} Martins in London, Nov. 11, 1687, was baptised Nov. . . , and died Feb. 1 following.
1701.	Sept. 24.	Elizabeth, d. of Mervin Parry, Rector, and Elizabeth, his wife, born Sept. 7.
1703.	July 15.	Edward, s. of same.
1705.	Aug. 9.	Margaret, d. of same, buried July 30, 1724.
1707.	Feb. 19.	Mary, d. of same.
1708.	April 16.	Mervin, s. of same.
1709.	Aug. 18.	Ann. d. of same, buried Jan. 27 following.
1710.	Nov. 16.	Thomas, s. of same.
1711-12.	Jan. 8.	John, s. of same, buried Feb. 20 following.
1712-13.	Feb. 5.	Arabella, d. of same.
1714.	April 1.	William, s. of same.
1716-17.	Jan. 17.	John, s. of same, buried April 19 following.
1718.	Oct. 22.	John, s. of same, buried April 28, 1720.
1719.	Dec. 17.	Dorothy, d. of same, buried April 27 following.
1721.	Oct. 4.	Mary, d. of William Blathwayt, Esq^{r}, and Thomasine, his wife.
1725.	Oct. 31.	Jonathan, s. of same.
1729.	Sept. 12.	Winter, s. of same.
1734.	Aug. 3.	Theodosia, d. of same.
1750.	Mar. 17.	Frances, d. of John and Alice Talbot.
1751.	Feb. 20.	William, s. of William Blathwayt, Esq^{r}, and Penelope, his wife.
1753.	April 29.	Elizabeth, d. of William and Mary Talbot.
—	Aug. 12.	Elizabeth, d. of John and Alice Talbot.
1754.	May 2.	James, s. of William Blathwayt, Esq^{r}, and Penelope, his wife.
1755.	June 19.	Penelope, d. of same.
1784.	Oct. 3.	Mary, d. of Rev^{d} Daniel Drape [Curate] and Isabel.
1790.	Sept. 12.	Susannah, d. of same.

1796. April 13. Jane Bussell, d. of same.
1804. Aug. 19. Frances, d. of George William and Isabella Blathwayt [Rector], born July 22.

(To be continued.)

DCCCCXVI.—Bristol in the year 1761.—The *Leisure Hour* (1876) contains some notes from the diary of an Irish gentleman, which has been preserved by the family as a relic for more than a century. Evidently written for the perusal of friends, it describes a visit which the writer made to England for the purpose of purchasing a commission, at the time of the coronation of George III.; and it presents a lively picture of the England of a hundred years ago, touching also upon some incidents of historical interest. Subjoined is an extract, p. 228:—

On Monday morning, the 30th day of August, 1761, I embarked on board the good ship the King of Prussia, Captain Gardner, bound to Bristol, at the Cove of Corke. At seven that morning we weighed anchor and got under sail, in company with the Towey man-of-war of forty guns, having several ships under her convoy, bound to the West Indies. Captain French, of Corke, bound to Bristol, sailed about an hour before us. At nine we parted company with the fleet, and bore away after Captain French, who was two leagues ahead of us; a moderate gale of wind at north-west.

At twelve we fell in with a fleet of ships bound to the westward, convoyed by one man-of-war. Our captain hid his best men, for fear of being pressed, till we had passed the man-of-war, who soon, after inquiring our course, left us. At four this afternoon came up with Captain French, and bid him the go-bye; I could perceive a kind of emulation between the captains, whose ship sailed the best, but ours has greatly the advantage. Being extremely sea-sick most part of this day, left the deck at six in the evening, and betook myself to the cabin, where I found my fellow-passengers in much the same situation; their names were Captain Greenfield, on half-pay; Mr. Van Nost, the famous statuary; Mr. Morris, a young gentleman going to the Temple; and Mrs. Ashcroft, a Quaker lady, going to her husband.

The ship rolling very much this night, could not sleep, but, falling into a dose, was, about seven o'clock, awakened by the cries of the sailors, "Land, land!" which proved to be the Island of Lundy, distant about five leagues. This island is about three miles in length, of an oblong form, situated at the mouth of Bristol Channel, high, and at most places inaccessible; at present uninhabited, but some time ago the rendezvous of one Benson, who here carried on a most extensive smuggling trade, till at length, ousted by the king's officers from thence, who hanged one of his captains, and forced himself to fly. I was extremely diverted here with an odd custom of the sailors about paying their bottle and pound; every one who has never been at sea before being obliged

by that to give the sailors a bottle of rum and pound of sugar, or be tucked up to the yard-arm, and from thence ducked three several times in the sea. All our passengers, to avoid that disagreeable circumstance, were obliged to comply with it. At eight this morning, having dressed myself and gone on deck, saw plainly the mainland of England on our starboard quarter, which, as informed by the captain, was part of Cornwall, distant about six leagues. At eleven, being abreast of Lundy Isle, saw a small skiff standing for us, which proved to be a fishing-boat from Ilfracombe, being under great way, at the rate of eight and a half knots an hour; was obliged to shorten sail till she came up with us. We got out of her a pilot to carry us up channel. We could now see Captain French, whom we ran out of sight the night before, crowding all his sails between us and the Welsh shore.

Having got in our pilot, we stood away, and run for it as before. About two were abreast of Ilfracombe, a port town in Devonshire, and at four came up to Minehead, where were several ships at anchor. At nightfall sailed between the Holms, two islands twenty-two leagues from Lundy, on one of which, called the Flat Holms, is a lighthouse, from whence came off to us another pilot, who carried us up to King's Road, where we came to an anchor about twelve that night. Here were four men-of-war and several large outward-bound ships. As soon as we came to an anchor I went to bed, and slept for three hours heartily, which greatly refreshed me. At the turn of the tide we again weighed to run up to Bristol, and hearing them, got up and came on deck; it being just dawn of day could see Captain French at anchor close under our stern, he having come up five hours after us. As soon as we had set sail, came on board us a man-of-war's boat to impress our hands, which the captain was aware of, and hid his best men in the hold. Among the man-of-war's men I knew one Dunroach, that served his time to Mrs. Mills, and has been in the navy since the commencement of the war. At King's Road saw a man hanging in chains at high-water, who suffered there for murder. A very fine country on each side of us as we come up, finely cultivated and adorned with gentlemen's seats. At seven passed by Pill, a small, straggling town within five miles of Bristol, inhabited chiefly by seafaring people. Mr. Southwell's house near this place looks charmingly from the water. Nothing, especially to one coming in from the sea, can equal the variety of the country sweets on each side of the river Severn. As you come up here, the trees, houses, agreeable villas of the merchants of Bristol, all contribute to make it delicious to the eye. At nine passed the Hot Wells, where we saw a vast concourse of gentry; and, being towed up by a large boat, arrived safely at the Custom House Quay amidst an innumerable number of ships.

Having landed, Mr. Morris and I took up our lodging at the White Hart, in Broad Street, the landlord of which, being an

obliging person, showed us everything worth seeing in and about Bristol, which took us up this and the following day. Bristol is an ancient, rich, and populous city, somewhat larger than the city of Corke, in Ireland, the streets extremely narrow and badly contrived, but many handsome structures both public and private. The church of St. Mary's, Redcliffe, is a fine old building in the Gothic taste, computed a mile in circumference, the altar-piece finely painted by Mr. Hogarth, which cost the city 500 guineas. It represents the ascension of our Lord, the sealing of the tomb, and the two angels in white apparel appearing to Mary Magdalene and Simon Peter, and telling them their Lord was not there, but gone before them into Galilee. Here, likewise, is the monument of the great Sir William Penn, [the father of] the first settler of Pennsylvania, who here lies buried. There are several other public places and fine squares, as Queen's Square, where stands a handsome equestrian statue, in brass, of his late Majesty [William III.]; eighteen parish churches of an ancient structure, but extremely handsome. One custom they have, peculiar, I believe, to themselves, that the daughter of every free man of the city is, by an Act of Queen Elizabeth's, free, and her husband entitled to the same favour. We had the pleasure of seeing most of the gentry of Gloucestershire walk in procession to St. Thomas's Church, this being their anniversary feast, and saw them dine at the Assembly Room. The design of this institution is to raise a fund to put out the poor boys of that shire to free tradesmen of Bristol, by which means they in time become useful members of society, and arrive at great riches. They made a handsome appearance, and were preceded by the boys dressed decently and each of them carrying a white wand. They that day raised £800 for that charity. Having visited the Hot Wells, near Bristol, my friend the Templar and I took seats in the stage coach for London, or, as they called it then, "the machine which goes in two days." We paid £1 7s. each, and are ordered to be at the White Lyon, in Broad Street, by four o'clock Fryday morning.

This [Friday] morning, at four, we set out from the White Lyon, for London, accompanied by two gentlemen more. This machine is a very easie and safe carriage. At six we came to the famous city of Bath, distance about eleven miles, etc.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

DCCCCXVII.—THE OFFICE OF BAILIFF.—In *Notes and Queries* (6th S. v. 298), under this heading, there is a communication from the late Mr. J. F. Nicholls,* F.S.A., of Bristol, as follows:—In

* Mr. Nicholls died, after a very brief illness, September 19, 1883; and there is an obituary notice in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*, vol. vii., p. 340. He published, in 1869, the *Life of Sebastian Cabot*, which has become a text book. In the following year he started a serial of *Bristol Biographies*, but it ceased after a few months. At intervals he contributed to local newspapers a series of articles entitled *Pleasant Trips out of Bristol*, which, in 1873, were collected and reprinted in a volume. This was followed, in 1874, by *How to see Bristol*. He was also a contributor to the journals of several archæological societies. His chief work, however, was *Bristol: Past and Present* (3 vols., 4to., Bristol, 1881-2), which he undertook conjointly with Mr. John Taylor, his worthy successor in the office of city librarian.—ED.

one of the charters granted to Bristol, Ed. IV., 1461-2, it is enacted that the bailiffs and officers shall "levy and collect the fines, redemptions, issues forfeited, amercements, forfeitures, and other profits aforesaid, from those persons who shall be in and of the town of Bristol and suburbs of the same, as we and our heirs should have collected them, if they should have belonged to us and our heirs" (Seyer's *Charters*, p. 124). At the above period Bristol had one sheriff and two bailiffs, but previous to 1372 there was no sheriff, but the duties of the shrievalty devolved upon the two bailiffs, who in 1314 had succeeded to the office and duties performed by two seneschals or stewards, who, again, in 1268 had themselves succeeded "the two grave and worshipful men who were called prepositors." Under charter of Henry VII., 1499, the bailiffs of the town of Bristol were also made sheriffs of the county of Bristol, with authority to hold county courts, to make their "profers," and to render the accounts at the exchequer of their bailiwick (*Ib.*, pp. 146, 147, 149). From the above we gather that the bailiff was a superior servant or minister of the authorities, who themselves again represented their sovereign (the mayor of Bristol was the king's escheator).

"As the king's bailiff it is his business to preserve the rights of the king within his bailiwick; for so his county is frequently called in the writs—he must seize to the king's use all land devolved to the Crown by attainder or escheat; must levy all fines and forfeitures; must seize and keep all waifs, wrecks, estrays, and the like, unless they be granted to some subject; and must also collect the king's rents within the bailiwick if commanded by process from the Exchequer. . . . . Bailiffs of hundreds are appointed by the sheriffs to collect fines therein, to summon juries, to attend the judges and justices at the assizes and quarter sessions, and also to execute writs and process in the several hundreds. . . . . It is now usual to join special bailiffs with them; who are generally mean persons, employed by the sheriffs on account only of their adroitness and dexterity in hunting and seizing their prey. The sheriff being answerable for the misdemeanour of these bailiffs, they are therefore usually bound in an obligation for the due execution of their office, and are thence called bound-bailiffs [bumbailiffs]."—*Blackstone* (by Christian, 1800), vol. i., pp. 344-6.

C. T. D.

DCCCCXVIII.—Tewkesbury and the Storm of November 26, 1703.—The following is an account, from the pen of the minister of Tewkesbury, of how the great storm of 26 Nov., 1703, affected that town. It is from Defoe's *Storm*, 1704, p. 129.

Stretford, Manchester. John E. Bailey.

Sir,—Our Church, tho' a very large one, suffered no great discernable Damage, tho' the Lead Roof by the force of the Wind

was strangely ruffled, but was laid down without any great cost or trouble. Two Well grown Elms that stood before a sort of Alms-house in the Church-yard had a different Treatment; the one was broken short in the Trunck, and the head turn'd Southward; the other tore up by the Roots, and cast Northward: Divers Chimnies were blown down, to the great Damage and Consternation of the Inhabitants: and one rising in the middle of two Chambers fell so violently that it broke thro' the Roof and Cieling of the Chamber, and fell by the bed of Mr. *W. M.* and bruised some part of the Bedteaster and Furniture; but himself, Wife and Child were signally preserved: An Out-house of Mr. *F. M.* (containing a Stable, Mill-house and a sort of Barn, judged about 40 Foot in length) standing at the end of our Town, and much expos'd to the Wind, intirely fell, which was the most considerable Damage: Not one of our Town was kill'd, or notably hurt; tho' scarce any but were terribly alarmed by the dreadful Violence of it which remitted about 5 in the morning: The beautiful Cathedral Church of Gloucester suffer'd much; but of that I suppose you will have an account from some proper Hand: This I was willing to signifie to you in answer to your Letter, not that I think them Worthy of a publick Memorial; but the Preservation of *W. M.* his Wife and Child was remarkable.*

Your unknown Friend and Servant,

JOHN MATTHEWS.

Teuxbury, Jan 12. 1703-4.

DCCCCXIX.—ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, GLOUCESTER.—Antiquaries have disputed whether the proverb, "As true as God's in Gloucester," is due to the piety of our Puritan forefathers or to the number of churches and other ecclesiastical edifices existing there before the Reformation. A small church, consisting of an aisle and chancel, dedicated to All Saints, once stood on the site of the Tolsey, and part of the church was converted into a chapel for the corporation. "In 1648 (according to Rudder) the north wall of the church was taken away, and the whole church converted into a court for the sheriff, and for other public uses. The chancel was turned into a staircase, leading to a room over it and to the council chamber; land between the church and the street was purchased to enlarge the building; and in 1685 the chamber over the sheriff's court being made into a chapel, King James the Second, coming to Gloucester in his progress in 1686, and there being a throne erected for him at the city charge, attended service thereat, and from him the building obtained the name of the King's Chapel. But soon after the Revolution in 1688 most of the costly furniture thereof

* It was not so in the case of Bishop Kidder, of Bath and Wells. "Through a most unhappy accident, in the night, between the 26th or 27th of that month [February, 1703], he was killed in his bed, with his lady, by the fall of a stack of chimnies, occasioned by the great storm. It is reported that his heirs were sued for dilapidations! He was a very learned writer, and one of the best divines of his time." See Cassan's *Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells* (1829), pt. ii., pp. 102-167.—ED.

was burned and destroyed." The last fragments of this ancient church were brought to light a few years ago, on the occasion of converting the old police-room into the present Post-office, when part of the masonry was unearthed, and many bodies were found.

GLOCESTRIENSIS.

DCCCCXX.—"THE CHURCH-GOER" AND ITS REPUTED AUTHOR.—The following, which has appeared in the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, Feb. 20, 1883, under the above heading, deserves, I think, to be admitted into your pages:—

Catalogues of second-hand books cannot be classed as "light reading." Few, except bibliophiles, read through the dry-looking lists of books that so frequently reach us with our letters. But there are catalogues and catalogues. Some booksellers freshen theirs by adding notes to such books as they wish to call special attention to. In the catalogue of a Yorkshire bookseller of this class, just received, the following "note" is appended to a copy of the *Church-Goer*, which note is taken from an inscription on its fly-leaf by a former owner:—

"Very scarce. The 'Church-Goer' is a Mr. Leach, a worthy old bookseller, I think retired from business. But what is more worthy of record is, that he is a brother to that inimitable delineator of fashionable and unfashionable follies—Leach, the illustrator of *Punch*."

The information contained in this "note" will, we opine, be as new to the author as it is to our readers. Unfortunately this amusing gossip contains but two words of truth, and these are—that the three volumes of the book catalogued are "very scarce." Pasted inside the first cover of our set of the *Church-Goer* is a note relating to the book and its author, cut from one of the catalogues of Mr. William George, of Park-street. Our local bookseller says:—"These pleasant and racy sketches of churches, churchmen, and church matters were published anonymously, but are known to be from the pen of the editor of the *Bristol Times and Felix Farley's Journal*—Mr. Joseph Leech." The information derived from the Bristol bookseller's catalogue is, we think, far more accurate than that from his Yorkshire brother's. When our staid church-going friend, in the snuff-coloured coat, first mounted his sedate cob, "John Bunyan," to begin his rural rides to our village churches, did he imagine it possible that he would ever be confounded with John Leech, of *Punch* fame?

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

DCCCCXXI.—THE MATTHEWS FAMILY, OF TEWKESBURY.—John Matthews, of Tewkesbury, described in his will as "yeoman," died in the year 1611. His son Edward died the year after, and is described in his will as "gentleman," and "of The Lodge," Tewkesbury. Edward's son James is supposed to have gone to New England as early as 1634, when he appears at Charleston;

and to have thence removed, in 1639, to Yarmouth, in Plymouth Colony, where he died in 1686, leaving issue. James and his children spelt their name indifferently Matthews, Mathews, and Mathew. Edward Matthews' will is sealed with arms: *Sa. a lion rampant ar;* and crest: *An eagle displayed per fesse sa. and ar.* Can anyone give me information concerning this family, its origin and history? The arms, if authorized, indicate a connection with the Welsh family of Mathew. Where exactly was "The Lodge?"

62, Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. M.

Our correspondent is referred to No. DCCCCXVIII., in which he may perhaps find something to interest him. EDITOR.

DCCCCXXII.—TEWKESBURY CHARITIES.—At a meeting of the Gloucester and Bristol Diocesan Association held Oct. 9, 1883, Mr. J. P. Sargeaunt said (as reported in the *Cheltenham Free Press*, Oct. 13) that he had had something to do with the Tewkesbury Charities, and he stated that the Charity Commissioners sent Mr. Good, one of their inspectors, to Tewkesbury, who found that, with a population of 5,000 or 6,000, some 3,000 inhabitants were recipients of doles. A long and careful enquiry took place, and the charities under £50 a-year were consolidated, and put into the hands of consolidated trustees. H. C. W.

DCCCCXXIII.—DOCTORS GRIVELL AND LANE, OF GLOUCESTER.—The following has appeared in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. viii. 429), Dec. 1, 1883:—In *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* for October, 1882, is reproduced from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1792-3 a letter on the death, in 1726, of Mrs. Bovey, of Flaxley Abbey, in which reference is made to two medical men in the following terms: "We sent to Gloucester for Grivell, as the nearest at hand; that night for Lane, but he not to be met with." I am anxious to ascertain any particulars of Grivell. Did he practise in Oxford in 1703?

GLOCESTRIENSIS.

DCCCCXXIV.—THE FARLEY FAMILY.—(See No. DCXXXII.) During the last century five members of the Farley family were printers in Bristol. The first of that name who had a press at work there, was Samuel. In 1713 he started the *Bristol Post-Man*, a weekly newspaper. In 1714 he printed *The Trials of the Rioters at Bristol*, 8vo (Seyer's *Bristol*, ii., 562).

In *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, it has been stated that Samuel Farley, who "was established at Exeter as a printer in the reign of King William III., ... retired to Bristol, where he commenced a newspaper," soon after the year 1723.

What was the relationship been the old Exeter printer of the time of William III., and his Bristol namesake? Was either of them the father of Felix Farley, the well-known Bristol printer, who died in 1753?

WILLIAM GEORGE.

Bristol.

DCCCCXXV.—Robert Blagden Hale, Esq., of Alderley. —The death of this worthy representative of Sir Matthew Hale took place at Alderley on Sunday, July 22, 1883. He was in his seventy-sixth year, having been born September 29, 1807; he was educated at Winchester, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1829; and he was a true type of the country gentleman, to which life he devoted himself, more particularly after his retirement from Parliament, living amongst his tenantry, and enjoying his manorial estates of Alderley, Tresham, Wortley, Hillesley, etc. In 1860 he rebuilt the ancestral seat at Alderley. To his duties as a magistrate he was most attentive, acting as chairman of the Cross Hands petty sessional division. He was at one time captain of the Badminton squadron of hussars; and he gave personal attention to the various public trusts and schools in Wotton-under-Edge and other places, of which he was patron and trustee in direct family line and by election. He was of the fine and noble form characteristic of his race, and of most gentlemanly bearing, and was held in high esteem throughout the country. The gap caused by his death will no doubt be worthily filled by his son and successor, Colonel Robert Blagden Hale, aide-de-camp to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. Mr. Hale was the eldest son of Robert Blagden Hale, Esq., of Alderley, by his marriage, in 1807, with Lady Theodosia Eleanor Bourke, youngest daughter of the Most Rev. Joseph Deane, third Earl of Mayo, Archbishop of Tuam. He married, in 1835, Anne Jane, eldest daughter of George Peter Holford, Esq., of Weston Brit, but was left a widower in 1839; and his family comprises Colonel Hale and Colonel Matthew Hale, and three daughters. Only one of his three brothers survives the deceased, namely, the Right Rev. Matthew B. Hale, D.D., Bishop of Brisbane, formerly of Perth, Australia; Colonel John Hale and General Edward Hale having preceded him to the grave. His remains were laid in the family vault in Alderley Churchyard, near to the grounds of Alderley House, the tomb of Lord Chief Justice Sir Matthew Hale being also close at hand.

It may be added to the foregoing sketch that Mr. Hale was a prominent supporter of the political party to which he belonged, as far back as 1834, in which year he seconded the nomination of the Marquis of Worcester (father of the present Duke of Beaufort), who was elected unopposed, with the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, as parliamentary representative of the western division of the county. When the marquis succeeded his father in November, 1835, a vacancy was caused in the representation, and Mr. Hale, in response to a requisition signed by nearly 4,000 electors, consented to be a candidate. In his published address he said—"I offer myself to your notice as an independent country gentleman, closely connected by every tie with this my native county, and deeply and personally interested in its general prosperity, and in the welfare of its inhabitants, with whom I have, by residence, habits of life, and

social intercourse, been happily united. Should I be so fortunate as to become one of your representatives, it shall be my constant endeavour to uphold our constitution as now by law established; to protect to the utmost of my power the integrity of our Church; to promote all sound and practical measures of improvement; but to resist every aggressive and offensive attempt to destroy or weaken the ancient institutions of the country." Mr. Hale was returned unopposed, having been nominated by Lord Granville Somerset and Edward Sampson, Esq. The latter gentleman said he nominated Mr. Hale with pride and pleasure, as a descendant of that truly great man, Sir Matthew Hale, who in times of severe trouble and commotion was the firm adherent of his much-injured monarch, and carried with him into private life the love and respect of all parties. With this admirable precedent in his ancestor to guide him, Mr. Hale's conduct in the House of Commons would be such that the electors would return him again and again. Mr. Sampson's prediction proved correct, for Mr. Hale was again and again returned until his resignation in 1857. At the general elections in 1837 and 1841 Mr. Hale and the Hon. Grantley Berkeley were returned without opposition; but at the general election in 1847 they was called upon to face a contest in consequence of the personal quarrel between Mr. Berkeley and his brother, Earl Fitzhardinge, who had put forward his cousin, Mr. Grenville Berkeley. The result of the poll was—Hale, 4,252; Grantley Berkeley, 2,755; and Grenville Berkeley, 2,130; an analysis showing that there were 2,402 split votes between the two successful candidates. At the general election in 1852 Mr. Hale stood another contest: this was occasioned by the candidature of Colonel Kingscote in opposition to Mr. Grantley Berkeley; and the result was—Kingscote, 3,528; Hale, 2,946; and Berkeley, 2,166. On the dissolution of Parliament in 1857 Mr. Hale did not present himself; and his farewell address to the electors was as follows:—"On mature consideration of circumstances, personal to myself, I have determined not to solicit your suffrages at the approaching general election. During a period of twenty-one years' service I have carefully adhered to the principles which I professed; and I retire with a grateful recollection of the great kindness and consideration which I have received from you." Mr. John Rolt,* Q.C., afterwards Lord Justice of Appeal, was elected in his place.

G. A. W.

DCCCCXXVI.—List of Marriages in Hampnett, 1737-1754.—The extraordinary number of marriages in Hampnett from the year 1737 to 1754, inclusive, (the Marriage Act, commonly called

* For some particulars of the Right Hon. Sir John Rolt, of Ozleworth Park, Wotton-under-Edge, who died June 6, 1871, see Foss' *Judges of England* (London, 1870), p. 566. Having been promoted to his high judicial dignity, July 22, 1867, he was soon after seized with an illness so severe that he felt himself compelled to resign, and his successor, Sir Charles Jasper Selwyn (who died August 11, 1869) received his patent February 8, 1868.

Lord Hardwicke's Act, 26 Geo. II., c. 33, having been passed in 1753,) is worthy of notice. Hampnett is, and always has been, a very small place; and yet, during the eighteen years referred to, no less than 346 marriages of persons from all parts of Gloucestershire and the neighbouring counties were celebrated there, and are recorded in the parish register. I shall be glad to have an explanation. The Rev. Simon Hughes was the rector of the parish (1733-71), and also surrogate; but this does not, I think, sufficiently account for what I mention. Hampnett is not a very retired place, the church being visible from Northleach, which is only one mile distant. I give the names of persons and places exactly as they appear, but, to save space, without specifying the month and day in each case; and it is possible that (as oftentimes is most important) a missing link may thereby be supplied. WM. WIGGIN, M.A.

Hampnett Rectory, Northleach.

1737.

John Smart and Sarah Williams, both of Quenington.
Thomas Bartlett, of Stow, and Sarah Perks, of Maugersbury.
Thomas Clark, of Bradforton, [?] Winester, and Anne Lawrence, of Bourton on the Water.
Richard Green and Joanna Betterton, both of Bledington.
Edward Carter, of Leechlade, and —— Carter, of Witney.
Edward Chappell, of Eastleach, and Martha Cook, of Tainton.
Thomas Watson and Susanna Cox, both of Eastleech Turville.

1738.

Thomas Morris, of Upper Gyting, and Betsy Gillet, of Whittington.
Antony Newman, of Windrush, and Mary Mitchel, of Great Barrington.
Thomas Ketcherside, of Srivenham, and Mary Hinks, of Shirburn.
Benjamin Belcher, of Shirborn, and Elizabeth Harris, of Faringdon.
Richard Cooke and Sarah Parry, both of Stroud.
John Banbury and Frances Breakspear, both of Oddington.
Edmund Hall and Ann Mury, both of Aldsworth.
Robert Day, of Odington, and Frances Lane, of Tainton.
William Mushfield, of Northleach, and Eleanor Kilmuster, of Chedworth.
Samuel Fox and Mary Mathews, both of Borton on the Water.

1739.

Isaac Titmush, of G^{t} Risingdon, and Sarah Gillet, of Icomb.
Thomas March and Elizth Proctor, both of Sevenhampton.
Tho^{s} Steyt, of Bledington, and Sarah Raligh, of Foscott.
Walter Collet and Ann Acock, both of Morton in Marsh.
John Mills and Mary Wilson, of Bibury.
J^{o} Freeman, of Lower Gyting, and Mary Dowlswell, of Sevenhampton.

John Pierce, of Burford, and Mary Cross, of Withington.
Rob. Humphris, of Northleach, and Anne West, of Little Compton.
Rich^{d} Mansell, of Withington, and Mary Hancock, of Sevenhampton.
James Payn, of Borton on the Water, and Anna Robbins, of Chedworth.
Nicholas Hine, of Longbarrow, and Anne Fletcher, of Bradwell.
William Sims and Elizabeth Eldridge, both of Windrush.
Isaac Duncalfe, [? of] Warwick, and Mary Day, of Great Barington.
W^{m} Crump, of G^{t} Barington, and Sarah Heming, of little Barington.
John Crips, of Bampton, and Jane Dabny, of Northleach.

1740.

Thomas Martin, of Hampnet, and Hester Borton, of Whitington.
John Ivens, of Prestbury, and Dorothy Sharp, of Sevenhampton.
Richard Pegler and Sarah Brian, both of Maugersbury.
Cha^{s} Pearce, of Borton on the Water, and Elizabeth Truby, of Clapton.
Thomas Smith, of Withington, and Jane Hitchman, of Windrush.
Rich^{d} Palmer, of Haselton, and Ruth Toms, of Hampnet.
Will^{m} Tilling and Hannah Brakespear, both of G^{t} Barington.
John Dicks, of Stonehouse, and Anne Herbert, of Stratton.
James Kendal and Jane Hathaway, both of Coln S^{t} Aldwyns.
Thomas Burdock and Mary Messiter, both of Alsworth.
Nathaniel Newman and Mary Heming, both of Windrush.
W^{m} Betteridge and Hannah Freeman, both of Naunton.
Gabriel Gardner and Anne Lambert, both of Coln S^{t} Aldwyns.
Sam^{l} Fox, of Cirencester, and Sarah Lane, of Stratton.
Rich^{d} France, of Bristol, and Mary Turner, of Fairford.
Thomas Spencer and Emy Smith, both of Shirborn.

1741.

Ja^{s} Rainger, of Cirencester, and Mary Richards, of Coln S^{t} Aldwyns.
Tho^{s} Tarling and Mary Norris, both of Stratton.
Thom^{s} Philips, of Upper Gyting, and Elizth Day, of Odington.
Ralph Smith, of Withington, and Rachel Robbins, of Chedworth.
W^{m} Holborow, of Boxwell, and Anne Stephens, of North Cerney.
W^{m} Rose, of Clapton, and Mary Clapton, of Wick Resingdon.
George Pain and Sarah Mason, both of Stow.
W^{m} Stephens and Elizth Weeks, both of South Cerney.
Job Powell, of Avening, and Mary Mills, of Hasfield.
Joseph Bedwill and Clara Bedwill, both of East Leech Turville.
John Carter, of Turkdean, and Alice Millard, of Ashen Caines.
Thom^{s} Attwood, of Leechlad, and Isabella Sells, of Inglesome.
John Nutt, of Windrush, and Elizth Simmons, of G^{t} Barrington.
Thom^{s} Cooper, of Thatcham, and Elizth Hiett, of Fairford.
Rich^{d} Goff, of Hook Norton, and Sarah Collett, of Borton on the Water.
Thom^{s} Browne and Mary Maids, both of G^{t} Risingdon.

W^m Andrews, of Bledington, and Eliz^th Jordan, of Adlestrop.
W^m Newman and Anne Bolter, both of Adlestrop.
J^no Daniel, of Burford, and Jane Evans, of Farmington.
Ja^s Datfield, of Whitham, and Eliz. Compton, of Brockhampton.
Rich^d Richard, of G^t Barrington, and Sarah Merrillee, of Burford.
J^no Tarris and Jane Eldridge, both of G^t Barrington.
Rich^d Porter and Sabina Howse, both of East Leech Turvil.
Cha^s Pearce and Grizey Prew, both of Lower Slaughter.
John Price and Mary Newport, both of Southorp.

1742.

W^m Chapman and Susanna Bolton, both of Cirencester.
Thom^s Lambard, of Tainton, and Mary Pinfold, of Little Barrington.
Anthony Brown, of Stow, and Mary Holtham, of Bibury.
J^no Lapwoth, of East Leech Turvil, and Ursula Hall, of Leechlad.
James Wilson, of Windrush, and Amerdine Brown, of East Leech Turvil.
Anthony Hyett, of Childs : Wicwan, and Hannah Minchin, of G^t Risingdon.
John Fox and Eliz^th Humphris, both of Burton on the Water.
Rob^t Croome, of Cirencester, and Anne Meekins, of Cheltenham.
Richard Hitchman and Anne Tooley, both of Shirborn.
Edw^d Verinder, of Eastington, and Jane Dabney, of Farmington.
Robert East, of Hailes, and Eliz^th Barton, of Eastinton.
W^m Harding, of Northleach, and Ann Hulbert, of Ablington.
Giles Midwinter and Anne Wainman, both of Alsworth.
Valentine Keen and Eliz^th Paxford, both of Adlestrop.
Robert Hall and Katharine Pullin, both of Leechlad.
J^no Haynes, of Lower Gyting, and Hannah Didcox, of Northleach.
Joseph Charley, of Coventry, and Sarah Smith, of Magersbury.
Rich^d Raynolds, of Clapton, and Mary Young, of Compton Abdale.
John Day and Eliz^th Day, both of Eastington.
W^m Pridy and Mary Welladvise, of Great Barrington.
Robert Tomlins and Eliz^th Ivens, both of Bledington.

1743.

James Clark and Mary Townsend, both of Northleech.
Rich^d Humphris, of Charlton Abbots, and Mary Lane, of Winchcomb.
Anthony Hall, of Eastinton, and Sarah Simpson, of Fairford.
John Jones, of Claverdon, and Katherine Toms, of Churton Abbots.
Richard Haynes, of Burford, and Anne Head, of Lower Slaughter.
Robert Radway and Mary Wake, both of Hampnet.
John Smith and Sarah Booker, both of Coln Rogers.
Rob^t Cambray, of G^t Risingdon, and Eliz^th Harbidge, of Chasilton.
John Iles and Jane Hall, both of Farmington.

Giles Hancock, of Daglingworth, and Ann Osborne, of Brockworth.
Thom^{s} Collet, of Shirborn, and Elizth Herbert, of Little Risingdon.
Rich^{d} Hyett and Hester Lydiat, both of Sidington Peter.
Rob^{t} Spencer, of Bibury, and Anne Waite, of Chedworth.
W^{m} Woollams and Elizth Herbert, both of Magersbury.
W^{m} Smith, of Shirborn, and Jane Price, of Whittington.
W^{m} Proctor, of Bradforton, Worcester, and Betty Ashwin, of Borton on y^{e} water.
Thom^{s} Brian, of Icomb, and Anne Shaylor, of Adlestrap.
Stephen Clark and Judith Grayhurst, both of Longberough.
Robert Kemble and Anna Maria Benham, both of Stow.
Edw^{d} West, of Northleach, and Emme Gardner, of Coln S^{t} Aldwyns.
Anthony Harris and Catherine Green, both of Wick Resingdon.

1744.

John Moulder and Elizth Sly, both of Barnsly.
Leonard Fitchew and Hannah Elford, both of Cirencester.
Edw^{d} Griffin and Sabra Day, both of Shipton Olyff.
Edward Fox and Sarah Grimmet, both of Bledington.
W^{m} Ballard and Anne Clues, both of Fairford.
Joseph Shepperd, of Hunniborn, and Elizth Lonyard, of Willersy.
Joseph Collet and Ann Gibbs, both of Upper Slaughter.
John Lovsy, of Hampnet, and Mary Jenkins, of Northleach.
Will^{m} Ford, of Farmington, and Mary Stephens, of Hampnet.
John Panter, of Sevenhampton, and Susannah Barnet, of Northleach.
John Betterton and Elizth Morgan, both of Maysey Hampton.
Rich^{d} Smith, of Upper Gyting, and Mary Perrut, of Cheltenham.
Henry Smith and Margaret Hardiman, both of Stow.
Rich^{d} Burrus, of Withington, and Ann Hare, of Shipton Sollars.
Will^{m} Shermer and Sarah Wilson, both of Fairford.
J^{no} Betteridge, of Marshfield, Monmouth, and Ann Freeman, of Naunton.
Will^{m} Broad, of Chipping Norton, and Mary Williams, of Shirborne.
J^{no} Hathaway, of Westcot, and Hannah Arkil, of Clapton.
J^{no} Parsloe, of Badgington, and Rachel Edwards, of Cirencester.
J^{no} Pearce and Elizth Hinton, both of Northleach.

1745.

J^{no} Tuckwell, of Coln S^{t} Aldwyns, and Leana Minstow, of East Leech Turvil.
Thomas Darby and Sarah Lidyeate, both of Cheltenham.
Edmund Ruck and Hannah Arkell, of Sevenhampton.
W^{m} Smith, of Lower Slaughter, and Eliz: Corbett, of Eyford.
John Hyett and Anne Arkell, both of Cheltenham.
Dan^{l} Mills, of Filkins, and Rebecca Midwinter, of Alsworth.
Edw^{d} Humphris and Sarah Griffin, both of Upper Gyting.

Thos Kimber, of N. Cerney, and Patience Pearce, of Leachlade.
Richd Dawson, of Bradwell, and Sarah Crump, of Little Barrington.
Thos Kyte, of Borton on the Water, and Mary Lambert, of Little Aston.
Thos Swinford and Betty Wakefield, both of Withington.
Thos Hakins, of Burford, and Anne Maysey, of Alsworth.
Wm Gorten, of Lower Swell, and Hannah Perry, of Bradwell.
Jno Tuffley, of Barnsley, and Hester Cull, of Chedworth.
Benjamin Garlick, of Cirencester, and Annastacia Burnham, of Ashen-Cains.

(To be continued.)

DCCCCXXVII.—"The Hon." Charles Howe.—(See No. DCCCLXIX.) My attention having been kindly drawn by the Rev. William Wiggin, of Hampnett, to a mistake made respecting the above-named, I lose no time in asking you to allow me to correct it. "I cannot understand," Mr. Wiggin writes, "how a Mr. Charles Howe, born in 1661, could have been 'the Honble.' The earliest peerages in the family were those of Baron Clenawley and Viscount Howe (1701), and Baron Chedworth (1741). John Grubham Howe, of Stowell, M.P. for Gloucestershire (1661-78), married Annabella (legitimized by patent June 1, 1663), daughter of Emanuel, Earl of Sunderland; and they had, with five daughters, four sons, the third of whom may have been the Charles Howe in question. Scrope, their eldest son, was created Baron Clenawley and Viscount Howe, and John Grubham, their second, Baron Chedworth. I have no entry in my register of the baptism of Charles Howe. His parents lived much in London; and his father, moreover, by his marriage had become possessed of the manor of Langar, in Nottinghamshire, 'where he fixed his residence,' and where the son may have been born."

Through the kindness of Mr. B. W. Greenfield, of Southampton, I have been favoured with the following communication:—

"Burke has made a blunder as to '1640'; but he is not to be blamed for the attempt to identify the author of *Devout Meditations* with Charles, son of the first Lord Chedworth—which seems to be the misconception of the writer of the article. On a separate sheet I have made out a scheme of the author's pedigree, on which you may rely. It shows him to have been great-uncle of Charles, Lord Chedworth's son. Brydges (*Collins's Peerage*, viii. 139) gives particulars, which, as far as they go, are reliable; but I would refer you more especially to Baker's *Northamptonshire*, vol. i., pp. 508-11, where, under 'Gretworth,' the lineage and more data are given; also to the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1776), vol. xlvi., p. 249, for a skeleton pedigree, wherein Charles (the author) is rightly placed. You are acquainted, I presume, with Edward Goodwin's short notice (but inaccurate in details) of him in the same periodical (1794), vol. lxiv., p. 700.

"The prefix of 'Hon^{ble}' to Charles Howe's name, as on the title-page of his book, is a mistake. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxiv., p. 823, 'Scrutator,' correcting what had appeared in the same volume, p. 700, writes thus: '*The Hon.* should be erased; and for *How* we should read *Howe*, according to my copy of the second edition of his admirable book'; and, 'from Mr. Howe's 105th Meditation it appears that he was born in the year 1661.' Another correspondent, 'E.', writes thus in the following page: 'I have before me the fourth edition of Mr. Howe's *Devout Meditations*, printed at London, in 1772, for Wilson and Nicol, Cadell, &c., in which the author is styled (as he ought to be) simply Charles Howe, Esq.' On the monument in Gretworth Church erected to the memory of his wife, he so styled himself; and on a small fantastic tablet of white marble in the same church, on the north wall, there is this inscription:—

'This Monument was Erected by
M^{rs} Leonora Bathurst
In Memory of her dear Grand Father
Charles Howe Esq^{r}
Who departed this Life y^{e} 17th of
February 1741 in 82^{d} Year
of his Age.'"

The inscription to the memory of his wife, which has been referred to above, and for a copy of which I am indebted to Mr. Greenfield, is as follows:—"This Monument was erected by Charles Howe, | Esq., in memory of his dearest wife, Elianor, Relict of | S^{r} Henry Dering, K^{t}. she was sole daughter & heiress | of S^{r} William Pargiter, of Grittworth, K^{t}, & of Elianor | [second daughter of William Guise, Esq., of Elmore], descended of y^{e} family of y^{e} Guises, in Gloucestershire. | after her first husband's decease without issue, she was | married to M^{r} Howe, by whom she had 3 sons & 3 | daughters, of whom Leonora Maria [first wife of Peter Bathurst, Esq., of Clarendon Park, Wilts] is y^{e} only Child | that survived her. her other 5 Children are buried with | her in a vault in this Church. she was born y^{e} 5th of May, | 1665. she underwent severe pains & afflictions with an | unspeakable Constancy & intire Resignation to y^{e} will | of God, & with a steady Faith & firm assurance | (thro his mercy) of her approaching Happiness. she | dyed y^{e} 25th of July, 1696. |

"The following Verses were written by M^{r} Howe | to y^{e} memory of His Dearest Wife y^{e} Lady Dering. |

"*By Death alone Mankind to Heav'n attains;*
And bliss eternal, thro' affliction, gains.
The Good, on earth, the sharpest woes must prove;
Destin'd to ample shares of joy above.
Great thus her griefs! Great thus her sufferings were,
And Great her patience various ills to bear.

But now she's safe! the dismal storm is o're,
That roughly cast her on the blissful shore:
Now joys succeed! and this bright truth survives:
She was the best of Women; Best of Wives."

I must take this opportunity of pointing out two slight inaccuracies in the above statement of Mr. Wiggin. (1) John Grubham Howe, the husband of the Lady Annabella, was not "of Stowell." It was his second son, John Grubham Howe, Esq., M.P. for Cirencester, 1689-1698, and for Gloucestershire, 1698-1705, who purchased, about the year 1700, the manors of Stowell and Hampnett from the heir of William, second Earl of Strafford. He died in 1721. And (2) it was his son and heir, John Howe, Esq., of Stowell, who was created Baron Chedworth 12 May, 1741, having succeeded to the possession of the manors of Chedworth and Compton in 1730, on the death of his cousin, Sir Richard Howe, Bart., without issue.

It is proposed to give in an early number a full and complete pedigree of the family of HOWE OF CHEDWORTH.

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

DCCCCXXVIII.—THE REV. HUMPHREY FOX, OF TEWKESBURY.—(See No. DCCCXXXI.) In my account of the Fox family, I omitted to introduce a fact which I noted from Sir Henry Yelverton's preface (p. lxvii) to Bp. Morton's *Episcopacy of the Church of England*, 8vo, 1670, where, in reference to the silencing of Mr. John Dod, and his refusal to preach when so deprived, it is said:—"When Mr. Fox, I think I mistake not his name, a minister in Teukesbury, he [Dod] was pressed to it by that argument, that he was a minister not of man, but of Jesus Christ, he replied, 'tis true he was a minister of Jesus Christ, but by man, and not from Christ, as the apostles only were; and therefore if by the laws of man he was prohibited preaching, he ought to obey; and never did preach till Mr. Knightly, his patron, procured him a licence from Archbishop Abbot."

JOHN E. BAILEY.

DCCCCXXIX.—"SHOTOVER" HILL, OXON.—(Replies to No. DCCCXLII.) These two replies have been received:—

Evidence that a castle existed at any place so called, as well as of the occurrence of some intermediate form of the word, is surely requisite before the derivation from "Château Vert" can be accepted. In the Gloucestershire case not only is this wanting, but, as we know from the cartulary of St. Peter's that it was ceded so far back as the year 1091 to Abbot Serlo by the first Roger de Berkeley, who had held it from the Conquest as a dependency of his great manor, we should have to suppose that both parties to the transaction, born in Normandy, joined in corrupting their native tongue by styling the place "Shoteshore."

H. B.

South Kensington.

I live at the eastern end of Shotover Hill, once part of a royal forest, and have paid some attention to the derivation of the name. Its origin from "Château Vert" is a modern invention, having no real claim whatever. A friend, who is one of the highest authorities on the subject, tells me that "Shotover" is a very obscure word. In *Domesday* it is "Scotor," or "Scotorne." The best that can be said of it is, that "or" is often, and probably here, equivalent to "ofor," a bank, ridge, or slope, and its germ the true Saxon equivalent of the modern "over." If this be so, then "Scotorne" is just the old Saxon word substantially unaltered; for "Shot" is the natural modern equivalent to "Scot." The meaning of the word "Scot," or "Shot," can only be guessed; it probably has some reference to the narrow ridge of hill, just a bow-shot across. "Shot" ("Schot" in Dutch) is a term describing how far a bow can carry, the "reach of a bow," about the width of the hill-top (Bailey's *Eng. Dict.*)

Wheatley Vicarage, Oxford. E. Elton.

DCCCCXXX.—The Willets, or Willett, Family.—Few traces of either of these names have as yet been found of an earlier date than the sixteenth century; and we are without sufficient evidence to show their derivation with any certainty. There are several sources from which these names may possibly be derived. One or two sources we may mention from which one or both of them may come. In Somerset, a county in which at least one family named Willett resided, there is a hamlet in the parish of Elworthy known as Willet; while it is of course possible that Willets and Willetts may be derived from Wilts, the shorter form of Wiltshire, though the existence in that county and elsewhere of the surnames Willshire, Wiltshire, and Wilshere, seems to militate against the suggestion. Far more probably the majority, if not all, of these names are derived from a diminutive of Will or William, formed by the addition of the suffix *ot* or *et*, just as we have Willemot, Marriot, Hewet, etc. Whether Willets and Willett are identical in origin is a point of course more or less speculative. The addition of a final *s* is in many cases—as Meller and Mellers—a matter of very small moment, and seems usually to have been dictated by individual fancy: in fact, it is almost a matter of chance whether or not the final *s* is added; and, as a rule, it was not until quite modern times that the spelling of a family name became fixed. But this is not exactly the case in the present instance, for, as far as has been traced, the various families of Willets have constantly retained the addition of *s*, while those of Willett seem not to have used it. The latter way of spelling the name is far less local than that of Willets, a form which is practically confined to the county of Worcester, and to small adjoining districts in Gloucestershire and Staffordshire. At the present day there is a clan of the name of Willets and Willetts living in the mining district between Dudley and Halesowen, including the intervening

Staffordshire village of Rowley Regis, where, it is clear, families of the name have been settled from the early part of the 16th century, and doubtless long before. At Churchill also, a village only a few miles from these towns, we find them at an almost equally early date, as well as at Grafton Flyford, about eight miles from Worcester. Another family of the name was settled at Norton by Bredon, and at Kemerton in Gloucestershire, a village not far from Tewkesbury. This family was usually known as Willets *alias* Guy, though occasionally the order of the names was reversed. It is of course not easy to say what the origin of the "*alias* Guy" may have been. It was evidently the subsidiary name of the family, and appears ultimately to have been dropped. The family seems to have been one of yeoman rank only, so that, though apparently fairly well to do, we can scarcely hope to carry its genealogy to a very early date.

The following pedigree, it will be seen, is mainly compiled from wills in the Probate Registry at Gloucester, the earliest will of the family existing there being that of Henry Willettes, of Kemerton, dated 22 January, and proved 29 April, 1591. He desires to be buried in the churchyard of Kemerton, and bequeaths to the poor of the parish one bushel of corn. Besides his own family he names his godchildren, Anne Cole and Anne Biddle, daughter of Raffe Biddle, as well as Robert Wotton, his son-in-law. His wife Julyan, joint residuary legatee and executrix with Robert, was probably a Shapster, as he nominates John Shapster, of Buckland, his brother-in-law, to be overseer. Her will, as Juliana Willetes, of Kemerton, widow, dated 19th, was proved 29th July, 1598. She bequeaths 1s. to the parish of Kemerton, and 4d. to every poor house therein. Their children seem to have been,

1. John Willetts, not in his father's will, and therefore probably the eldest son, received under his mother's will one cowe, two bushells of barley, one bushell of wheat and rie. He married Caterine ————, and had a son,
   William, legatee under his grandmother's will.
2. Robert Willettes, joint executor and residuary legatee of his father's will, was married, and had two daughters at the date of his mother's will.
3. Henrie Willettes, had £6 13s. 4d. under his father's will, and under his mother's "one bushell of wheat, barley, pease, rie at his coming home again—if he do not come home again, to be divided amongst my other children."
4. Richard Willettes, received £6 13s. 4d. from his father, and was residuary legatee and executor of his mother's will.
5. Joyce, or Jouce, had £20 from her father, and a sheep, etc., from her mother.

Robert Willets, son of Henry and Juliana, is probably identical with Robert Willets *alias* Guy, of Norton near Bredon,

Worcestershire, yeoman, whose will, dated 10 Jan., 1639, was proved 30 April, 1640, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (45 Coventry). He married Anne, daughter of Richard Rickardes, and had issue,

1. Rickardes Willets, to whom his father devised lands at Kemerton, with remainder to his brother.
2. John Willets.
3. Mary.

Rickardes Willets, of Kemerton, made a will dated 28 June, 1660, which was proved at Gloucester 27 July, 1661; and though he mentions both his wife and son, their Christian names are unfortunately omitted. The overseers were John Willets, doubtless his brother, and George Ricketts.

In 1694 some of the family were settled at Tewkesbury, the nearest market to Kemerton; for in that year administration of the goods of William Willets *alias* Guy, of Teuxbury, was granted at Gloucester to Hannah Guy *alias* Willets, his widow and relict; and it appears that they continued there into the eighteenth century, as in the Abbey Church there is, or was, the following inscription :—"Here lyeth the Body of Samuel Willetts, Gent., who departed this life the 3d day of June, 1702."

The Gloucester Probate Registry also records the will of Thomas Willetts *alias* Guy, of Wood Stanway, husbandman, Wood Stanway being a small hamlet in the parish of Stanway, Gloucestershire, not more than eight miles southwest of Kemerton. His will was proved 28 April, 1598. The testator describes himself as being "of good health and perfect remembrance, except that by reason of old age I have lost my sight." He mentions Alice, my now wife; my sons, Henry, Cipprian, and William; my grandson, Thomas Willettes *alias* Guy; my daughter, Elizabeth Heynes, and her daughter, Elizabeth; my daughter, Fraunces.

Bigland's *Gloucestershire Collections* supplies inscriptions from the churchyard of Alvington, a parish on the Forest side of the Severn, relative to the following :—

Esther Willetts, died 14 February, 1754, aged 75.

Mary, wife of Joseph Willetts, died 7 October, 1736, aged 48.

Thomas, their son, died October, 1742, aged 23.

The foregoing account of the name of Willets in Gloucestershire, taken almost entirely from wills, is necessarily incomplete; and a much more satisfactory genealogy might in all probability have been compiled if an opportunity had been afforded of examining the parish registers of Kemerton, Stanway, etc. Though the Willets family in Gloucestershire was not one of great importance, they are of interest as examples of the class of small yeoman, once common enough, but now nearly extinct in most parts of the country, Gloucestershire, however, in some districts still forming one of their few remaining strongholds. Possibly some local

antiquary may be able to augment these scanty notes upon the name. On a future occasion the family of Willett will engage our attention. W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

DCCCCXXXI.—THE FIRST M.P. FOR BRISTOL.—The following communication from Lewis Fry, Esq., M.P., under the above heading, is from the *Bristol Times and Mirror* newspaper, Dec. 17, 1883:—The desire of your correspondent "Bristow," to know the name of the first M.P. for Bristol, will, I fear, never be gratified. The names of the members of most of the 13th century Parliaments are lost. A few years ago the House of Commons ordered a return of the names of the members of each Parliament "from so remote a period as it can be obtained," and from this document (which fills several bulky Blue-books) it seems that the earliest complete list of members is that of the Parliament of 1295, when Bristol first appears with "Johannes le Travener de Bristol" as her representative. As to the time when our city, or rather borough (for it was not then a city), first sent a burgess to Parliament, Messrs. Nicholls and Taylor, in *Bristol: Past and Present* (vol. i., p. 166), give 1283 as the date of the "first regular summons" requiring the return of members for Bristol. What the authority for this statement may be I do not know, but I agree with your correspondent that it is almost certain that Bristol, as a place of great importance, was represented in Simon de Montfort's famous Parliament of 1265, when citizens and burgesses were first summoned. With respect to the number of members returned, to which "Bristow" adverts, each county, city, and borough was required in 1265 to send "two Knights, Citizens, or Burgesses," and this appears from the returns to have been the almost universal practice. Bristol, however, occasionally sent one member only, as in 1298 and 1300. This may possibly have arisen from the difficulty of finding men ready to undertake the office, a difficulty with which we are no longer embarrassed. BRISTOLIENSIS.

DCCCCXXXII.—"DELINEATIONS OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE," 1824.—This work, comprising forty-nine plates engraved by J. and H. S. Storer, from their own original drawings, with historical and descriptive notices by J. N. Brewer, Esq., M.R.I.A., was published in London, in 1824; and it may be a convenience to the readers of these pages to have for reference a list of the subjects, alphabetically arranged:—

1. Gloucester Cathedral, etc., ... *frontispiece.*
2. Alderley House, the seat of Robert Hale Blagden Hale, Esq.... ... ... p. 174
3. Badminton, of the Duke of Beaufort 19
4. Barnsley Park, of Sir James Musgrave, Bart. ... 84
5. Berkeley Castle, of Colonel Wm. Fitzhardinge Berkeley 161

6.	Berkeley Castle, The Hall	161
7.	Blaise Castle, of John S. Harford, Esq., D.C.L.	103
8.	Bowden Hall, of James H. Byles, Esq. ...	92
9.	Boxwell Court, of the Rev. Richard Huntley, M.A.	171
10.	Brimscombe Port	200
11.	Bristol	177
12.	Do., High Street	177
13.	Brown's-Hill, of E. P. Carruthers, Esq. ...	199
14.	Cerney House, of William Croome, Esq. ...	97
15.	Chevenage House, of John Delafield Phelps, Esq.	157
16.	Cirencester	48
17.	Do., Church	55
18.	Do., Oakley House, of Earl Bathurst	61
19.	Do., The Abbey House, of Miss Master ...	72
20.	Cleve Hill, of Daniel Cave, Esq.	168
21.	Colesbourne House, of Henry Elwes, Esq. ...	101
22.	Cote House, of Philip Protheroe, Esq.... ...	110
23.	Cotswold House, (the property) of Miss Milligan	99
24.	Dodington Park, of Sir Christopher Bethell Codrington, Bart.	31
25.	Duntsbourne Abbots, of Wm. Hunter Baillie, Esq.	155
26.	Eastington House, of John Phillimore Hicks, Esq.	197
27.	Fairford Church...	112
28.	Flaxley Abbey, of Sir Thos. Crawley-Boevey, Bart.	119
29.	Frampton Court, of Henry Clifford-Clifford, Esq.	87
30.	Gatcombe Park, of David Ricardo, Esq. ...	42
31.	Gloucester, Westgate Street	1
32.	Do., N.W. view	1
33.	Do., S.W. view	1
34.	Hempstead, of Lord John Thos. Henry Somerset	154
35.	High Grove, of John Paul Paul, Esq.... ...	193
36.	Highnam Court, of Sir Berkeley Wm. Guise, Bart.	143
37.	Hillfield, (the property) of Thomas Turner, Esq.	195
38.	King's Weston, of Lord De Clifford	79
39.	Matson House, of Mrs. Niblett	94
40.	Newark Park, of Lewis Clutterbuck, Esq. ...	194
41.	Prinknash Park, of Thomas Jones Howell, Esq.	149
42.	Redland Court, of Sir Richard Vaughan ...	45
43.	Rendcombe, of Sir Berkeley Wm. Guise, Bart.	76
44.	The Ridge, of Edward Sheppard, Esq.... ...	141
45.	Spring Park, of Lord Ducie	38
46.	Stoke-Bishop, of Sir Henry Cann Lippincott, Bart.	190
47.	Thornbury Castle, (the property) of the Hon. Henry Howard, M.P.	129
48.	Thornbury Church	138
49.	Williamstrip, of Michael Hicks Beach, Esq. ...	90

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

DCCCCXXXIII.—The Honourable Lady Mary Farmor.—(See No. DCCCLXXIII.) The vicar of Easton Neston, Northamptonshire (the Rev. Robert C. Collins), has furnished me with a copy of the following entry in his parish register:—"The Lady Mary ffarmor, Relict of S^{r} William ffarmor, Baronet, dyed att London, July 18th, and was buryed in y^{e} vault att Easton Church, on the fift day of August, 1670." H.C.W.

DCCCCXXXIV.—Washington Monumental Inscriptions at Garsdon.—So far as can be ascertained, the following account has not appeared in any of the published memoirs of the American hero, George Washington; it not seeming to be known to his biographers that the remains of at least five members of his family lie buried within the parish church of Garsdon, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, but in the county of Wilts. The parish of Garsdon is about two miles from Malmesbury; and the church, with its time-worn tower, is well situated on rising ground, and contains a mural monument and three flatstones inscribed to the memory of some of the Washington family. Sir Lawrence Washington here interred, was son of Lawrence Washington, of Maidstone, grandson of Lawrence Washington, Esq., of Sulgrave, Northants, and cousin to John Washington, the founder of the American branch, whose great-grandson was George Washington. It is an undoubted fact that this branch of the family occupied the manor-house at Garsdon, which was then a noble residence, with an extensive park*; only a small portion of the house remains, and is occupied by a farmer. The Washington coat of arms was removed from this house thirty years ago, and may now be seen in a farm-house three miles distant.

The mural monument in the church must have been handsome; it is of gilt and painted freestone, with Corinthian columns of marble, but is much dilapidated, having been taken down about thirty years ago during the rebuilding of the chancel, and not since replaced. The inscription, which is on an oval slab of black marble, encircled with a wreath, is as follows:—"To the memory of S^{r} | Laurence Washington, | K^{t}, lately chiefe Register of the | Chauncery, of known Pyety, of | Charitye exemplarye, A louinge | Husband, A tender Father, A boun | tifull Master, A constant Relieuer of | the Poore, and to those of this Parish A | perpetuall Benefactour. Whom it pleased | God to take unto his Peace from

* The reader is referred to Canon Jackson's admirable edition of Aubrey's *Collections for Wilts* (Devizes, 1862), pp. 241-3, for some curious particulars. Sir Lawrence Washington purchased Garsdon, about the year 1640, from the Moody family; and the way in which they had become its owners. 36 Hen. viii., 1544, is worthy of note. "Mem: That one [Richard] Mody was footeman to King Henry the Eighth, who, falling from his horse as he was hawkeing, I think on Harneslow-heath, fell with his head into mudde, with which, being fatt and heavie, he had been suffocated to death, had he not been timely relieved by his footman Mody: for which service, after the dissolution of the Abbies, he gave him the Manour of Garesden." Aubrey likewise remarks: "The Mannour House, which was, I think, a Graunge to the Abbey of Malmesbury, was for the greatest part re-edified by Sr. Lawrence Washington about the beginning of the Civil-Warres. In the Closet in the Parlour only remains this Scutcheon," etc. Canon Jackson gives in a note the story of the supposed ghost in the plate-chest, as stated in a letter, in 1822, from the Rev. H. J. Newbery.—Ed.

the fury | of the insuing Warrs Oxon Maij 14to. Here | interred 24to An^{o} Dni 1643^{o} Ætat. Suæ 64^{o}. | Where allso lyeth Dame Anne, his wife, who | Deceased Junij 13to, and was buryed 16to, An^{o} | Dni 1645^{o}. |

Hic Patrios cineres curauit filius Urna
Condere, qui tumulo nunc jacet Ille pius.
The pious Son his Parents here Inter'd,
Who hath his share in Urne for them prepar'd."

When I was instituted to the benefice in the year 1877, I found to my dismay that this memorial had been removed from the church and parish, without any faculty from the proper authority, for transport to America. After some trouble and difficulty I recovered possession of it; and it now awaits restoration before being reinstated in its former position.

The first of the slabs on the floor of the chancel is in memory of Sir Lawrence Washington's only son, with this inscription :—"Here Lyeth y^{e} Body of Lavrence | Washington, Esq^{r}, the only Son | of S^{r} Lavrence Washington, who | Departed this life Jan. 17, was | Bvried Feb. 11, An^{o} Dni 1661, and | Inclosed By Elinor, his Wife, | April 18, An^{o} Dni 1663, | Ætat. Suæ 39. |

En mercede virum Pensatum muner[a d]igna,
Prospicit ille suis diua supersta sibi.

Behold how duty well perform'd is paide,
His Sire he him here his deerst hath laide."

The second slab is in memory of Sir Lawrence's daughter, and bears this inscription :—"Sacrvm Memoriæ Annæ, Filiæ | Lavrentij Washington, Eqvitis, | et Vxoris Christopheri Gise [Guise] | hic Sepvltæ Ivnij 4to, An : Do : | 1642, Ætat. Svæ 20."

The third is in memory of the widow of Lawrence Washington, Esq., afterwards Lady Pargiter, and is thus inscribed :—"Here lyes y^{e} body of Dame | Elienor Pargiter, 2nd Daughter | of W^{m} Guise, of Elmore, in y^{e} | County of Gloucester, Esq^{r}, | First married to Lawrence | Washington, Esq^{r}*, afterwards | to S^{r} W^{m} Pargiter, of Gritt | worth, in y^{e} County of North | Hampton, K^{t}, Who departing | this life the 19th Day of July, in | the year of Our Lord 1685, | ordered her remains to be | deposited here in hopes of | a blessed Resurrection."† This Lady Pargiter presented to Garsdon Church, the year before her decease, a solid and very massive silver communion service, which is pronounced by competent judges to be the most perfect of that date (1684). It is in an admirable state of preservation; and all the pieces (four in number) have the sacred monogram within a halo, and are thus inscribed :—"This was given

* Their only child, Elizabeth (heir of her father), was the first wife of Robert, first Earl Ferrers, and had ten sons and seven daughters, twelve of whom died in infancy.—ED.

† For the inscription in memory of her daughter Eleanor, "sole daughter and heiress of Sr. William Pargiter," relict of Sir Henry Dering, and afterwards wife of Charles Howe, Esq., see *ante* No. DCCCCXXVII., p. 556.—ED.

by the Lady Pargiter to Garsdon Church, shee was formerly Wife to Lawrence Washington, Esq^{r}, who both lye buryed here."

As rector of Garsdon I am most anxious, not only to restore the Washington monument, but to improve the church (a new pulpit being needed, and the five bells in the old tower requiring to be recast), and also to build a schoolroom for classes, meetings, library, etc., there being no room of any kind in the parish available for such purposes. A freehold site has been very generously given by the Earl of Suffolk, the lord of the manor, and a few subscriptions have been received. But only a small portion of the funds required can be raised in the parish, the population consisting chiefly of the labouring class. The work would have been long since undertaken, had it not been necessary to rebuild the church in the adjoining village of Lea (within the benefice,) which was in so dilapidated a state that it had been closed for years. That has now been accomplished, at a cost of more than £2,000; and of course the recent collection of so large an amount adds to the difficulty of raising money for the contemplated improvements at Garsdon. Therefore an appeal is made with confidence to the public, especially in America, for the £700 required for the purpose. It is proposed to call the schoolroom "The Washington Memorial School;" and the building will serve as a good and useful tribute to an honoured name.

THOMAS SILL GRAY, D.D.

Garsdon Rectory, Malmesbury, Wilts.

DCCCCXXXV.—JOHN HOOPER, BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.—(See No. XXIII.) Born in 1495, he left two children, Daniel and Rachel. What is known of his family and descendants?

R.P.H.

DCCCCXXXVI.—THE POLLARD FAMILY, OF BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—I am anxious to ascertain at what time the Pollards of Bristol in particular, and of Gloucestershire in general, settled there, believing them to be descended from some of the name in Devon or Somerset. The Devon Pollards established a branch at Kelve, in Somerset, now apparently extinct, at any rate, not in possession of the lands they held. Did this branch spread further east, and settle in Bristol? Especially am I anxious to know the birth-place and parentage of John Pollard, who died at Alvington, Gloucestershire, in 1762. He may have gone to that parish about twenty years before.

R. WHITSHED.

Neville House, Twickenham.

DCCCCXXXVII.—PORTRAIT OF BISHOP JOHN TALBOT WANTED.—(See Nos. CC., CCCXXXII., etc.) Can any of your correspondents inform me whether a portrait of the well-known John Talbot, the first bishop in North America (numerous particulars of whom have appeared in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*), is

extant in Gloucestershire or elsewhere? Bishop Perry is very anxious to meet with one for insertion in the *Colonial History of the American Church*, the first volume of which he has now in the press. The portraits of several who are believed to have been Nonjuring friends of Mrs. Bovey, are at Flaxley Abbey; but they require to be identified. Talbot's portrait may possibly be amongst them. A. W. C. B.

Ahmedabad, Bombay.

DCCCCXXXVIII.—Sir George Charnock, Knt., and Family.—Is anything known of the antecedents of Sir George Charnock, Knt., of Gloucestershire, whose eighth son (sometime about the middle of the seventeenth century) married Jane Clent, of Worcester, and whose daughter, Lucy, widow of William Mason, married Andrew Armstrong, of Ballycumber? She died in 1733, ætat. 62, and was buried at Rahan Church. Could this Sir George Charnock, or any of his ancestors, have been cadets of the Lancashire family of the name? Is anything known of the above-named Jane Clent, who had a brother, William Clent?

Vicarage, Clyde Road, Dublin. Arthur Vicars.

DCCCCXXXIX.—Three Field-Names, their Derivations?—I shall be glad to know the derivations of the following three field-names in our county:—

1. "The Innegar," a portion of the Duke of Beaufort's park, grass and bush, with a great many hawthorns.
2. "The Cunnegar," a rough, hillocky ground at Tresham, near Wotton-under-Edge.
3. "The Shallums," Great and Little, two rough fields, very steep and "tussocky."

It may be interesting to other readers to have some information regarding them. E.

Stroud.

DCCCCXL.—Historical Chairs.—Kindly allow me to ask, through the medium of your journal, for descriptive particulars, with drawings, engravings, or photographs, of any such chairs in the residences of the nobility and gentry of Gloucestershire; with information, also, of notable chairs in cathedrals, churches, colleges, town-halls, and public institutions. I am preparing an illustrated account of historical chairs from available literary sources; and knowing that there are many interesting specimens which have escaped my research, and wishing to make the proposed work as complete as possible, I beg your assistance on that behalf.

34, East Street, Red Lion Square, London, W.C. C. B. Strutt.

DCCCCXLI.—Boddington Manor House, near Cheltenham.—When, and by whom, was this old manor-house built? and can you refer me to any work in which there is an account of it?

J. W.

As Rudder states in his *Gloucestershire* (1779), p. 300, "it is probable that in very early ages here was a house of such consequence as to give denomination to the place, for *Bodington* (from the British word *bod*, a mansion) signifies a capital house or mansion in the town upon the water, agreeable to a former explanation of the several parts of the name. Leland says, *Ther is at Bodington a fair manor place and a park.* The park is now a farm, and the manor house is occupied by the farmer." Referring to Leland's mention of the place, Bigland has written, vol. i., p. 221, that "the House was probably newly built at that time. It is evidently of the first style of building which prevailed when castles were no longer necessary for the security of residence. It is [1791] surrounded with a moat; and in a field adjoining is an oak of very extraordinary growth, and of three centuries standing." [See *ante* No. CCCXCI.] In Davies's *Visitor's Hand-book to the Environs of Cheltenham* (1863), p. 9, in a notice of Boddington, these particulars are given:—"There is an old Manor House, of the time of Henry VIII., which may interest antiquarians, though but little of the original building remains entire, the house having undergone extensive repairs and alterations, at divers times, in adapting it to the notions and accommodation of successive occupants. A large moat, which once surrounded the house, though nearly filled up, may still be distinctly made out," etc. Someone may be able to supplement the above details.

EDITOR.

DCCCCXLII.—THE HANCOCK FAMILY, OF TWINING.—Where may I learn any genealogical or other particulars of the Hancock family, of Twining, near Tewkesbury, which would to be seem extinct? I have a volume of the *History of the Bucaniers of America*, 1741, containing the book-plate of "Peter Hancocke, Esq^{r}, of Twining, Co. Gloucester;" and on a fly-leaf there is this inscription:—"This Book, bearing the Arms & Name of Peter Hancock, Esq^{r}, was purchased at Demerara, in the West Indies, by Charles Whitehouse, Esq^{r}, who on his return to England became acquainted with Miss Maxwell, of Twyning, the Grand-Daughter of the said Peter Hancock. The Book was presented to Miss Maxwell by Mr. Whitehouse in 1842, and on the 3rd Oct^{r}, 1844, Miss M. gave it to Mr. Stocker on his making a remark as to the singular way in which it had been returned to the Family Library.—W.B.S."

T. J. M.

Rudder supplies several particulars in his *Gloucestershire* (1779), under the head of "Twining," pp. 780-82. After the dissolution of Winchcombe Abbey, as he informs us, the manor of Twining, and a meadow-ground on the side of the Avon, called Upham, were granted to Sir Rafe Sadleir, 1 Edw. VI.; and Ralph Sadler, Esq., was lord of the manor in 1608. It passed afterwards to Richard Baugh, Esq., who died seized of it in 1682, leaving three daughters

co-heiresses, the eldest of whom was married to Charles Hancock, Esq., who died seized of the manor in 1717. It passed afterwards to Peter Hancock, Esq., who died May 5, 1776, when his widow, Mrs. Anne Hancock, became possessed of it as part of her jointure. By her he left two daughters, Anne, wife of George Maxwell, Esq., of Twining, and Charlotte, wife of John Embury, Esq., of the same place, "to whom, as co-heiresses, the manor will descend on the death of their mother. Mr. Maxwell's arms are, *Argent, within a bordure gules a saltire between two crescents, one in chief, the other in base, sable.*" There is (1779) a very large monument against the east wall of the chancel of the parish church, with inscriptions, for William Hancock, Esq., of Norton, in the parish of Bredon, Worcestershire, who died in 1676, aged 82; William Hancock, his eldest son, by his first wife, who died in 1674, aged 49; and Charles Hancock, Esq., of Twining, who died in 1717, aged 73. Under the figure of the first William Hancock are his arms, *Gules, a dexter hand couped argent, on a chief of the second three fighting cocks of the first;* and the monument is ornamented with paintings of ships, as if the family had been much concerned in naval affairs. Mr. Charles Hancock, who, according to Atkyns (1711), "hath an old seat near the church, which was formerly called the Abbot's Court," gave two silver flagons for the communion, and 3s. 4d. per annum charged on a house at Tewkesbury towards the repair of the church.

EDITOR.

DCCCCXLIII.—CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS.—I enclose a cutting which perhaps you have seen in one of the local newspapers; and as the customs mentioned by Major Lowe are likewise observed in this district (Tidenham and adjoining parishes), it would, I think, prove interesting to the readers of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*. The paragraph is as follows:—Writing to one of the best known of our antiquarian contemporaries [*Notes and Queries*, 6th S. ix. 24] on the subject of "Christmas in Monmouthshire," Major A. E. Lawson Lowe, F.S.A., of Shirenewton Hall, near Chepstow, says:—"It may interest some of the readers of 'N. & Q.' to know that in Monmouthshire a rude play, substantially the same as that performed by the Sussex 'tipteerers' (see 6th S. viii. 483) is still acted by parties of mummers at Christmas, and the custom has been duly observed this season. In the Monmouthshire play a little more prominence is given to the combats, and a 'Bold Sailor' is introduced as well as a 'Valiant Soldier;' but the greater part of the dialogue is identical, and here, as in Sussex, 'King' George takes the place of the saint. In Monmouthshire small bands of carol-singers go round from house to house, not only on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, but also on New Year's Day and on Old Christmas Day, the last named being still observed as a holiday on at least one farm in this neighbourhood. The favourite carol is known as *The Holly and the Ivy*, and appears to

be local. It should be noted that carol-singing is here confined exclusively to men and boys, women never taking part in it. On New Year's Day the village children carry about a kind of wooden tree, on the branches of which are oranges and apples, usually gilded, and stuck all over with small sprigs of yew. This custom is now, however, only occasionally observed, probably because it has been found that as many pence may be gained, at far less trouble, by carol-singing."

Can anyone assign a satisfactory reason for the custom observed on New Year's Day?

J. B. COWBURN.

DCCCCXLIV.—"ROPING THE WEDDING."—There is a custom in Tidenham and the adjoining parishes of barring the way of a newly married couple by holding a rope across their path, which is not lowered, and their journey allowed to be continued, until money is given to drink their health: failing a rope, any thing is called into use, even handkerchiefs. I am told that formerly this practice was in force at the church door, which of late years has not been allowed. Does anyone know its origin?

J. B. COWBURN.

DCCCCXLV.—SIR EDWARD MORGAN, BART., OF LLANTARNAM ABBEY.—I shall be glad to have any particulars relative to the imprisonment, at Gloucester, of Sir Edward Morgan, Bart., of Llantarnam Abbey, Monmouthshire, for his devotion to the royal cause during the civil wars. The circumstance is mentioned in his will, from which the following is an extract:—"And further in regard that when I was deteined a prisoner in the Towne of Hereford I was forced to seale certaine bonds vnto Colonell John Birch vpon certaine condicõns which hee performed not accordingly with mee I doe here except against the said as well for that hee hath performed [*sic*] the said condicõns which were that my person should be free to live att my house not acting against the Parliam^{t} onely that I should appeare on sixteene dayes sum̃ons to make my composicõn Whereas I was noe sooner arrived att my house but the next day after I was sum̃oned to Gloucester as prisoner vnto that Governor being Colonell Morgan where I remained a prisoner above two yeares And am yet upon parole and therefore I disclaime that debt and those bonds as noe ways due because they were extorted from me dureinge imprisonm^{t} and perminas which is against the com̃on lawes of the land which nulleth all such obligations." He does not appear, according to Dring's *Catalogue*, to have compounded for his estates. He died 24 June, 1653. His will is dated 20 July, 1650; and was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 30 March, 1654.

G. BLACKER MORGAN.

4, Park Street, East Croydon, Surrey.

DCCCCXLVI.—JOHN HANNIBAL SHEPPARD, A.M.—(See No. DCCCXC.) I thank your correspondent A. T. P. for his valuable

information concerning the ancestry of my late friend, John Hannibal Sheppard, M.A., which gives me exactly what I desired to know. I am in doubt, however, whether John Sheppard, the father of my friend, was the son or the grandson of John and Rachel (Powell) Sheppard. He was born about 1767, as he died August 22, 1807, when about forty years of age. He married Sarah Collier, and came to this country in 1791. Perhaps A. T. P. can tell from the age given whether John and Rachel Sheppard were his parents or his grandparents? JOHN WARD DEAN.

18, Somerset Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

DCCCCXLVII.—THE SHEPPARD FAMILY.—(See No. DCCCXC.) In my note on this family I said that I did not know whether any descendants were still living. I am happy to be able to say that I have since ascertained that there are many, as the following continuation of the pedigree will show :—

Philip Sheppard *d.* December, 1838, leaving two sons,

1. Edward, *m.* 1824, Emily, fourth dau. of John Thuillier, Esq.
2. Philip Charles, *m.* Mary, only dau. of Osborne Markham, Esq. (son of Archbishop Markham, of York), by his first wife, Mary, dau. of Thomas, first Marquis of Bath. He *d.* July, 1878, having had fourteen children, of whom eleven are living. His two elder sons are married, and have large families. A. T. P.

DCCCCXLVIII.—COLERIDGE'S "BRISTOL LECTURES," 1813-14. —A volume, entitled *Lectures and Notes on Shakspere and other English Poets*, by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, "now first collected," and edited by T. Ashe, B.A., has been lately published, London, 1883. Some introductory remarks are prefixed to the portion (pp. 453-89) headed "Lectures on Shakspere and Milton at Bristol, 1813-14;" and as the subject is particularly interesting in more respects than one, I think it well to quote them in full for the benefit of your readers.

"We have given," writes the editor, "Mr. Collier's transcripts of the [London] Lectures of 1811-12. We have given the various notes and fragments preserved by Coleridge, in preparation for his volumes of dramatic criticism, which never appeared; and such other matter on the same subject as is found in the 'Remains.' Our materials are not exhausted. Incited, doubtless, by the fame of the course of 1811-12, Coleridge's Bristol friends eagerly closed with his proposal, in the autumn of 1813, to repeat it in that city. Accordingly, Coleridge forwarded a prospectus to Bristol. This was busily circulated, tickets sold, the date of the first lecture fixed, and the lecturer duly informed. On the day appointed, or rather a few days later, according to Cottle,* the active agent in the

* Joseph Cottle's *Early Recollections, chiefly relating to Samuel Taylor Coleridge, during his long residence in Bristol*, 2 vols., 1837.

business, Coleridge arrived from London. It appears that an opening course of five lectures on Shakspere was in the first instance announced. The first lecture of this course was delivered on Thursday, October 28th, 1813. In commencing the second lecture, Coleridge, apologizing for his diffuseness in the first, promises a sixth, without extra fee. The remaining five were regularly delivered on successive Tuesdays and Thursdays, up to November 16. Cottle, in his account of them, falls into confusion over the date of these lectures. He puts them, as well as the Milton Lectures, in 1814. Mr. George, of Bristol, has pointed out to us this error. To Mr. George, also, the public is indebted for the full reports which follow of the earlier course, unearthed by him from forgotten pages of the *Bristol Gazette*, and from the lumber-room of the Bristol Museum.* These reports are particularly valuable, as supplementing Mr. Collier's imperfect series. On December 30, 1813, Coleridge announced a 'second course of Lectures, on the remaining plays of Shakspere,' with 'an examination of Dr. Johnson's Preface to Shakspere,' and four Lectures on Milton. It is impossible to say whether these additional Shakspere Lectures were delivered or not. We have found no trace of them. Coleridge was ill and desponding at this time. At his own wish, he was constantly followed by a servant, whose duty it was to prevent him purchasing opium. One thing is certain, that in *The Mirror*, of Saturday, April 2, 1814, without any allusion to Shakspere, four Lectures on Milton are announced, to commence on 'Tuesday next.' On the 9th, the 3rd and 4th Lectures are announced. So that the Milton Lectures were actually delivered on April 5, 7, 12, and 14. As they would, doubtless, be, in substance, the same as those of 1811-12, which, it will be remembered, Mr. Collier lost, we much regret not to have been able to discover any reports of these Milton Lectures. All we know about them is that they were not well attended.† They probably were not reported. The allied armies in Paris, and Napoleon abdicating at Fontainebleau, at the very time of their delivery, would leave small room in men's minds, or in newspaper columns, for literary subjects."

It is possible, and let us hope, that someone may be able to follow up successfully what Mr. George has done, and to rescue from oblivion, if not the full reports, at least a few additional particulars of the missing Milton Lectures.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

DCCCCXLIX.—PITCHCOMBE, ALIAS PYCHENECOUMBE, A.D. 1322. —Among the documents in the Public Record Office connected with the struggles of Edward II. with the patriots who opposed

* "The volume containing the reports of the 1813 Lectures," writes Mr. George, "I hunted up in the loft of the Bristol Museum, where it had been lying on the floor for many years. The volume contains odd numbers of Bristol papers, ranging from 1803 to 1813."

† "An erysipelatous complaint, of an alarming nature, has rendered me barely able to attend and go through with my lectures, the receipts of which have almost paid the expenses of the room, advertisements," &c.—Coleridge to Cottle, in a letter undated, but evidently referring to the Milton Lectures.

him, (sometimes called "The Contrariants," and sometimes "Rebelles et inimici,") are the surveys of their lands, which, after his success at Boroughbridge, were "taken into the King's hands." The Gloucestershire list is a long one, including many well-known names, viz., Humphrey de Bohun, John Giffard of Brymesfeld, Maurice de Berkeley senior, Thomas, his son, Hugh D'andele senior, John de Acton, Robert of Prestbury, Thomas de Hatherley, Simon de Solers, Thomas de Hunteley, Thomas de Bradeston, John le Rous junior, John le Welsh, Henry de Brocworth, Walter de Wylton, and others.

Certain lands at Pitchcombe being held by the last named, Walter de Wylton, and seized by the sheriff according to the king's writ, (which included the possessions of the disaffected throughout the county, together with the castle and ville of Gloucester, and the castle of St. Briavel's,) we have particulars in the return :—

Extent of the Lands and Tenements which belonged to Walter de Wylton in Pychenecoumbe, made on the Friday after the Feast of S^{t} Dunstan, in the 15th year of Edward the second after the Conquest, before Adam de Herwytton and Roger Golafre.

A capital Messuage worth yearly x^{d}, with a garden vj^{d}, also 75 acres arable land worth yearly xviij^{d} ix^{d}, price per acre iij^{d} : 5 acres pasture worth yearly iij^{s} iv^{d}, price per acre viij^{d}.

Summa xxiij^{s} v^{d}.

Customary Lands.

John West holds a Messuage and half a virgate, rent x^{s}, at the four terms of the year, S^{t} Andrew, &c., and he shall work in harvest three days, the work of each day being worth 1½^{d}, & in the meadow of the lord during one day, worth ½d., and he shall also hoe one day, worth ½d.

Richard Atte Wode holds a Messuage & half a virgate, rendering x^{s} per annum, and he shall work as John West.

Henry Hathulf holds a Messuage & xv acres arable, rent vij^{s} ij^{d}, and work as above.

James Kynerel holds Messuage and iv acres, rendering v^{s}, & shall work as John West.

Philip Haumod holds a Messuage & xiv acres arable, rendering v^{s}, with work as above.

Isabella Batherst holds a Messuage and an acre of land, rent ij^{s}, & work as above.

John Atte Newelande, a Messuage & ix acres arable, rent iij^{s}, work, &c., as John West.

Agnes Atte Newelande holds Messuage & farundel, rent iv^{s}, work as above.

Matilda Norreys, Messuage & farundel, rent iv^{s}, work, &c.

Robert le Lorde, Messuage & farundel, rent iv^{s}, work, &c.

William Don, (or Dru), Messuage & farundel, rent iv^{s}, work as above.

Richard Hathulf, Messuage & farundel, rent iv^{s} & work.

Philip Russel, Messuage & viij acres, rent v^{s}, work as above.
Sūm^{a} lxxiij^{s} j^{d} ob.

Cottars.

Agnes Brayn, Cottage with curtilage, rent xij^{d}, work as John West.

Edith Russel, Cottage with curtilage, rent xij^{d}, work as above.

William Hammond, Cottage with curtilage, rent xij^{d}, & work.

Godyth Hathulf, Cottage with curtilage, rent xij^{d}, & work.

Total v^{s} x^{d}.

Rent of Extent	lxxj^{s}	ij^{d}	
Works valued at	vij^{s}	ix^{d}	ob
Total	lxxviij^{s}	xj^{d}	ob

For which said lands & tenements the said Walter de Wylton was wont to render to the lord the King v^{s}, and therefore the clear sum is lxxiij^{s} xj^{d} ob."

J. Melland Hall, M.A.

Harescombe Rectory, Stroud.

DCCCCL.—The Will of John Redcle, of Pychyncumbe, 1537.—The following document, dated August 16, 1537, and connected with the parish of Pitchcombe, deserves a place in your pages:—

"John Redcle late of y^{e} parrys of Pychyncūbe, syngull man in my good helthe and p'fett mynde: sycke of body and sor woūdyd: make my last wyll vnd^{r} thys maner of wyse: furst I bequethe my sowle to all myghty god and to ow^{r} blessyd lady sent mari and to all y^{e} holy cōppeny of hevyn and my body to be bereyd in the cherche yerde of pychyncūbe: also I bequethe to the mother cherche of wyssett^{r} [Worcester] ij^{d}. Item, to y^{e} hye aulter of pychyncūbe ij^{d}. Item, to y^{e} cherche of pychyncūbe a scheppe. Residue to Alys my syst^{r} and sche to brenge me a nerthe and se my xij mōthys mynde kepte: and Wyllyam Kyn overseer." Witnessed by Sir William Okey [rector of Pitchcombe], John Rycardes "other wyse called pery," Richard Gardener "y^{e} yōger, cū multis alyys." (Worcester Probate Court Register.)

The surname of the testator "Redcle" appears to be another form of "Redcly," for "Redcliff:" see "Radeclestrete," for "Redcliff-street," in *Notes of Bristol Wills* (No. 154), ably edited by the Rev. Thomas P. Wadley, M.A., who has kindly supplied the above particulars.

J. Melland Hall, M.A.

DCCCCLI.—"Ordnance Survey Observatory," Gloucester.—The following from the *Gloucester Journal*, May 1st, 1880, may be useful to some for reference:—A correspondent asks us why the Cathedral tower has been selected for the erection of the observatory used for the new ordnance survey in this district? He says he has

been told that the Cathedral tower is higher than Robin's Wood Hill, but this he doubts; and he asks if we can give him the height of the latter. Our correspondent is right in his doubt about the Cathedral tower being higher than Robin's Wood Hill; as a matter of fact it is less than half the height. Haines's *Guide to the Cathedral* gives the height from the ground to the top of the pinnacles as 225 feet; and the observatory is a few feet above that. College Greeen is 55 feet above sea level, so that the observatory is less than 300 feet above that level. The ordnance survey gives the height of Robin's Wood Hill above sea level as 652 feet; therefore the observatory is less than half the height of Robin's Wood Hill. We have heard many express a wish to ascend to the observatory for the sake of the view to be obtained. If they could do so they would probably be disappointed. Of course there is a capital bird's eye view of Gloucester because the city lies immediately beneath, but the extent of the view is excelled by that from Robin's Wood Hill. Others besides our correspondent may like to know the heights of some of our neighbouring hills:—Robin's Wood Hill, 652 feet; Painswick Camp, 929 feet; Birdlip, 969 feet; Leckhampton, 978 feet; and May Hill, 966 feet. The heights are taken from the ordnance survey.

GLOCESTRIENSIS.

DCCCCLII.—THE LIFE AND DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM KEYT, BART.—(See No. CCCCXXVI.) Reference having been made in a foot-note to "The Story of Sir William Kyte, who set fire to his own House [in the parish of Ebrington], and perished in the Flames," in the year 1741, the particulars are here given in full, as recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1774), vol. xliv., pp. 171, 172. They will be found to convey a very good lesson.

CLERICUS.

Sir William Kyte [Keyt] was a baronet of very considerable fortune, and of an ancient family; and, on his return from his travels, had so amiable a character, and was reckoned (what the world calls) so fine a gentleman, that he was thought a very desirable match for a worthy nobleman's daughter in the neighbourhood, of great beauty, merit, and a suitable fortune.*

Sir William and his lady lived very happily together for some years, and had four or five fine children, when he was unfortunately nominated (at a contested election) to represent the borough of Warwick; in which county the bulk of his estate lay, and where he at that time resided. After the election, as some sort of recompence to a zealous partizan of Sir William's, Lady Kyte took an innkeeper's

* Sir William Keyt, third baronet, *m.* Nov. 23, 1710, the Hon. Anne Tracy, daughter of William, fourth Viscount Tracy, by his second wife, Jane, sister of Thomas, Lord Leigh. The baronetcy became extinct, July 6, 1784, on the death of his younger son, Sir Robert Keyt, of Middleham, Yorkshire, without issue.—ED.

daughter for her own maid. She was a tall, genteel girl, with a fine complexion, and seemingly very modest and innocent.

Molly Jones (that was her name) had waited on Lady K. for some time before Sir William appeared to take the least notice of her, though Lady K. (perhaps from some sparks of jealousy, and to try how Sir William stood affected) would often observe "what a fine girl Molly J. was grown:" to which Sir William's usual reply was, "that he saw nothing extraordinary in the girl;" and even affected to speak slightingly of her person, and to censure her awkwardness and her vanity, for which as there was not the least foundation, Sir William probably intended it to conceal his real sentiments.

After some time, however, the servants in the family began to entertain some suspicions that Molly J. was too highly in her master's favour. The housekeeper, in particular, (who, in the course of forty years, had actually engaged in at least forty intrigues) soon perceived there was too much foundation for these suspicions; and knowing that the butler had himself made overtures to Molly, she set him to work, whose jealousy made him so vigilant, that he soon discovered the whole of the affair, and that it had proceeded much farther than was at first apprehended. The housekeeper (as that sort of gentry are apt to triumph in the indiscretions of young people) made use of the butler's name, as well as his intelligence, to her lady; and this threw all into confusion.

Lady K.'s passion soon got the better of her discretion; for if, instead of reproaching Sir William with his infidelity, she had dissembled her resentment till his first fondness for this new object had abated, (which, for her own sake, as well as that of her children, she ought to have done) she might probably have reclaimed her husband, who, notwithstanding this temporary defection, was known to have a sincere regard and esteem for his lady.

The butler's officious sedulity, however, had like to have been fatal to the poor fellow; for his name being mentioned as having made the discovery, and Molly J. having told Sir William, "that he was only piqued at her rejecting his addresses," Sir William went up into the servants' apartment the very next night, and ran his sword several times through the bed where the butler used to lie, who had, for some reason or other, changed his lodging, and happily escaped destruction.

The affair being now publicly known in the family, and all restraints of shame, or fear of discovery, being quite removed, things were soon carried to extremity between Sir William and his lady, and a separation became unavoidable. Sir William left Lady K., with the two younger children, in possession of the mansion-house in Warwickshire, and retired himself, with his mistress, and his two eldest sons, to a large farm-house on the side of the Cotswold hills. The situation was fine, plenty of wood and water,

and commanded an extensive view of the vale of Evesham. This tempted him to build an handsome box there, with very extensive gardens, planted and laid out in the luxuriant taste of the age: and, not content with this, before the body of the house was quite finished, Sir William added two large side-fronts, for no better a reason than that his mistress happened to say, "What is a *Kite* without wings?"

The expence of finishing this place (which was at least 10,000*l.*) was the first cause of Sir William's encumbering his estate; and the difficulties in which he was involved making him uneasy, he (as is too natural) had recourse to the bottle for relief. Sir William kept what is called an hospitable house; and too many people being fond of the freedom and jollity which are usually found at a table where no lady presides (for, however the custom may be altered now, it was a point of decency at that time, not to bring a mistress among strangers), he was seldom without company, which brought on a constant course of dissipation and want of economy: by which means his affairs in a few years became almost desperate.

Sir William was now turned of fifty, and his eldest son (afterwards Sir James [Thomas Charles]) being grown up, and returned from the university, Sir William made him a partaker in his debaucheries, and drew him to part with his reversionary right to his mother's jointure, which was the only part of the estate which had not been already encumbered.

There was taken into the family, about this time, a fresh-coloured country-girl, in the capacity of a dairy-maid, with no other beauty than what arises from the bloom of youth; and as people who once give way to their passions know no bounds, Sir William, in the decline of life, conceived an amorous regard for this girl, who was scarce twenty. This event produced still farther confusion in the family. Mrs. J. soon observed this growing passion in Sir William, and either from resentment, or from the apprehension, or perhaps the real experience of ill usage, thought proper to retire to Campden, a neighbouring market-town, where she was reduced to keep a little sewing-school for bread.

Young Mr. K., whether shocked at this unparalleled infatuation of his father, or (as was commonly said) finding himself exposed to the continual insults of his female favourite, sought an asylum, and spent most of his time, with Lord L., a friend of his in Warwickshire.

Sir William, though he had now a prospect of being successful in this humble amour, and of indulging it without molestation, yet began, at length, to see the delusive nature of all vicious pursuits, and though he endeavoured to keep up his spirits, or rather to drown all thought by constant intoxication, yet, in his sober intervals, he became a victim to gloomy reflections. He had injured a valuable wife, which he could not even now reflect upon without some remorse; he had wronged his innocent children, whom he could not think upon without the tenderest sentiments of compassion. His

son, who had been a sort of companion to him for some years, had now left him thro' his ill usuage; and, as Mrs. J. had for some time been useful to him, he was shocked at being deserted even by the woman for whose sake he had brought this distress upon his family; and he found himself almost alone in that magnificent, but fatal mansion, the erecting and adorning of which had been the principal cause of ruining his fortune.

Tormented by these contending passions, he had, for a week past, raised himself, by constant inebriation, to a degree of frenzy, and had behaved in so frantic a manner, that even his new favourite, the poor Blowselinda, could bear it no longer, and had eloped from him.

On the morning of the day on which he executed his fatal resolution, Sir William sent for his son, and for his new mistress, with what intention can only be conjectured; but luckily neither of them obeyed the summons. Early in the evening, it being in the month of October [? September], the butler had lighted two candles, as usual, and set them upon the marble table in the hall. Sir William came down, and took them up himself, as he frequently did. After some time, however, one of the housemaids ran downstairs in a great fright, and said, "the lobby was all in a cloud of smoak." The servants, and a tradesman that was in the house upon business, ran immediately up, and forcing open the door from whence the smoak seemed to proceed, they found Sir William had set fire to a large heap of fine linen, piled up in the middle of the room, which had been given by some old lady, a relation, as a legacy to his eldest son. Whilst the attention of the servants was entirely taken up with extinguishing the flames in this room, Sir William had made his escape into an adjoining chamber, where was a cotton bed, and which was wainscoted with deal, as most finished rooms then were. When they had broken open this door, the flames burst out upon them with such fury, that they were all glad to make their escape out of the house, the principal part of which sumptuous pile was, in a few hours, burnt to the ground, and no other remains of Sir William were found the next morning than the hip-bone and the vertebræ, or bones of the back, with two or three keys, and a gold watch, which he had in his pocket.

DCCCCLIII.—Frances Ockold, of Upton St. Leonards, and Nicholas Tooker, of Bristol.—On a half-length portrait of Frances Ockold, which I possess, there is a long and interesting inscription relating to her and her family; and as the information it contains may be of use to Gloucestershire genealogists, I transcribe it for preservation and reference. The orthography and punctuation of the original are preserved.

"Frances Ockold, born 1669.

"Frances Ockold daughter of Rich^{d} Ockold of Upton S^{t} Leonards in y^{e} County Gloucester Esq^{r} by Judeth Osbaldeston of Chadlington

in y^e^ County of Oxford Esq^r^ by Ioan his wife Daughter of S^r^ Edw^d^ Littleton of Henly in y^e^ same County Knight, sister of Edw^d^ Lord Littleton of Mounslow Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in y^e^ reign of King Charles y^e^ 1^st^ 1648, granddaughter of S^r^ Tho^s^ Littleton Knight of y^e^ Bath in y^e^ 15^th^ year of King Edward y^e^ 4^th^, 1476, and author of y^e^ Book of Tennures and was ancestor of S^r^ Tho^s^ Littleton of Frankly, Worcestershire, S^r^ Edw^d^ Littleton of Paleton Hall, Staffordshire & S^r^ Charles Osbaldeston of Chadlington, Oxfordshire, Baronets. The said Frances Ockold was second wife of Nicholas Tooker of y^e^ City of Bristol, Merchant, son of Gabriel Tooker of Farrington in y^e^ County of Berks Esq^r^ by Mary Cox his wife daughter of ——— Cox in y^e^ same County Esq^r^ and was mother of Fanny Tooker Lady of Sir Francis Fust of Hill in y^e^ County of Gloucester Baronet. Died 25^th^ Oct^r^, 1727, aged 68."

Over the inscription are these arms—*Barry wavy ar. and az.; on a chevron crenellée or, between three sea-horses az. five guttées de poix*, for Tooker; impaling, *Vair, on a pale gules, three leopard's heads or*, for Ockold. See the arms of "Ochold, Upton," on plate 37 of *Coats of Arms Borne by the Nobility and Gentry of the County of Glocester*, London, 1792, 4to.

Sir Francis Fust married the above-named Fanny Tooker on September 28th, 1724. He used two different book-plates, both of which are frequently found in the same volume. The larger one, showing the "Mariages" of the Fust family, contains forty quarterings, and has the name over-inscribed to each. On the smaller one Sir Francis only gives his own marriage. (Hon. J. Leicester Warren's *Guide to the Study of Book-Plates*, 1880, p. 64.)

The contents of Hill Court were dispersed in 1845. I attended the auction the day the books were sold. The above-mentioned portrait, and one of Eleanor Bennett, *née* Fust, referred to in No. DCLVII., are from the Hill Court family-portrait gallery.

Catherine Ockold, wife of John Bridgeman, of Prinknash, and the above-named Frances Ockold (mother of Fanny, Lady Faust,) were sisters, their mother's maiden name having been Osbaldeston. The Rev. Wm. Bazeley, when recording, in his "History of Prinknash Park," that Mrs. Bridgeman bequeathed the bulk of her property to the children of Sir Francis Fust, and made him her executor, &c. (*Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*, vol. vii., pp. 228-30), does not mention the relationship between the Fusts and Mrs. Bridgeman, nor the maiden name of Mrs. Bridgeman's mother. Probably these points are worth noting. Several of the Hill Court pictures were bought by my relative, the late Mr. William Strong, of College Green, Bristol. I have copies of the inscriptions on some of them. Perhaps such as contain genealogical information relative to Gloucestershire families would be worthy of being transferred to your pages. All are at your service for this purpose.

William George.

Bristol.

DCCCCLIV.—List of Marriages in Hampnett, 1737-1754.

(Concluded from No. DCCCCXXVI.)

1746.

Joseph Chidley, of Brockforth, and Sarah Timbrel, of Sevenhampton.
Ja[s] Stanley and Frances Bunce, of Dodeswell.
Tho[s] Brooks, of Churchill, and Mary Greenhalf, of Botherop.
J[no] Tombs, of Dunsborn Rouse, and Mary Adams, of Farmington.
Tho[s] Heming, of Little Barrington, and Ann Bowl, of Dailsford.
Stephen Mathews, of Condicot, and Mary Roberts, of Lower Slaughter.
Thom[s] Stanton, of Oddington, and Anne Mason, of Churchill.
Tho[s] Sheppard, of Northleach, and Mary Wilkins, of Ashen Cains.
Rich[d] Baxter and Eliz[th] Green, both of East Leech Martin.
John Ackers and Sarah Wigins, both of Little Barrington.
J[no] Higgs, of Frogmill, and Mary Ackers, of Burford.
Tho[s] Marshfield, of Foscot, and Tabitha Chundler, of Shipton Olyffe.
Timothy Delany and Mary Morgan, both of Sherborn.
W[m] Peachey and Elizabeth Peachey, both of Chedworth.
Cha[s] Potter and Elizabeth Robbins, both of Chipping Camden.
J[no] Adams, of Sevenhampton, and Susanna Grit, of Whittington.
Joseph Smith and Sarah Minchin, both of Magersbury.
Robert Hall and Betty Stiles, both of Leechlad.
Thom[s] Cates, of Rencomb, and Elizabeth Greenaway, of the same.
W[m] Simmuns, of Todington, and Margaret Young, of Eyford.
W[m] Dimock and Hester Stanly, both of Cirencester.
Rich[d] Pulham, of Shipton Olyffe, and Anne Price, of Withington.
Stephen Smith and Mary Bennet, both of Leechlad.
Tho[s] Marchant, of Ablington, and Mary French, of Notgrove.
Tho[s] Grimmett, of Bledington, and Sarah Huckins, of Kingham.

1747.

Thom[s] Cambray, of G[t] Risington, and Mary Woodman, of Tainton.
J[no] Walker, of Cuberly, and Rebecca Rogers, of Foscott.
J[no] Goodway, of Alverstone, and Ann Gardner, of Rencomb.
W[m] Herbert, of Amney Crucis, and Mary Eldridge, of ———.
Tho[s] Shilham and Margaret Burdsman, of Rowell.
Alexander Wilkins, of Walington, and Sarah Pitman, of Stow.
Sam[l] Embry and Mary Peachey, of Bibury.
William Dancy and Eliz[th] Mills, both of Windrush.
W[m] Prosser, of Ledbury, and Hannah Kilmaster, of Naunton.
J[no] Shill, of Sevenhampton, and Martha Hill, of Brockhampton.
Rich[d] Ruck and Eliza Hill, both of Sevenhampton.
John Mansell, of Presbury, and Mary Wood, of Withington.
Philip Woodman, of Westcott, and Priscilla Hamblett, of Quenington.
W[m] Brown and Clara Bedwell, both of East Leech Turvil.
Isaac Greenuff and Jane Clapn, both of Fifield.

John Hinks and Mary Charlood, both of Borton on the Water.
James Merrick and Anne Ryland, both of Sevenhampton.
Wm Wilson and Sarah Robinson, both of Chedworth.

1748.

Thomas Neal and Anne Edden, both of Shirborn.
Jno Hancock, of Daglinworth, and Mary Lane, of Cirencester.
Wm Gills and Jane Deans, both of Fifield.
Samuel Tidmarsh, of Adlestrap, and Mary Hanks, of Lower Swell.
Benjn Atkins, of Borton on the Water, and Elizth Norris, of Clapton.
James Shipway and Elizth Hale, of Naunton.
Francis Radway, of Turkdean, and Mary Howse, of Clapton.
Jas Fender, of Cudsdean, and Mary Bellinger, of Winchcomb.
Saml Taylor and Sarah Nightingard, both of Upper Slaughter.
Richd Ackly and Alice Mall, both of Northleach.
Joseph Porter and Mary Newport, both of East Leech Turvill.
Wm Boulton, of Clapton, and Anne Harris, of Stow.
John Radway, of Amney Crucis, and Sarah Wise, of Amney Mary.
Thos Jackson and Sarah Lock, both of Windrush.
John Craddock and Elizth Collett, both of Northleach.
Anthony Merchant and Anne Camden, both of Quenington.
Christopher Barrow, of Farrington, and Mary Severy, of Leechlad.
Richd Ryland and Sarah Hall, both of this Parish.

1749.

Wm James and Elizth Greet, both of Norton.
Thoms Griffin, of Cowly, and Beata Olyffe, both *(sic)* of Withington.
Richd Snowsell, of Alsworth, and Elizth Merchant, of Coln St Aldwyns.
Robt Maysey and Mary Robbins, both of Little Risingdon.
Geo Guest and Mary Day, both of Windrush.
Charles Clinch and Mary Haines, both of Fairford.
Thoms Walker and Anne Lifley, both of Leechlad.
Thoms Brunsdon, of Northleach, and Elizth Harding, of Enworth.
John King and Mary Simson, both of Windrush.
Richd Harvey and Jane Welladvise, both of Sidington Peter.
Thos Large, of Alsworth, and Susan Clapn, of East Leech Turvill.
Henry Blackwell and Betty Hopkins, both of Cirencester.
Wm Hathaway and Mary Arkil, both of Sandiwell.
Edwd Knapp, of Fairford, and Mary Jaffison, of Shipton Olyffe.
Giles Robbins, of Chedworth, and Susanna Howse, of Coln Denis.
Thos Morris, of Morton in Marsh, and Hannah Wickins, of Gt Barrington.
Jas Sadler, of Cirencester, and Elizth Hancock, of Bauton.
Geo Donall and Sarah Hare, both of Lower Slaughter.
Peter Probetts and Anne Wallcraft, both of Dunington.
Benjn Beddome and Elizth Boswell, both of Borton on the Water.
Thos Baker, of Snowshill, and Betty Crips, of Hailes.
Thos Fitchew, of Northleach, and Betty King, of Down Amney.

Rich^{d} Cambray and Mary Savage, both of Great Risingdon.
John Pruce, of Lower Swell, and Mary Kimble, of Stow.
John Didcoat, of Chedworth, and Jane Morris, of Cold Aston.
Ge^{o} Betterton and Mary Shirly, both of Morton in Marsh.

1750.

Jonathan Lucket, of Brodwell, and Martha Robbins, of Blockly.
W^{m} Hall, of Cricklad, and Edith Howse, of Amney Peter.
Tho^{s} Green and Elizth Reeve, both of Fairford.
John Berry and Mary Collins, both of Prestbury.
Jonathan Midwinter and Elizth Wyton, both of Adlestrop.
Isaac Stephens, of Shirborn, and Mary Clack, of Burford.
W^{m} Rowland and Mary Edmonds, both of Cold Aston.
W^{m} Joachim and Ann Moos, both of Chedworth.
John Skay and Mary Williams, both of Winchcomb.
W^{m} Lawrence and Anne Merchant, of Cirencester.
Job Chappel, of Didmerton, and Margaret Cooper, of Little Barrington.
Tho^{s} Woodward and Sarah Wright, both of Borton on the Water.
W^{m} Paul, of Driffield, and Mary Iles, of Cirencester.
Rich^{d} Meechin and Elizth Beerd, both of Childs Wickam.
W^{m} Booker and Mary Holder, both of Elstone.
Sam^{l} Perry, of Upper Slaughter, and Sarah Bee, of Sevenhampton.
Jacob Porter and Sarah Jones, both of East Leech Turvil.
W^{m} Morris and Mary Herbert, both of Winchcomb.
Michael Poulton, of Cirencester, and Beata Timbrel, of Kemble.
Tho^{s} Cresser, of Lower Swell, and Martha Fox, of Borton on the Water.
W^{m} Trinder, of Bothorp, and Mary Newman, of the same.
W^{m} Rayer, of Oddington, and Jane Chambers, of Borton on the Water.
W^{m} Harris, of Lower Gyting, and Hannah Preston, of Naunton.
John Greenall and Elizth Claridge, both of Winchcomb.
Fletcher Eltome and Mary Hathaway, both of Chedworth.

1751.

John Webb, of North Cerney, and Sarah Boon, of Painswick.
W^{m} Freeman, of Naunton, and Mary Holtom, of Withington.
Rob^{t} Smith, of Broughton, and Elizth Belcher, of Lower Gyting.
John Wicks, of Little Barrington, and Frances Heming, of Black Borton.
Robert Humphris and Mary Haines, both of Northleach.
John Bryan, of Icomb, and Elizth Smith, of Little Risingdon.
Silvester Prowse, of Lower Slaughter, and Mary Draper, of Cold Aston.
John Wheatley and Betty Waight, both of Cirencester.
Edw^{d} Freeman, of Lower Gyting, and Mary Bishop, of Whittington.
Sam^{l} Gill, of Presbury, and Hannah Morris, of Cold Ashton.
John Brindle and Penelope Lewis, both of Bibury.

John Hanks and Sarah Horseman, both of Magersbury.
Thom^{s} Howse and Mary Clement, both of Eastinton.
Edward Stephens and Mary Matthews, both of Great Barrington.
W^{m} Preston and Mary Dodge, both of G^{t} Risingdon.
John Dyer and Mary Hausemann, both of Cold Saperton.
Joseph Harding and Anne Cary, both of Northleach.
Anthony Hale, of Kingham, and Anne Humphris, of Shirborn.
W^{m} Tibbals and Sarah Garner, both of Coln S^{t} Aldwyns.

1752.

Robert Collet, of Idbury, and Jane Rawlins, of Westcot.
Tho^{s} Pearce and Alice Ricketts, both of Northleach.
John Humphris, of Upper Slaughter, and Anna Collett, of Cold Aston.
Thomas Harvey and Mary Long, both of Cheltenham.
Edmund Adams and Hannah Miles, both of Farmington.
Joseph Parker, of Southorp, and Mary Jones, of East Leech Turvil.
Henry Bedwell and Anne Lankshire, both of East Leech Turvil.
J^{no} Greenhalf, of E. Leech Turvil, and Catharine Perrot, of Signet.
Jos Kemp, of Evesham, and Lydia Ostin, of G^{t} Barington.
Thomas Pitt and Elizabeth Skill, both of Collesburn.
Benjamin Newman and Anne Smith, both of Morton in Marsh.
Barnet Mason, of Eastinton, and Mary Davis, of Wick Risingdon.
Thomas Clutterbuck and Anne Cole, both of Cirencester.
Thomas Griffin and Elizabeth Hall, both of Shirborn.
Thomas Clarke and Judith Barnet, both of Eastinton.
Thomas Waters and Mary Mansell, both of Alsworth.
Rich^{d} Smith Charles, of Lower Gyting, and Penelope Eycott, of Northleach.
Henry Greening and Anne Gold, both of Stowell.
Rich^{d} Frampton, of Amney Crucis, and Mary Sindry, of Amney Mary.
John Bowly and Elizabeth Williams, both of South Cerney.
John Wilton and Joyce Stratford, both of Cirencester.
Amos Wilson, of Colehill, and Elizabeth Lay, of Great Barrington.
Samuel Horseman and Frances Maids, both of Stow.

1753.

Thomas Titmarsh, of Adlestrop, and Anne Matthews, of Upper Slaughter.
Thomas Howse and Margaret Proctor, of Lower Gyting.
John Goodman, of Hatherop, and Rebecca Hart, of Leechlad.
Sam^{l} Ball, of Cirencester, and Mary Compton, of Brockhampton.
John Toms and Mary Cox, both of Dorsington.
Francis Hewer, of Naunton, and Mary Joynes, of Farmington.
Rich^{d} Gladwin, of Borton on the Water, and Jane Taylor, of Compton.
John Hall, of Farmington, and Elizth Humphris, of Hampnet.

Daniel Robbins and Anne Figures, both of Northleach.
Henry Hastings, of Shipton, and Bridget Hooper, of Turkdean.
W^m^ Thornton, of Coln Denis, and Susanna Jelfs, of Northleach.
Robert Smith and Betty Beal, both of Bradwell.
W^m^ Winchester, of Upper Gyting, and Ann Bird, of Winchcomb.
Solomon Clinch, of Fairford, and Hannah Radborn, of Burford.
Charles Day and Ruth Taylor [both, I suppose, of Hampnett].
Christopher Uzell and Sarah Tanner, both of Southorp.
W^m^ Haines, of Turkdean, and Hannah Claridge, of Sherborn.
Humphry Brunsdon and Hannah Johnson, both of Cirencester.
Ferdinando Mustow and Sarah Jelfs, both of Sidington Peter.
John Large, of Windrush, and Sarah Gibbs, of Alsworth.
Thomas Golding, of Buskett, and Mary Lay, of G^t^ Barrington.
W ^m^Wilson, of Shirborn, and Sarah Stait, of Brimsfield.

1754.

Thom^s^ Tanner, clerk, and Sarah Hope, both of Quenington.
John Wickwar and Elizabeth Hope, both of Quenington.
Thom^s^ Blackwell and Betty Harding, both of Yanworth.
John Adams, of East Leech Turvil, and Mary Blackwell, of Yanworth.
John Bonewell and Mary Newcomb, both of Dodeswell.
John Stanly, of Magersbury, and Anne Mathews, of G^t^ Barington.
John Bedwell, of Odstock, clerk, and Sarah Embry, of Barnsly.
Rich^d^ Baxter, of East Leech Turvil, and Sarah Freeman, of Turkdean.
W^m^ Kendal, of Elkiston, and Anne Coates, of Miserden.
Joseph Russel and Alice Cowly, both of Quenington.
James Pratt and Elizabeth Brassington, both of Notgrove.
W^m^ Brindle, of Bybury, and Hannah Moss, of Northleach.
Charles Fletcher and Eleanor Williams, both of Camden.
John Collett and Hannah Burford, both of Naunton.
John Miles and Anne Acock, both of Farmington.
Ja^s^ Arkell, of Upper Swell, and Betty Arkell, of Shipton Olyffe.
William Hooper and Anne Pitman, both of Stow.
John Haltome, of Oaksey, and Elizabeth Cherington, of Painswick.

N.B.—In the long period of more than fifty years—from 1755 to 1812—not more than fifty-three marriages took place in Hampnett; and the only one of any note was the following:—John Morris,* of Prinknash Park, Gloster, and Ruth Winter, of Hampnet, 7th Sept., 1803. The clergyman who entered this marriage, with the date in words, had in a previous entry figured 1803 as "1003."

DCCCCLV.—Shoemaking on the Cotswold Hills.—A most unlikely place the cold and bleak Cotswold Hills (the reader will probably think) to expect to find the gentle craft carried on to an

* Who was this Mr. Morris? His name does not appear in the Rev. Wm. Bazeley's "History of Prinknash Park," in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society* (1882-3), vol. vii., pp. 267-306.—Ed.

extent sufficient to make it worth talking about. That may be so, and yet all who know anything of the most important part of the district—Northleach, Bourton-on-the-Water, Stow-on-the-Wold, and Moreton-in-Marsh—will have observed an unusually large number of shoemakers, and the proverbial oldest inhabitant will tell you that in his early days the rattle of the cobler's lapstone was heard all over the neighbourhood. I am not able to say how the trade came to locate itself in a part of the country so remote from any large or important town, but it may be noted that from the year 1400 to the year 1600, the Cotswolds were alive with merchants who exported wool in large quantities to Flanders. This thrifty and zealous race have left their mark at both Northleach and Campden —in the former place by the erection of one of the finest church porches in the kingdom. The wool trade engaged a large population. These latter facts do not, in themselves, furnish any reason for the establishing of shoemaking as a considerable branch of trade, and I am afraid I can suggest no explanation. Therefore, the existence of the business is simply noted, and I pass on. Fifty or sixty years ago, in the country places of which Stow-on-the-Wold, "where the wind blows cold," is the natural centre, boot and shoe-making was, in the language of the vernacular, "quite a trade," and the town which tops a high hill and commands extensive views in both Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire, was for a couple of centuries a place of appointment for commercial men of all sorts and conditions. An entry in the Northleach court book to some extent confirms, in a curious way, what is known to be the fact. Out of the court box a man was lent 21s. "until next Stow fair." Here people came, not only from different parts of Gloucestershire, but from Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire, some to dispose of, and others to purchase, goods. Shoes, as well as saddlery, were offered there in large quantities till within the last half century, and so good was the reputation of the shoes, both for material and workmanship, that it was no uncommon occurrence for people living a considerable distance away to obtain single pairs from this great autumn fair. Northampton was invariably represented there, and, in return, the Hill shoemakers went to Brackley fair, when that fixture was an event of prime importance, and (creditable witnesses say) the goods were much sought after. There is no doubt that the Cotswold production became generally famous, and a man belonging to Brize Norton, who had a special reputation, used to sell out at once at every fair he attended. Alas, the trade had then, as it has now, certain iniquities, and the famous shoe-makers, whose work had been sought after on account of its excellent character, damaged their fortunes by allowing the craft to deteriorate. Stitching boots became too slow a process in the hurry of the Hill people to get rich, and so instead of sewing the soles they *pasted* them. These reputable shoemakers had presumed too far on their past good name, and just retribution followed their

misdeeds. The iniquity and other causes combined led to the decline of the trade on the Cotswold Hills, and there is not now a manufactory of shoes in the town of Stow. Nevertheless, the cobbler is still more common in the district than in most agricultural neighbourhoods, as is testified by the numerous bales of leather which Gloucester and Cheltenham carriers may be frequently seen conveying on their measured journeyings from the Vale to the Hills, and by the frequent sound of the lapstone in the villages. Tanning, too, is carried on to some extent. A story about one of the natives deserves to be recorded in the next edition of Mr. Winks' *Lives of Illustrious Shoemakers*. A poor lad named Hobbs, belonging to the parish of Nether Swell, picked up the rudiments of the art from his uncle, who lived there. Afterwards he went to London, and got into the shop of the shoemaker to King George III. One day (the legend says) Queen Caroline sent suddenly for someone to go and measure her for shoes. Hobbs was dispatched. In his confusion of appearing before Her Majesty he measured the left foot, but it was a good providence for him, for the heel of Her Majesty's left foot was remarkably round. Hobbs noticed this and made the shoe accordingly. The queen, who never before had an easy fit for that foot, sent for him at once and ordered forty pairs. The establishment became still more famous than it had been before. When his master died Hobbs did what many other men have done—married the widow, and was henceforth rich and distinguished. It was his custom for many years to annually visit his native place, and doubtless the well-known London tradesman often turned his mind back with interest on the days of his youth, which he spent in the obscure shoemaker's shop on the Cotswold Hills. It is curious to observe the rise and decline of certain branches of trade in various localities. The explanation of particular occupations leaving the rural districts is more frequently to be found in the fact that it is convenient for the factory or the workshop to be situated in a town where there is good railway accommodation, than in any other cause. This probably had something to do with the case under notice, and it is centreing the straw hat and bonnet work of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire in Luton, Dunstable, and St. Albans, and leaving the country places almost deserted. Nevertheless the manufacture of shoes has not entirely left Gloucestershire, for considerable activity is, I am informed, being shown in the trade at Bristol.

Northampton. H. C. W.

DCCCCLVI.—Provincialisms of the Vale of Gloucester.—The subjoined glossary, with the prefatory remarks on the pronunciation, &c., is reprinted from Marshall's *Rural Economy of Glocestershire* (2 vols., 8vo, Glocester, 1789), vol. i., pp. 323-32. The quotations introduced (as in the Rev. Walter W.

Skeat's *Reprinted Glossaries*, published for the English Dialect Society, London, 1873, and here freely quoted) are all from the same work. M. C. B.

THE VALE which accompanies the Severn, through GLOCESTERSHIRE, has a natural insection, which divides it into two districts, very different in produce and rural management. These districts, in distinction, I shall call the *upper* and the *lower* vale; or the VALE OF GLOCESTER, and the VALE OF BERKLEY (vol. i., p. 8).

The VALE OF GLOCESTER is, in outline, somewhat semi-circular: the Severn the chord, the environing hills the arch: the towns of Glocester, Tewksbury, and Cheltenham forming a triangle within its area. Its extent, from the foot of Matson hill to that of Bredon hill (its *outmost* limit to the north) is about fifteen miles; from the Severn to the foot of Dowdeswell hill, seven or eight miles. The entire district therefore does not contain a hundred square miles. It may be estimated at fifty to sixty thousand acres (p. 10).

THE VERBAL PROVINCIALISMS of this district appear to be less numerous than those of many other provinces. I have, however, had less conversation with mere provincialists, in this, than in other districts I have resided in. Besides, it is observable, the lower class of people here are less communicative than they are perhaps in any other province: possessing a singular reservedness towards strangers; accompanied with a guardedness of expression, bordering almost on duplicity: affording those who are observant of men and manners, in the lower walks of life, subject for reflection.

WORDS, which relate immediately to RURAL AFFAIRS, I have endeavoured to collect. But I find they are few in number, compared with those collected in Norfolk and Yorkshire on the same subject. Indeed, a list of technical terms require a length of time, or the immediate superintendence of workmen, to render it complete.

Beside the deviations which are merely *verbal*, this quarter of the island affords, among others, one striking deviation in GRAMMAR; —in the use, or abuse, of the pronouns. The personal pronouns are seldom used in their accepted sense; the nominative and the accusative cases being generally reversed. Thus *her* is almost invariably used for *she;*—as "her said so"—"her would do it:" sometimes *he* for *she;*—as "he was bulled"—"he calved;" and almost invariably for *it;*—all things inanimate being of the masculine gender. Beside these and various other misapplications (as *they* for *them*—*I* for *me*, &c.), an extra pronoun is here in use—*ou:* a pronoun of the singular number;—analogous with the plural *they;*—being applied either in a masculine, a feminine, or a neuter sense. Thus "ou wull" expresses either *he* will, *she* will, or *it* will.*

This misuse of the pronouns is common to the western counties

* He refers to the Old Eng. *a*, as used by John of Trevisa, &c.—*Skeat.*

of England and to Wales; a circumstantial evidence that the inhabitants of the western side of the island are descended from one common origin. But in another striking deviation—the PRONOUNCIATION of the CONSONANTS—their propensities of speech are so diametrically opposite, and so different from any tendency of utterance, observable in the rest of the island, one might almost declare them descendants of two distinct colonies.

In Glocestershire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, &c., the ASPERATE consonants are pronounced with VOCAL POSITIONS: thus *s* becomes *z; f, v; t, d; p, b,* &c. On the contrary, in Wales, the consonants, which, in the established pronounciation, are accompanied with VOCAL POSITIONS, are there ASPERATED: hence *z* becomes *s; b, p; d, t,* &c.;—the mouth of the Severn being the boundary between these two remarkable propensities of speech.*

In the PRONOUNCIATION of VOWELS this district, as Yorkshire, has some *regular* deviation from the established language; but differing, almost totally, from those which are there observable: thus the *a* slender becomes *i* or *aoy;* as *hay,* "high" or "aoy;" *stay,* "sty" or "zdoy;" *fair,* "fire" or "voir;" *stare,* "stire" or "zdoir," &c. The *e* long sometimes becomes *eea;* as *beans,* "beeans:" the *i* long, *ey* (the *e* shortened by the *y* consonant); as *I,* "ey;" *ride,* "reyd:" the *o* long changes here, as in the middle dialect of Yorkshire, into *ooa;* as *home,* "hooam" or "wom;"—the *u* long into *eeaw;* as *few,* "feeaw,"—*dew,* "deeaw."

There are other deviations both in grammar and pronounciation; as *be* is generally used for *is;* frequently *do* for *does;* and sometimes *have* for *has.* But those already mentioned are, I believe, the most noticeable, and in the most common use: I therefore proceed to explain such PROVINCIAL TERMS IN HUSBANDRY as have occurred to my knowledge in this district.

GLOSSARY.

BLOWS, *sb. pl.*, blossoms of beans, &c.

BOLT, *v.*, to truss straw.

BOLTING, *sb.*, a truss of straw.

BRAIDS, *sb. pl.*, pronounced "brides" [breidz]. See vol. ii., p. 283. The reference shows that they are "wicker guards," used in grafting "for defending the grafts," described as "a kind of open-work wicker basket, made somewhat in the manner of the bottle-makers' baskets (*prickles*), with split ozier twigs, about the size of the finger."

BROWN CROPS, *sb. pl.*, pulse; as beans, peas, &c.

BUTTER-LEAVES, *sb. pl.* See p. 285. "The leaves of the *atriplex hortensis,* or garden orach; which dairy-women in general sow in their gardens, annually, for this purpose [*i.e.*, for packing butter in]. They are sufficiently large, of a fine texture, and a delicate pale green colour."

* All very superficial and misleading. (*Ellis.*) This is why the sounds on the next page are left unexplained.—*Skeat.*

CALF-STAGES, *sb. pl.*, calf-pens. See p. 225. "A *stage* holds seven, or occasionally eight calves. . . The floor of the *stage* is formed of laths, about two inches square, lying lengthway of the *stage*, and one inch asunder," &c.

CARNATION-GRASS, *sb.*, *aira cæspitosa*, hassock or turfy air grass [hair-grass]; tussock grass.

CHARLOCK, *sb.*, *sinapis nigra*, the common mustard, in the character of a weed.

CHEESE-LADDER, *sb.* See p. 268. "Sieve-holder, provincially *cheese-ladder*. This is laid across the cooler to place the *milk-sieve* or strainer upon."

CLAY-STONE, *sb.*, a blue and white limestone, dug out of the sub-soil of the vale.

COURT, *sb.*, a yard; particularly the yards in which cattle are penned in winter.

COWGROUND, *sb.*, [a] cow-pasture.

COWL, *sb.*, a milk-cooler; cheese-tub.

CRAZEY, *sb.*, the *ranunculus* or crowfoot tribe. See note, p. 178. "Creeping crowfoot, provincially creeping-*crazey*, is here esteemed as a valuable species of herbage."

CREAM-SLICE, *sb.* See p. 269. "A wooden knife, somewhat in the shape of a table-knife; length 12 or 14 inches."

CUB, *sb.*, a cattle-crib.

DAIRYHOUSE, DEYHOUSE, *sb.*, pronounced DYE-HOUSE [daay uuws?]; (from *dey*, an old word for milk, and *house*); the milk-house or dairyroom. [*Deye* (in Chaucer) does not mean *milk*, but a *dairy-woman*; so also Icel. *digja*.]

DILL, *sb.*, *ervum hirsutum*, two-seeded tare; which has been cultivated (on the Cotswold Hills at least) time immemorial; principally for hay.

ELBOWS, *sb. pl.*, the shoulder-points of cattle.

EVERS (that is heavers), *sb. pl.*, opening stiles. See p. 41. "The stiles are frequently made *to open*; the top-rail having an iron bolt driven through it, at one end, the other end falling into a notch in the opposite post."

EVERY YEAR'S LAND, *sb.* See p. 65. "In the neighbourhood of Glocester are some extensive common-fields. They have been cropped, year after year, during a century, or perhaps centuries; without one intervening whole year's fallow. Hence they are called *every year's land*."

FALLOW FIELD, *sb.*, common field, which is occasionally fallowed; in distinction to "every year's land."

FODDERING GROUND, *sb.* See p. 230. "A small dry grass inclosure, near the homestall, provincially a *foddering-ground*."

GREEN, *sb.*, grassland: "all green"—all grass: no plowland.

GROUND, *sb.*, a grassland inclosure, lying out of the way of floods; contra-distinct from "meadow."

HACKLES, *sb. pl.*, singlets of beans. See p. 151. Beans are usually "set up in what are termed *hackles*,—singlets of unusual size." [Their construction is explained at great length.]

HAIN, *v.*, to shut up grassland from stock.

HAIRIF, *sb.*, *galium aparine*, cleavers.

HALLIER, *sb.* See *Haul.*

HAM, *sb.*, a stinted common pasture for cows, &c.

HAUL, *v.*, to convey upon a waggon or cart, as hay, corn, or fuel; proper, but provincial; hence *Hallier*, one who hauls for hire.

HELM, *v.*, to cut the ears from the stems of wheat, previous to thrashing; the unthrashed straw being called "*helm.*" Not a common practice here.

HIT, *sb.*, a plentiful crop of fruit.

HOVE, *pp.*, swoln as cheeses.

KNOT. See *Not.*

LANDMEND, *v.*, to adjust the surface with a spade or shovel, after sowing wheat; chopping the clods, lowering the protuberances, and filling up the hollows.

LEASE, *v.* (pronounced leeze) [leez], to glean; a term which is common to the western and southern provinces.

LODE, *sb.*, this seems to be an old word for *Ford;* hence Wain *Lode*, Upper *Lode*, Lower *Lode*, St. Mary de *Lode*, &c.

LUG, LOG., *sb.*, a land measure of six yards; that is, a *rod, pole*, or *perch* of six yards; a measure, by which ditching, &c., is done: also the stick, with which the work is measured.

MEADOW, *sb.*, generally, common mowing ground, subject to be overflowed; or any low flat grassland, which has not been plowed, and is usually mown; in contradistinction to "ground" and "ham."

MINTS, *sb. pl.*, mites.

MISKIN, *sb.*, the common term for a dunghill; or a heap of compost.

MOP, *sb.*, a statute, or hiring-day for farmers' servants.

MOUNDS, *sb. pl.*, field-fences of every kind.

NAST, *sb.*, foulness; weeds in a fallow.

NESH, *adj.*, the common term for tender or *washy*, as spoken of a cow or horse.

NOT, *pp.*, polled; hornless; spoken of sheep and cattle. [Misspelt *Knot*, and inserted by Marshall under *K.*]

OXEY, *adj.*, ox-like; of mature age; not "steerish."

PAILSTAKE, *sb.* See p. 268. [A support for milkpails.] "A bough, furnished with many branchlets, is fixed with its but-end in the ground, in the dairy-yard. The branchlets being lopped, of a due length, each stump becomes a peg to hang a pail upon, or other utensil."

PEASIPOUSE, *sb.*, peas and beans grown together as a crop.

POLTING LUG (that is, perhaps, *pelting rod*), *sb.*, a long slender rod used in beating apples, &c., off the trees.

QUAR, *sb.*, the common term for quarry.

RAMMELY, *adj.*, tall and rank; as beans.
RUNNING, *sb.*, rennet; the coagulum used in cheese-making.
SEGS, *sb. pl.*, *carices*, sedges.
SET, *v.*, to lett, as land, &c.
SETTING-PIN, *sb.*, [a] dibble. See *Tuckin.*
SH, *interj.* (without a vowel), gee! in the horse language.
SHARD, *sb.*, a gap in a hedge; the common term.
SHEPPECK, *sb.*, the ordinary name of a prong or hay-fork.
SIDDOW, vulg. ZIDDOW, *adj.* Peas, which become soft by boiling, are said to be "siddow:" a well-sounding term, which is much wanting in other districts. "Will you warrant them *siddow?*" is the ordinary question asked on buying peas for boiling.
SKEEL, *sb.* See p. 269. "*Skeels* are broad shallow vessels, principally for the purpose of setting milk in, to stand for cream: made in the tub-manner, with staves and hoops, and two stave-handles: of various sizes, from 18in. to 2 and a half ft. diameter; and from 5 to 7 in. deep."
SLAG, *sb.*, copper-dross. See p. 319. "This, I understand, is the *scoria* thrown off by copper, in the process of smelting."
STEERISH, *adj.*, spoken of a young, raw, growing ox; not "oxey."
THREAVE, *sb.*, twenty-four boltings.
TUCKIN, *sb.*, a satchel used in setting beans. See p. 144. "Each setter is furnished with a *setting-pin* and a *tuckin*, viz., a satchel, hung before, by a string round the waist, to carry the beans in. The *setting-pin* resembles a gardener's dibble, with, in general, a valuable improvement, a cross-pin or half-crutch near the top, to rest the palm upon; with a groove on each side of the main pin to receive the forefinger and the thumb. The length of the dibble (which is about 2 in. square in the middle, tapering conically to a sharp point) is about 8 in.; of the handle, about 4."
TWO-MEAL CHEESE, *sb.* See p. 287. The "one-meal cheese" or "best making" is made from "milk run neat from the cow, or nearly so." The "*two-meal cheese*" is made from skimmed milk of the "evening's meal," to which is added "the new milk of the morning's meal."
VELL, *sb.*, a calf's bag or stomach, used in making "running." See *Running.*
WAIN, *sb.*, an ox-cart, without side-rails.
WHITE CROPS, *sb. pl.*, corn: as wheat, barley, &c.
WITHY, *sb.*, *salix*, the willow.
WUNT, *sb.*, a mole; hence
WUNT-HILLOCKS, *sb. pl.*, mole-hills.
YAT, YATE, *sb.*, a gate. This appears to have been once the universal name, and still remains the heraldic term for a gate.

DCCCCLVII.—WILLIAM SANDYS, ESQ., AND THE AVON.—In Tindal's *History and Antiquities of Evesham* (1794), p. 267, may be found the following particulars of this Gloucestershire worthy, who subsequently settled in Kent, and was commonly

styled "Water-work Sandys," from his great taste for improvements of that kind :—

"William Sandys, Esq., the second son of Sir William Sandys, of Fladbury, near Evesham, a very useful and public-spirited character, was the man who first rendered the river Avon navigable. Though he was not born at Evesham, or ever, that I have heard, resided there, he thus became so nearly connected with that place and its concerns, as well to merit [in this volume] particular notice. An account of this extraordinary undertaking (for such it was for any *individual*) was written, as is said, by Mrs. Elstob [of Evesham], in the year 1737, and by her communicated to Mr. George Baker [? Ballard], of Campden, in Gloucestershire. It has long been handed about in MS., and of late communicated to the public by Dr. Nash," in his *History of Worcestershire*, (1781), vol. i., p. 446.

The account is as follows :—"Mr. William Sandys, son of Sir William Sandys, of Miserden, in the county of Gloucester, descended from a family of that name in Lancashire, and by a female line from Leybourn, of that county; a name anciently derived from a baron, sometimes a lord in parliament, and in our age linked by matches to nobility. He was not only worthy for his birth, but also in his attempt and performance thereof raised above himself to his country's wonder. Evesham, the principal town, imparteth the name of the vale, through which runneth Avon, the subject of this work; which river arising in Northamptonshire, runneth through Warwickshire into the farther parts of Worcestershire, and so into Gloucestershire; and increasing with other streams that fall into it, (to omit places of lesser note) it passeth by Warwick, Stratford, Bidford, Evesham, Pershore, and near Tewkesbury dischargeth itself into Severn. This Avon never bore a boat of any burthen before industrious Mr. Sandys beginning his unexpected design in March, 1635, in three years made it passable for vessels to carry forty or fifty ton from the mouth thereof, where it entereth Severn at Tewkesbury, to Stratford, being about twenty-four miles by land; but near fifty by water, through foul and low bottoms, and especially through the deep vale of Evesham: purchasing with excessive charge, mills, meadow-ground, and other lands, cutting in some places a course through the firm land for this water-work, besides the old main channel; and for the accomplishing hereof he hath made sluices at Tewkesbury, in the county of Gloucester; Strensham, Nafford, Pershore, Piddle, Fladbury, Chadbury, Evesham, Harvington, Clive Prior, all in the county of Worcester; Bidford, in the county of Warwick; Welford, in the county of Gloucester; and Stratford, in com. Warwick: and so wrought by his sluices keeping up the water, that in the summer time vessels of great burthen go to Stratford, when others for lack of water in Severn, cannot reach Worcester. He erected also wears in the quickest streams. Nor did Mr. Sandys intend to finish his work at Stratford, but had thoughts to extend

the same to Warwick; but what hindred his accomplishing his design, I know not: and for the expence he hath hereupon bestowed, it cannot be reckoned less than 20,000*l.* The benefits which arose to this country by this extraordinary performance, were very many: but I will only add this one; that the vale of Evesham heretofore laboured under extreme want of firing, and so was forced in those exceeding foul ways to fetch coals from far remote places, but now by Mr. Sandys's industry and labour, it is so contrived, that many of them have coals delivered at their doors, and others somewhat farther off have easy access to them. But now to end with Mr. Sandys, as soon as he had finished his work to Stratford, (and as I have heard spent all his fortune,) he immediately delivered up all to the parliament to do what more they thought fit therein. And thus much to the honor of worthy Mr. Sandys, the founder and completer of this work." *

As remarked by Mr. Tindal, "there are some few particulars in the above paper that are not quite correctly stated. From the best authority I have learned, that the navigation of this river was, by its original projector, carried no higher up than Evesham. That afterwards it was, by Lord Windsor, through many difficulties and much litigation, extended to Stratford. These impediments chiefly arose from the proprietors of land, in which improvements were to be made. At length, an act was procured so indefinitely worded† as to give rise to fresh litigations, which did not end till after much vexation and heavy expences. Several improvements with respect to locks, &c., have since taken place; but the navigation has not been farther extended, or undergone any improvement so material as to demand much attention. Neither are there any further incidents recorded concerning the worthy and truly patriotic Sandys."

In No. CVII. (vol. i., p. 84), under the heading of "Strange Epitaphs," the monumental inscription in Miserden Church to the memory of "S^{r} Will^{m} Sandys, of Musarden," and of "Dame Margaret, his Wife, Daughter and Heire of Walter Culpepper" (the father and mother of William Sandys), has been printed, and need not be repeated. Rudder, p. 554, has given a long pedigree of the family.

G. A. W.

DCCCCLVIII.—Extracts from Parish Registers, No. II.: Dyrham.

(Continued from No. DCCCCXV.)

* "Though the above paper gives a very satisfactory account of the origin and progress of this wonderful undertaking, it seems strangely antiquated for the time at which it is supposed to have been written. One might imagine the good lady, to whom it is attributed, was willing, by an affectation of conforming to the *Saxon* phrase and termination, to cast a veil of antiquity over her writings, did not the preface to her grammar, which is rather an elegant production in the modern stile, evince that this was not her usual practice. It is reasonable therefore to conclude it was merely transcribed and brought to light by this lady, from much older papers."—*Tindal.*

† "Lord Windsor, as I have been informed, required this act should be so worded, as to appropriate to himself the *whole* credit of this undertaking."—*Id.*

Marriages.

1568.	Aug. 20.	Thomas Rewsbottom and Agnes Miller.
—	Nov. 4.	Thomas Camborne and Alice Hendye.
1570.	Nov. 9.	Christopher Moreman and Catherine Davys.
1572.	Oct. 6.	Ferdinando Ivye and Elizabeth Winter.
—	Oct. 6.	George Worolde and Brygitt Wynter. "Per me Johannem Hall, Rectorem."
1573.	June 10.	Dionyse Weare and Alice Moreman.
—	July 2.	Christopher Teste and Catherine Comborne.
1574.	Oct. 14.	Robert Hawlings, of Bytton, and Johan Taylor, of Hynton [a hamlet in Dyrham].
1575.	June 26.	Richarde Rogers and Margery Serell.
—	Aug. 15.	John Burforde, *alias* Deverys, and Mary Moreman.
1576.	Nov. 25.	Thomas Smyth and Margaret Ffoorde.
1577.	Jan. 10.	Anthony Taylor and Alice Moreman.
1578.	July 7.	Thomas Barrowe, of Calne, Wilts, and Agnes, d. of William and Alice Smyth.
1579.	Nov. 16.	John Gregory and Alice Gunning.
—	Jan. 18.	Xtopher Hemmying and Isabella Hendy.
1581.	Sept. 23.	Thomas Wynnyar, of Marshfield, and Ann Gunning.
—	Oct. 8.	Richard Brayne and Ann Stringer.
—	Nov. 20.	Richard Ewar and Helena Lluellyn.
1582.	Feb. 10.	John Bonner and Ann Baynham.
1583.	Nov. 5.	Anselm Huntley, Gent., and Mary Wynter, Gentlewoman.
—	Jan. 15.	George Price, Gent., and Anna Wynter, Gent.
1585.	Aug. 10.	Thomas Wykes, Gent., and Margaret, d. of George Wynter, Esq^{r}, dec^{d}.
—	Nov. 10.	Anthony Prator (?), Gent., and Elizabeth Ivye, Widow.
1586.	Feb. 2.	John Kynton, of Steeple Ashton, Wilts, and Helena Wade, Widow.
1589.	Nov. 13.	Nicholas Brayne and Ann Bremble.
1596.	Nov. 25.	Robert Waterford, of West Kynton, and Ann Weare, of Hinton.
1599.	Feb. 5.	John Rogers and Marg^{t} Heynes.
1604.	Nov. 15.	John Harwoorde and Mary Weare.
1608.	Oct. 25.	Thomas Rogers and Ann Beller.
1610.	Nov. 15.	Josephe Smoackcombe, of Twyrton, and Marg^{t} Brayne.
1611.	June 24.	John Dymmocke and Edith Warren.
1613.	May 3.	John Pruet, of Codrington, and Amy Weare.
1617.	May 22.	Benedict Horsington, of Katern, in Bath-easton, Som^{t}, and Elizabeth Browning, Widow.

1626. Jan. 15. William Hall, s. of Thomas Hall, of Buxshet, [? Buscot], Berks, and Joyce Hall, d. of John Hall, Parson of Derham.

1630. May 28. Anthony Weare and Mary Hall.

— Jan. 27. Richard Codrington, Gent., and Joanna Wyroll, Gent., by Licence.

1638. Aug. 5. William Hill, of Bath, and Mary Collins, of Bath, Widow, by Licence.

1639. April 25. Francis Lemmen, of the City of Bristol, and Grace Hall, d. of John Hall, Clerk, dec^{d}.

1640. June 1. William Weare and Elizabeth, d. of John Hall, Clerk, dec^{d}.

1646. Feb. 10. Robert Cann, s. of M^{r} William Cann, of Bristol, Merchant, and Ann Poyley.

1665. Sept. 19. Robert Dawes, of Wotton sub Edge, and Elizabeth, d. of M^{r} William Tyler, of Dyrham, were married publiquely in the P. Church of Dyrham between 8 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

1668. June 10. Richard Bezar and Mary Weare, both of Hinton, in Dirham.

1682. April 17. Francis Harris, of the City of Gloucester, Apothecary, and Ann Moreman, of this Parish, by Licence.

1686. William Blathwayt, of the Parish of St. Martins, in the City of London, Esq^{r}, and M^{rs} Mary Wynter, d. and sole heiress of John Wynter, of Dyrham, Esq^{r}, were married in the Parish Church of Dyrham, Dec. 23, 1686, by a Licence from the Archbishop.

1692. Feb. 16. John Whittington, of Pattwick, in the Parish of Swanswick, and Mary Willis, of this Parish.

1716. Mem. The Right Hon^{ble} Edward Southwell, Esq^{r}, of King Weston, in P. of Henbury, and M^{rs} Anne Blathwayt were married in the P. Ch: of Dyrham, Aug. 30, 1716, by the Archbishop of Dublin [William King, D.D.].

1758. Mem. William Blathwayt, of this Parish, Esq^{r}, and Elizabeth Le pipre, of the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, Middx., Widow, were married in this Church by Licence, March 8, 1758.

1790. William Blathwayt, Esq^{r}, Batchelor, and Frances Scott, Spinster, both of this Parish, were married in this Church by Licence, July 22, 1790, by me George Blathwayt, Rector of Langridge [Somerset].

1806. Mar. 23. William Hancock, of the P. of St. Peter and St. Paul, Bristol, Batchelor, and Elizabeth Durnford, of this Parish, Spinster, by Licence.

1831. Dec. 1. The Hon^{ble} and Very Rev^{d} Edward Grey [afterwards Bishop of Hereford], of the P. of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate St., London, and Eliza Innes [d. of John Innes, Esq.], by Licence.

Burials.

1568. Mar. 15. Richard Smythe.
— Mar. 25. John Dastre.
— Sept. 14. M^{r} William Willis.
— Oct. 7. Thomas Taylor.
1571. Mar. 25. Agnes Powle.
— Mar. 30. Margaret Stevens.
— April 17. Richard Rocke.
— May 18. Johan Harvorde.
— June 10. Thomas Weare.
— July 25. John Smythe, *alias* Spencer.
— Sept. 28. William Wise.
— Oct. 24. William Ryve.
— Oct. 25. Agnes Powle.
— Dec. 25. Agnes Watts.
— Dec. 30. John Mursley.
— Jan. 20. Catherine Jarvis.
— Jan. 27. Alice Mabott.
— Feb. 11. John Jarvice.
— Feb. 25. John Moreman.
1572. Dec. 3. Edward Cope.
1573. June 2. William Cope.
1574. Jan. 10. William Yeoman.
— Feb. 13. Alice Hooper.
1575. May 5. Margaret, d. of Xtopher Butler.
— Oct. 14. Agnes Deverys.
— Jan. 13. Johanna Laurence.
— Feb. 6. Robert Tyther.
1577. July 3. Walter Dennys.
— Jan. 6. Alice Mabot.
— Jan. 9. John, s. of Richard and Julyan Smyth.
— Jan. 17. Richard Nicollas.
— Mar. 22. Nicholas, s. of Launcelot and Kath: Frye.
1578. Feb. 3. Johannes Yeoman.
— Mar. 17. Thomas Willys.
1579. June 19. Alice Hale.
— June 21. William Poole, *alias* Mytforde.
— Dec. 14. Alice, d. of William and Julian Rogers.

1580.	Sept. 4.	Richard Rogers.
—	Jan. 10.	Thomas Reve.
—	Jan. 15.	Alice Reve.
1581.	Dec. 12.	George Wynter, Esq^{r}.
—	Jan. 26.	Richard Hendy.
1582.	Dec. 22.	Agnes, wife of Nicholas Brayne.
1585.	Mar. 26.	William, s. of George and Ann Price.
—	June 23.	John, s. of Thomas and Sybil Brayne.
—	Sept. 10.	Edmund, s. of Richard and Ann Brayne.
—	Jan. 4.	Edith, d. of Rob^{t} Tylie.
1586.	May 31.	Thomasine, d. of George Wynter, Esq^{r}, dec^{d}.
1587.	Dec. 25.	Helena, d. of Dionys and Alice Weare.
1589.	June 21.	Robert, father of Richard Brayne.
—	Aug. 25.	Robert, s. of Rich^{d} Brayne.
1590.	June 7.	Xtopher, s. of Richard Brayne and Ann.
1592.	Jan. 16.	John, s. of Christopher Coape.
—	Jan. 17.	William, s. of same.
1594.	April 1.	Mistress Anne Wynter, Widowe.
—	Nov. 25.	Andreas Hall, filius Roberti Hall, civis Kyrcobrensis Regni Scotiæ oriundus, sepultus fuit.
1595.	July 8.	Butler, Clericus quidam, qui per hanc parochiam perigrinatus subitanea paralysi correptus ac mortuus.
1597.	Sept. 27.	Richarde Hendy.
—	Jan. 8.	Dionyse Weare.
1601.	May 23.	Edmund Brayne.
1602.	May 26.	Christopher Coape.
1604.	Sept. 24.	Ann Coape.
1605.	May 14.	Susan, d. of Andrew Weare and Jane.
1606.	July 22.	Susan, d. of M^{r} John Wynter, Esq^{r}, and Mary, his wife.
—	Oct. 16.	Jane, wife of William Rogers.
1609.	Nov. 1.	Walter Rogers.
1611.	July 21.	Grace, d. of John Wynter, Esq^{r}.
1612.	May 3.	William Rogers.
1613.	Feb. 5.	John Weare.
—	Mar. 15.	John Rogers.
1617.	Aug. 19.	Thomas Rogers.
1619.	Sept. 22.	Capteyne John Wynter, Esq^{r}, who died at Bath Aug. 23, buried in Derham Church.
1620.	April 18.	Thomas Brayne.
1625.	Mar. 18.	Henry Weare, Farmer, of Hinton.
1631.	June 21.	Andrew Weare.
1633.	July 15.	Alice Weare, Widow.
1635.	May 5.	Richardus Codrington, Clericus, predicatus, sepultus fuit.*

* Bigland gives this inscription as on a flatstone in the church :—"Here resteth the Bodie of Richard Codrington, of ———, Esq., who departed this life May 20, 1635." "Predicatus" would seem to refer to an entry, p. 540, under the year 1634.

1638.	Feb. 2.	Edith, wife of John Hall.
—	Feb. 20.	John Hall, late Parson of Dirham.
—	Feb. 21.	Sir George Wynter, K^{t}. He deceased Feb. 15.
1639.	April 15.	Mary, wife of Henry Weare [aged 24].
1646.	Jan. 28.	George Weare, of Hinton.
1647.	Sept. 20.	M^{rs} Julian Bainum, d. of Edith Willis.
1654.	Jan. 23.	Jane Weare, of Hinton, Widow.
1660.	Oct. 24.	Ann Weare, wife of John Weare.
1662.	July 9.	Samuel, s. of William and Elizabeth Weare.
—	Dec. 12.	M^{rs} Johan Codrington [*née* Wyroll], Widow.
1663.	April 30.	M^{rs} Philip Dauncey, Widow.
1665.	Mar. 8.	Ann, wife of John Weare.
1667.	April 1.	M^{r} Edward Wynter, s. of John Wynter, Esq^{r}, and M^{rs} Frances, his wife, dying in his tender age of childhood.
—	April 8.	M^{rs} Nicholas Provender [?], of Hinton.
—	April 19.	John Weare, of Dyrham.
—	Jan. 19.	Elizabeth [*née* Hall], wife of William Weare, of Dyrham.
1668.	Aug. 17.	William Langton [M.A.], Rector of Dyrham [aged 58].
1669.	Aug. 16.	Penelope, wife of Henry Weare [aged 65].
1670.	June 11.	John, s. of Henry and Jane Rogers.
1671.	June 14.	Edward Rogers.
1672.	Nov. 30.	M^{r} George Winter, son and heir of John Winter, Esq^{r}, and of M^{rs} Frances Wynter. He died Nov. 27, aged 20.
1673.	May 23.	Henry Weare.
1677.	Oct. 30.	M^{rs} Amy Trewman [*née* Symes], wife of M^{r} S[amuel] Trewman [Rector, aged 26].
1682.	M^{r} George Wynter was buried Dec. 21, 1682.	
1684.	M^{rs} Ann Wynter, d. of John Wynter, Esq^{r}, and M^{rs} Frances, his wife, was buried Feb. 1.	
1685.	M^{r} John Wynter, son and heir of same, was buried Feb. 6, 1685.	
1688.	Mem. that John Wynter, Esq^{r}, died Nov. 5, and was buried the 12th of the same month, 1688.	
1691.	Madame Frances Wynter, widow and relict of John Wynter, Esq^{r}, was buried Nov. 27, 1691.	
—	Madam Mary Blathwayt, wife of William Blathwayt, Esq^{r}, was buried Dec. 2, 1691.	
1697.	July 1.	M^{r} William Weare [aged 57].
—	Oct. 29.	M^{r} Thomas Weare [aged 59].
1698.	Jan. 1.	Samuel Trewman [B.D.], late Rector of this Parish.
—	Mar. 1.	Jane, wife of Henry Rogers.
1701.	April 23.	Henry Rogers.
1712.	Mar. 25.	Edward, s. of M^{r} Francis Freeman and Mary, his wife.

1717.	Mem. William Blathwayt, Esq^{r}, was buried Aug. 30, 1717.	
1725.	Mar. 4.	M^{rs} Elizabeth Burton, of Bath [aged 82].
1731.	Sept. 25.	M^{r} Jeremiah North [aged 55].
1741.	Buried in the Vault, Jan. 24, Jonathan [? Joseph], s. of William Blathwayt, Esq^{r}, and Thomasine, his wife [aged 15].	
1742.	April 6.	William Blathwayt, Esq^{r}, in the Vault [aged 56].
1752.	Mar. 9.	Elizabeth, wife of Mervyn Perry, Rector [aged 72].
1753.	Dec. 20.	Mervyn Perry, Rector of this Parish [aged 87].
1754.	Jan. 2.	Mary, d. of William and Ann Perry.
1755.	Jan. 2.	Buried in the Vault, Mary [*née* Tyler], wife of Francis Freeman, Esq^{r} [of Norton-Malreward, aged 70].
—	July 11.	Penelope, wife of William Blathwayt, Esq^{r}, in the Vault.
—	Oct. 9.	Benjamin Corrard, of the Town of Orbe, in Canton of Bern, in Switzerland, died at Bath Oct. 6, buried Oct. 9.
1757.	Buried in the Vault, Oct. 25, Francis Freeman, Esq^{r} [aged 70].	
1764.	Buried in the Vault, Aug. 20, Elizabeth, wife of William Blathwayt, Esq^{r}.	
1774.	Buried in the Vault, Feb. 18, Thomasine, wife of the late William Blathwayt, Esq^{r} [aged 79].	
1779.	Nov. 17.	Nicholas Oltramere. [Supposed to have been a friend or relative of the Rev. Peter Grand, Rector, who was a Swiss.]
1784.	Mar. 27.	John, s. of Mervyn Perry, late Rector of this Parish.
1787.	Buried in the Vault, May 28, William Blathwayt, Esq^{r}.	
—	Nov. 30.	M^{r} Samuel North [aged 65].
1788.	Aug. 5.	James, s. of the late William Blathwayt, Esq^{r}.
—	Sept. 29.	Peter Grand, s. of Rev^{d} Daniel Drape and Isabel, his wife.
1792.	Nov. 16.	Rev^{d} Peter Grand, Rector of this Parish.
1794.	May 24.	Mary Grand, widow of Rev^{d} Peter Grand.
1806.	May 4.	William Blathwayt, Esq^{r}.
1839.	Mar. 5.	William Blathwayt, Esq^{r}, aged 44, died Feb. 25.
1871.	May 19.	George William Blathwayt, aged 74.
1875.	Sept. 30.	Marianne Blathwayt, aged 73, died at Porlock, Som^{t}, Sept. 23.

DCCCCLIX.—Sir Abraham Elton's House in Bristol.—A correspondent wrote not long since in the *Bristol Times and Mirror* as follows :—

"In the board-room of the Bristol Water Works Company, in Small-street, are the following numerals and letters:—

1. E. 7.
O. A. M. O.

I read the date '1700.' The letters I assume to be the initials of the resident at that date. Could you inform me who that was? When in this room I used to have to listen to long reports of the company and to get short dividends, I cared little for the mural puzzle. Now the reports are shortened and the dividends increased, the said puzzle awakens my curiosity, and I hope you or your correspondents will solve it, and oblige."

Mr. William George, of Bristol, sent the following reply:—

"On many of the tradesmen's tokens issued in the 17th century will be found examples of the initials of the issuer and his wife, arranged triangularly, similar to those in the board-room of the Bristol Water Works Company, as transcribed by your correspondent, and printed in to-day's *Times and Mirror*. In some engravings of these tokens, now before me, the letter in the upper angle is the initial of the issuer's *surname*, and the letters below are the initials of his and his wife's *Christian names*. Supposing the common mode of arranging the initials of married folk to have been followed by those who, in 1700, had the letters

E.
A. M.

placed on their house in Small-street, I should say that they were the initials of Abraham and Mary Elton.

"Abraham Elton was an alderman of this city, mayor in 1710-11, and M.P. from 1721 to 1727. He was created a baronet by George II., October 31st, 1717. His wife was daughter of Robert Jefferies, Esq., of Pilegreen, Gloucestershire.

"Sir Abraham's will is dated October 26th, 1727. Amongst his several gifts to the poor of Bristol was one of £50, the interest arising therefrom to be 'distributed yearly to five, or less, poor housekeepers within the parish of *St. Werburgh, where I now live.*' The house in 'the parish of St. Werburgh,' in which Sir Abraham and Lady Elton resided in 1727, I assume to be that which is now the office of the Water Works Company." BRISTOLIENSIS.

DCCCCLX.—THOMAS CHATTERTON.—There is an article under this heading in the *Quarterly Review* (July, 1880), vol. cl., pp. 78-110; and the publications reviewed, it may be well to note, are these:—

1. *The Works of Thomas Chatterton. With his Life, by G. Gregory, D.D.* 3 vols. London, 1803. "The most complete edition that has yet been published. It embraces every contribution to the London periodicals that has been traced to Chatterton's hand, including some with which it is very doubtful that he had anything to do. The *Works* were edited by Southey and Cottle; the *Life* only is by Dr. Gregory."

2. *The Poetical Works of Thomas Chatterton. With an Essay on the Rowley Poems, by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat, M.A., late Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge; and a Memoir, by Edward Bell, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.* The Aldine Edition of the British Poets. 2 vols. London, 1875. G. A. W.

DCCCCLXI—Wolves in Gloucestershire.—It appears from the Patent Rolls of 9 Edw. I. that in the year 1280 John Giffard, of Brymmesfield, or Bramfield, was empowered to destroy the wolves in all the royal forests throughout the realm.

"In 1281 Peter Corbet was commissioned to destroy all the wolves he could find in the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford, and the bailiffs in the several counties were directed to be ready to assist him. The commission, which has been frequently referred to by writers, runs as follows:—

"Pro Petro Corbet de lupis capiendis.

"Rex, omnibus Ballivis, etc. Sciatis quod injunximus delecto et fideli nostro Petro Corbet quod in omnibus forestis, et parcis, et aliis locis, intra comitatus nostros Gloucester, Wygorn, Hereford, Salop, et Stafford, in quibus lupi poterunt inveniri, lupos cum hominibus, canibus, et ingeniis suis capiat, et destruat modis omnibus quibus viderit expedire.

"Et ideo vobis mandamus quod idem intendentes et auxiliantes estis.

"Teste Rege apud Weston 14 Maij, A.D. 1281."

In the Wardrobe Accounts of 29 Edw. I (1301), preserved in the British Museum (Add. MSS., No. 7,966), this entry occurs:—

"April 29. To the huntsman of Sir Peter Corbet, deceased, for bringing to the King the dogs which belonged to the said Peter at the time of his death, 6s 8d." C. T. D.

DCCCCLXII.—The Newnham State Sword.—There appeared in the *Standard* newspaper, June 1, 1865, an interesting report of the proceedings taken to prevent the contemplated sale of the state sword of Newnham, which King John had presented with a charter to the borough; and the article was reprinted in *Notes and Queries* of the 24th of the same month (3rd S. vii. 493). Mr. Rolt, Q.C., after a full statement of the facts connected with the history of the relic, applied to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Wm. Page Wood, for an injunction: this was granted; and the hope "that some amicable arrangement would be come to," was expressed. Not having seen any further report of the matter, I shall be glad to know what was the result, and where the old sword, "made of steel finely wrought, and six feet in length," has been deposited.

Antiquarius.

DCCCCLXIII.—Incumbents of Wickwar, 1290-1479.—I went lately to the diocesan registry at Worcester, and there found the following:—

1290. ij kl' Oct. Robert de London, clerk and sub-deacon, on the presentation of Sir Roger de la Warre, knt. (*Reg. of Bp. Giffard.*)

1326. Sept. John de la Feld, clerk, to the church of Wykewarr, vacant by the death of Sir Robert de London; presented by Sir John La Warre, knt., lord of Wykewarr. (*Reg. of Bp. Cobham.*)

1370. March 17. William Draper, priest, to the church of Wykewarr, vacant by the resignation of William the last rector there; presented by Sir John Warre, knt. (*Reg. of Bp. Lynne.*)

1430. Jan. 14. Sir Richard Leventhorpp, incumbent of Rokhampton, to the par. church of Wykwarr, vacant by exchange with John Vale, incumbent of Wykwarr; presented by Sir Maurice de Berkeley, knt. (*Reg. of Bp. Pulton.*)

1461. July 6. Sir John Wade, admitted to the par. church of Wikewarr; presented by the feoffees of the manor of Wikewarr. (*Reg. of Bp. Carpenter.*)

1464. June 30. Sir Thomas Mede, chaplain, to the par. church of Wykewarr, vacant by the resignation of Sir John Wade; presented by the feoffees. (*Ib.*)

1479. March 2. Master Robert Wodeward, bachelor in laws, and in the order of priest, to the par. church of Wikewarr, vacant by the resignation of Sir Thomas Mede; presented by the feoffees. (*Reg. of Bp. Alcock.*)

Among the Worcester diocesan records there is a subsidy-roll, dated 1475, containing this entry:—"Sir Thomas Marshall, chaplain of Wykwarr, vj^{s} viij^{d}." There is also a roll of the year 1513; but it does not refer to any rector of Wickwar: it mentions "Sir Thomas Tester (?), chaplain of Wikewar, vj^{s} viij^{d}." I did not notice the name of any incumbent of Wickwar between the year 1479 and the time of Henry VIII.

Naunton Rectory, Pershore. THOMAS P. WADLEY, M.A.

DCCCCLXIV.—SUBSIDY ROLL FOR PITCHCOMBE, 1522-3.—The following is in the Public Record Office (Lay Subsidies, 14-15 Hen. VIII. $\frac{113}{190}$):—

Pychyngcombe.

Edward Weygh,	in goods	C^{s} ..... ij^{s} vj^{d}
Henry Wyndowe,	,,	vj^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d} iij^{s} ij^{d}
Thomas Ratcliffe,	,,	iiij^{li} ..... xviij^{d}
Thomas Tyler,	,,	xx^{s} ..... iiij^{d}
Robert Kynne,	,,	xx^{s} ..... iiij^{d}
Thomas Wicke,	,,	xx^{s} ..... iiij^{d}
John Ffarre,	,,	xx^{s} ..... iiij^{d}
Walter Kynne,	,,	xx^{s} ..... iiij^{d}

S^{ma} viij^{s} x^{d}

Harescombe Rectory, Stroud. J. MELLAND HALL, M.A.

DCCCCLXV.—The Rebuilding of Pitchcombe Church, A.D. 1819.—(See No. LXXXIII.) The following notice, extracted from a local newspaper, probably the *Gloucester Journal*, is worthy of preservation. The date given is June 22nd, 1819. It points to the inauguration of a new era in Church work, and the cessation of the system of Briefs, which had been so long in use, and finally ended in 1828.* The extract is as follows:—"We have cordial satisfaction in announcing that the first stone of the New Church, at Pitchcomb, was laid on Tuesday last by the Rev. Wm. James, the Rector, accompanied by J. Little, Esq., of Pitchcombe House, and other friends to the pious design. The modern structure (which we are glad to find will afford a specimen of pure Gothic architecture) will comprehend a space nearly four times as large as the old, and a very great proportion of the seats is intended for the gratuitous accommodation of the villagers. It will be an encouraging consideration to others who may be disposed to engage in similar undertakings, that this church has received no support from the Parliamentary Grant or any public association, but will be a monument to the individual zeal and charity of the nineteenth century. It appears that the Old Church was built in the year 1376."

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., however, proves that a church existed in the parish of "Pychenecombe" in 1291. The "New Church" above mentioned was enlarged and re-seated about the year 1871, at a cost of £1,014.

A Parishioner of Pitchcombe.

DCCCCLXVI.—John Whytloff, Parson of Lodeswell.—(See No. DCCCXXVI.) I have seen a deed, in which John Whytloff, parson of the church of Lodeswell, makes over to Richard Coly, Geoffrey Massey, and Thomas Claymond, all his right in one half of the manors of Lodeswell, Yedeford, and Battesthorne, and the advowson of the church of the said manor of Yedeford. Witnessed by John Hach, William Wodemanston, William Hethfelde, and others. Given at Lodeswell, 20 May, 1 Hen. IV. Seal—a chevron between three roses (?). "S x Johis x Whytlof" is round the shield of arms.

Naunton Rectory, Pershore. Thomas P. Wadley, M.A.

DCCCCLXVII.—Strange Epitaph in Berkeley Churchyard.—The following is to be seen on an altar-tomb at Berkeley; and it would be difficult, I think, to find another to surpass it:—

"In memory of Ursula, wife of Daniel Orchard, of Cambridge, in this County, who died 23rd May, 1834.

"Farewell affliction, grief, and pain,
Welcome eternal bliss:
Thank God I ne'er shall live again
In such a world as this."

W. P. W. Phillimore.

* Any one who wishes to be fully and satisfactorily informed upon the subject of Briefs, is recommended to consult a privately printed 8vo by Cornelius Walford, Esq., entitled *King's Briefs; their Purposes and History*, [London] 1882, pp. 74.—Ed.

DCCCCLXVIII.—Epitaph on Scipio Africanus at Henbury. —(See No. DLXXXVI.) With reference to this epitaph, which appeared some time ago in your pages, it may be well to supplement it with the following communication from the vicar of Henbury, taken from "Old-Worlde Gleanings," No. LII., in the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, March 15, 1884 :—

"I see one of our quaint epitaphs in the 'Old-Worlde Gleanings.' There is no entry in the register of Scipio's baptism, or, curiously, of his burial. But on the page where it ought to be, comes the following :—'Both Lord and Lady Suffolk and *Bindon* [as it should be] died very young.' There is a lovely picture of her at Ashton Court—her eldest sister [Elizabeth] was Lady Smith ; and another one, as I have always been told since my youngest days,—though I cannot vouch for its accuracy,—of this very Scipio Africanus handing a little bird to his mistress, either Lady Suffolk or one of her sisters.

"I thought these extracts from the Henbury register of burials might interest your readers :—

"'1722. Feb. 9, Y^e^ Right Honourable Earle of Suffolk dyed' ; and, 'June 23^rd^, the Honourable the Countess of Suffolk.'

"This Countess of Suffolk was Arabella Astry, one of the [four daughters and] co-heiresses of Sir Samuel Astry, Knight, of Henbury, and Clerk of the Crown at the trial of the Seven Bishops."

On the tombstone, unless my memory fails me, "Brādon" is inscribed, but it should be "Bindon," the above-named nobleman (according to Burke's *Peerage*, 1880, p. 1181) having been seventh Earl of Suffolk, and second Earl of Bindon.

Viator.

DCCCCLXIX.—The South Porch of Gloucester Cathedral. —The *Building and Engineering Times* (May, 1882) has a capital engraving of the south porch of Gloucester Cathedral, of which it says :—"The south porch of this cathedral was built about 1430 by Abbot Morwent, and has lately been carefully restored by Sir Gilbert Scott. Although the portions of the nave shown in our illustration are externally late decorated or perpendicular, the main building of them is Norman, as the view of the interior of the nave, which we intend publishing later on, will show. The aisle windows of nave, one of which shows to the right of porch, are good examples of ball flower work, but those of Badgeworth, between Cheltenham and Gloucester, are better. They are illustrated in Brandon's Analysis. The statues on the south porch were carved by Mr. Redfern, but there are headless remains of ancient ones on the south aisle."

Glocestriensis.

DCCCCLXX.—The Right Hon. Sir Stephen Cave, G.C.B. —This Gloucestershire worthy died at Chamley, South of France, on Saturday, June 5, 1880, in his sixtieth year. He had

resigned his seat as member for Shoreham only at the recent dissolution, and at the same time he was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (civil division). He went to Windsor to be invested with that honour, and many of his friends at the time feared that he would not live long to enjoy it, as he had been in failing health. During the Lawford's-gate petty sessions on the following Monday, the clerk communicated to the sitting magistrates the intelligence of the death of Sir Stephen Cave, and the justices expressed their deep regret at the loss they had thereby sustained, remarking that his clear judgment, judicious counsel, and courteous conduct at all times earned the respect and regard of those who had the pleasure of being associated with him.

Sir Stephen Cave was the eldest son of the late Daniel Cave, Esq., J.P., of Cleve Hill, near Bristol. He was born December 28, 1820, and was educated at Harrow School, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1843 (second class in classics), and M.A. in 1846. The same year he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, when he chose the Western circuit, but did not practise. His parliamentary career commenced in May, 1859, when he was elected M.P. for Shoreham. In 1862 he succeeded in passing a bill to amend the law relating to Polling Places, and in 1866 one to amend the law in reference to the Assessment of Mines. In the last-named year he was sent on a special mission to Paris, and in the month of July was appointed to the post of Paymaster-General and Vice-President of the Board of Trade in the third administration of the Earl of Derby, upon the acceptance of which office he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He remained in office till the resignation of the Disraeli ministry in December, 1868, having during the period of his official tenure of the post acted in 1866-7 as Chief Commissioner in Paris for negotiating the revision of the French Fishery Conventions of August, 1839, and May, 1843. While out of office he devoted himself to measures of useful legislation, and succeeded in passing, in 1870, a bill to amend the law of Life Assurance, and in the following year one to amend the laws relating to the Investment of Trust Funds; and when, in February, 1874, the second administration of Mr. Disraeli was formed, he again accepted the post of Paymaster-General, combined with that of Judge Advocate-General. The latter office he, however, resigned in December, 1875, when he was sent on a special mission to Cairo, in response to a request from the late Khedive of Egypt to the British Government to provide him with some experienced European financier who might effect a thorough reform in the finances of the country, which were then in a very critical condition. He had married, in the year 1852, Emma Jane, daughter of the late Rev. William Smyth, M.A., of Elkington Hall, Louth, Lincolnshire, a prebendary of Lincoln; and he was the author of *A Few Words on the Encouragement given to Slavery and the Slave Trade by recent Measures, and chiefly by the*

Sugar Bill of 1846, London, 1849; *Prevention and Reformation: the Duty of the State or of Individuals? with some Account of a Reformatory Institution*, 1856; *The Distinctive Principles of Punishment and Reformation*, 1857; and *Papers relating to Free Labour and the Slave Trade, with a corrected Report of the Debate in the House of Commons on the Resolutions proposed by Mr. Cave for the more effectual Suppression of the African Slave Trade*, 1861. He had been a director of the Bank of England, and of the London and St. Katharine Docks Company, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Gloucester, a magistrate for Sussex, a commissioner of lieutenancy for the city of London, president of the West India Committee, and a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, the Zoological Society, and the Society of Arts. He has left no issue.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

DCCCCLXXI. — THE FARLEY FAMILY. — (Reply to No. DCCCCXXIV.) I may inform Mr. George that I believe the Samuel Farley who in 1713 started the first Bristol newspaper, was a Devonshire man, tho' the family originally came from Herefordshire. He was a printer in Exeter in 1701, in which year he printed the rare folio edition of Prince's *Worthies of Devon*. In 1713 he started the *Bristol Journal*, and in 1714 the *Exeter Mercury*. He resided in Bristol during the latter part of his life; and his two sons, Samuel and Felix Farley, carried on business as printers in partnership for many years. They dissolved the partnership in 1752. Felix started the *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal*, now merged into the *Bristol Times*. He also started the *Weekly Journal* in Exeter in 1741.

Your correspondent will thus see that Samuel Farley, the "old Exeter printer," and "his Bristol namesake," were one and the same person. He was the father of journalism in the West of England, and the name of his son Felix Farley became in Bristol a household word from the journal which bore his name, and which for more than a century took the lead of Bristol papers, and survived the "battle and the breeze" down to the present time.

Any information respecting the Farley family, or any branch or member of it, will be valued by me, a lineal descendant of the "old Exeter printer." In 1714 a Timothy Farley was a freeholder in Bristol. Can any of your correspondents give me any information respecting him?

J. FARLEY RUTTER.

Mere, Wilts.

DCCCCLXXII.—A LETTER FROM AN AUTOGRAPH HUNTER.— The following communication, which has appeared in the *Palatine Note-book*, April, 1884, is suitable, I think, for insertion also in your pages:—

"The popular 'fad' of autograph-hunting among living celebrities was probably more rampant during the time Dickens lived at

Devonshire House, Foster in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Harrison Ainsworth at Kensal Manor House, than in the present generation. The last-named told me that himself and friends, when they were 'the talk of the town,' were besieged on every side for their autographs. Some of the applications were highly amusing. One of these (from a lady at Clifton, near Bristol) was couched as follows:—

"'W. H. Ainsworth, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

"'Respected Sir,—In a time of great weakness and sorely-shattered health, consequent on a succession of severe bereavements with which God has seen meet to visit me, I have found a source of most interesting recreation in the collecting of the autographs of eminent persons, and I acknowledge with deepest gratitude that I have received extraordinary kindness from all the distinguished individuals to whom I have applied, as they have invariably granted my request in the most kind and courteous manner. Poets have sent me poetry, prose writers have sent me some lines of prose, clergymen have sent me texts of Scripture, &c., &c. Encouraged by this great and invariable kindness, I venture to appeal to you, respected Sir, begging that you will honour me by adding your autograph to those I have already been favoured with. One line in your handwriting, with your name appended thereto, would be most gratefully received, and be very highly prized. In humble hope that you will graciously comply with my request, I venture to enclose an addressed envelope to save further trouble, and trusting that you will kindly pardon the liberty I now take, I am, respected Sir, with greatest esteem, yours most respectfully, ————.'

"The 'time of great weakness and sorely-shattered health' was too much for the warm-hearted Lancashire novelist, and he at once acceded to the request."

CLIFTONIENSIS.

DCCCCLXXIII.—"ITINERARY" OF RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER.—A correspondent has written thus in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. ix. 10):—"I see it stated that the *Itinerary* of Richard of Cirencester has been proved to be a forgery. I shall be obliged by being referred to the evidence."

Two replies to the foregoing soon appeared (6th S. ix. 118):—

1. "That this work is a forgery has often been stated. For instance, Dr. Cunningham Bruce, in his recent and most successful lectures at Edinburgh, showed, while discussing the contributions of Stukeley to the history of Roman Britain, how the forger had 'taken in' that distinguished antiquary, actually introducing facts into the *Itinerary* for which Stukeley's own writings were the sole authority. I would refer your correspondent to Hill Burton's *Hist. of Scotland* (vol. i., pp. 60-61) as the most easily accessible authority. There, in a long and very amusing foot-note, the forgery is discussed, and several sources of further information indicated. —Alex. Fergusson, Lieut.-Col., United Service Club, Edinburgh."

2. "The forgery that goes under his name is entitled *De Situ Britanniæ*. That it is a forgery has been proved to demonstration by the Rev. John E. B. Mayor in his *Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale* (Rolls Series), vol. ii., pp. xvii-clxiv.—Edward Peacock, Bottesford Manor, Brigg."

Mr. William Bates, of Birmingham, has since replied at greater length in the same volume, pp. 270, 271, and also the Rev. Charles R. Manning, M.A., of Diss, Norfolk; and to their replies the reader is referred for all needful information. EDITOR.

DCCCCLXXIV.—INSCRIPTIONS IN CHELTENHAM PARISH CHURCHYARD.—The following inscriptions, which were carefully copied in the year 1877, are here arranged in alphabetical order:—

1. "Underneath this stone are deposited the remains of Edward Anson, born June 21st, 1805, and died Sepr 11th, 1805. He was the sixth son of Thomas Anson, of Shugborough, in the County of Stafford, Esquire [1st Viscount Anson], and Anne Margaret, his wife, the second daughter of Thomas William Coke, of Holkham, in the County of Norfolk, Esquire [1st Earl of Leicester], by his wife, Jane, daughter of James Lennox Naper Dutton, Esquire [father of James, 1st Baron Sherborne], of Sherborne, in the County of Gloucester."

2. "Here are deposited the remains of Charles Beard, Esqr, of this Parish. Born Octr 27th, 1753. Died Sepr 28th, 1828, aged 75 years."

3. "Anne Burrowes, aged 28 years. Died 16th Sepr, 1810. From [? Stradone House] Cavan, Ireland."

4. "Sacred to the memory of Sarah Butler, wife of Charles Butler, M.D., of Dublin, who departed this life the 26th of June, 1825, in the 29th year of her age."

5. "Sacred to the memory of Abraham Byrch, who died April 26th, 1813, aged 78 years. Also of Elizabeth, his wife, who died February 12th, 1818, aged 81 years." [Monumental Inscription also in the Church.*]

6. "In a vault underneath this stone are deposited the remains of Major-General Duncan Campbell, of the Royal Marines, who died Novr 5th, 1809, aged 71 years."

7. "Sacred to the memory of Rear-Admiral Cumberland, who died 15th Novr, 1832, aged 67 years."

8. "Charles Knowles Davernet, Esqr, (late of the Island of St Lucia), died 18th November, 1815, aged 41 years."

9. "To the memory of Thomas Dent, Esqr, who died July 8th, 1817, aged 58 years." [M. I. in Church.]

10. "Sacred to the memory of Ann Douglas, wife of Admiral Douglas, died Sepr 29th, 1814, aged 59 years."

11. "Coll Alexr Dow, died 29 June, 1800, aged 46. Coll Alexander Dow was in the service of the East India Company on

* See *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Cheltenham* (privately printed) London, 1877, 4to.

the Bombay Establishment, and was the nephew of Dow, the Historian of India, who died in Bengal about the year 1779. This addition is made by R. Harrison, on the Bombay Medical Establishment, who was intimately acquainted with both the Dows. July, 1827."

12. "Sacred to the memory of the Rev^{d} W. Elliot, Rector of Trim, in the County of Meath, Ireland, who departed this life on the 19th Dec^{r}, 1817, aged 71 years. This monument as a token of filial love and duty is erected by his two surviving sons. Also to the memory of Elizabeth, relict of the Rev^{d} W. Elliot. Died January 30th, 1831, aged 70 years." [M. I. in Church.]

13. "Sarah Entwisle. Æ. 63. 1815. Thomas Entwisle. Æ. 55. 1819." [M. I. in Church.]

"This tablet was erected to the memory of M^{rs} Sarah Entwisle, wife of M^{r} Thomas Entwisle, by her affectionate daughter, Harriot [*née* Mellon], Duchess of S^{t} Albans, September 21st, 1832."

14. "In memory of 8 children of Tho^{s} & Edith Gardner, viz.

		Anno Dom.	aged
Edward,	who died	June 5th, 1749,	14 months.
Ann,		Sep^{r} 6th, 1764,	13 years.
Jane,		Augst 21st, 1766,	16 years.
Edith Cox,		May 28th, 1767,	24 years.
James Lambert,		Dec^{r} 27th, 1770,	32 years.
Mary,		Jan^{y} 24th, 1772,	36 years.
John,		Feb^{y} 28th, 1780,	38 years.
Amy,		May 6th, 1826,	80 years.

"In memory of Elizabeth Lambert, who died March 12th, 1763, aged 77. Also of James, son of James & Edith Agg, who died in his infancy. In memory of Thomas Gardner, who departed this life Oct^{r} 4th, 1776, aged 73 years. Edith, wife of Thomas Gardner, died Jan^{y} 22nd, 1788, aged 75 years. Rose, wife of James Lambert Gardner, died Jan^{y} 5th, 1790, aged 63 years. In memory of John Gardner, Esq^{r}, son of James Lambert & Rose Gardner, who died Feb^{y} 28th, 1836, aged 69 years. Also of Mary, relict of the late John Gardner, who departed this life the 8th of April, 1847, aged 91 years." [M. I. in Church.]

15. "To the memory of Charles Hall, Esq^{r}, of the Island of Barbadoes, died July 27th, 1818, aged 44 years."

16. "Here rest the remains of Major-General Sir George Holmes, K.C.B., who died 29th October, 1816, aged 52. And of Sophia, his second daughter, wife of Physician-General James Burnes, K.H., E.I.C.S., died March 19th, 1855, aged 48."

17. "Sacred to the memory of John Jefferson, Esq^{r}, A.M. (Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge), who departed this life 11th May, 1827, in the 37th year of his age."

18. "To the memory of Sir Gilbert King, Baronet, of Charlestown, County of Roscommon, Ireland, died Augst 11th, 1818, aged 72years."

19. "Elizabeth Lloyd, wife of Rick^{d} Lloyd, of Meldrum, Coun: Tipperary, Ireland, died 25th Jan^{y}, 1808, æt. 31."

20. "Sacred to the memory of Miss Mackay, of Bighouse, North Britain, who departed this life on the 15th day of August, 1815."

21. "In remembrance of Elizabeth Mackeand, relict of Alex^{r} Mackeand, Esq^{r}, of Jamaica, who, with true Christian resignation, departed this life on the 26 day of June, 1800, aged 40."

22. "Sacred to the memory of William Mackintosh, Esq^{r}, of Balnespic, in the County of Inverness, who died at Cheltenham on the 11th day of August, 1817, aged 40." [M. I. in Church.]

23. "Mary, wife of the Rev^{d} Wilson Macklin. Died September, 1826. Her infant daughter, Valentina Macklin, in 1812. Rev^{d} Wilson Macklin. Died September 27th, 1827."

24. "To the memory of Tho^{s} Markham, Esq^{r}, formerly of Kingsale, in Ireland, who died Feb^{ry} 10th, 1798, aged 85 years."

25. "Sacred to the memory of Lieu^{t} Colonel Marlton, of His Majesty's 60 Reg^{t} of Foot, who died Nov^{r} 29th, 1815, aged 47 years."

26. "Sacred to the memory of Dame Maria Meredyth, daughter and heir of Lawrence Coyne Nugent, Esq^{r}, of the Kingdom of Ireland, and wife of Sir Joshua Meredyth, Baronet. She died 15th Oct^{r}, 1813, in the Town of Cheltenham, aged 34 years, leaving four daughters, Frances, Barbara, Maria, & Teresa." [M. I. in Church.]

27. "Sacred to the memory of Ann Musgrave, who died the second of October, 1815."

28. "Sacred to the memory of Marcus Paterson, Esq^{r}, Jun^{r}, of the County of Clare, Ireland, who departed this life Sep^{r} 23rd, 1822, aged 37 years."

29. "Harriott G. Ricketts, died April 30th, 1807. Also are deposited in this vault the remains of M^{rs} Letitia Ironside. Catherine Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Captain [Simpson Hicks] Ricketts, R.N., died 9th March, 1827. Also Robert, the infant son of Capt^{n} Ricketts, R.N., and grandson of Sir Robert T. Ricketts, Bar^{t}, died Nov^{r} 7th, 1835."* [M. I. in Church.]

30. "Pace quiescit Ricardus Rocke, Armiger. A.S. MDCCCXXIII." [M. I. in Church.]

31. "Sacred to the memory of George Russell, of Clonbrock House, who died the 20th Dec^{r}, 1860, aged 62 years. Also of Elizabeth, relict of the above, who departed this life May 3rd, 1872, aged 74 years. Also the following children of the above. Will^{m} Henry Russell, who died April 15th, 1828, aged 9 weeks. George Russell, who died Nov^{r} 9th, 1837, aged 11 years." [M. I. in Church.]

32. "Sacred to the memory of Lucinda Jane, second daughter of the late David Sweet, Esq^{r}, of Hillersdon, in Devonshire. She died July 17th, 1815, aged 19."

* In Swindon Church, near Cheltenham, there are inscriptions in memory of eight members of this family. See *ante*, No. LXXIII., vol. i., p. 46; also *The Genealogist*, vol. i., pp. 332, 333, 366-368 (Jan. and April, 1877), where all the inscriptions in the church have been given in full.

33. "To the memory of Augusta Maria Thomson [*sic*], fourth daughter of the Rev^{d} Robert Thompson, LL.D., of Long Stowe Hall, in the County of Cambridge. Died at Cheltenham April 5th, 1822."

34. "To the memory of Charles Thornton, who died April 3^{d}, 1810, aged 64 years."

35. "To the memory of Tho^{s} Holmes Tidy, Capt^{n} of y^{e} Royal Navy, who died July 23^{d}, 1807, ætat. 38."

36. "Sleeping in Jesus. Within this vault lie the mortal remains of Colonel the Honorable S^{r} Robert Le Poer Trench, K.C.B., youngest son of the late Earl of Clancarty, L^{t} Col. of the 74th Reg^{t}. Confiding in the merit of a Saviour's blood, he passed through the dark valley of the shadow of death, fearing no evil, on the 14th March, 1823, in the 41st year of his age."* [M. I. in Church.]

"Within this vault are deposited the remains of Letitia, Baroness Clonbrock [mother-in-law of the above], ob^{t} May 28th, 1841, aged 83." [M. I. in Church.]

37. "Stephen Trocke, Esq^{r}, of Glynn Park, in the County of Antrim, died the 5th day of June, 1814, aged 49 years."

38. "To the memory of Thomas Tulloh, Esq^{r}, of Elliestown, Roxburghshire, died August 27th, 1815, aged 65 years."

39. "Sacred to the memory of Will^{m} Walter Viney, Esq^{r} (of Gerrard's Cross, Bucks), who died at Cheltenham, after a short illness, on the 19th day June, 1817, aged 65 years."

40. "To the memory of Edward Walter, Esq^{r}, one of His Majesty's Coroners for the County of Middx. Obt March 24, 1804, aged 58 years, leaving a wife and eleven children to lament his death."

41. "Sacred to the memory of Mary Wolseley, [2nd] wife of the Rev^{d} Sir Richard Wolseley, Bar^{t}, and daughter of Will. Rich^{d} Middlemore, late of Grantham, & Souerby Hall, Lincolnshire, Esquire, who departed this life on the 27th day of Feb^{y}, 1829, aged 59 years."

42. "Sacred to the memory of Mary Wooley H., the daughter of Will^{m} and Sarah Wooley H., who died Nov^{r} 30th, 1834, aged 31 years. Also of Elizabeth, wife of George Andrews, who died Feb^{y} 6th, 1843, aged 42 years."

43. "Sacred to the memory of Will^{m} Wooly H., who died Jan^{y} 8th, 1839, aged 56 years. Sarah Wooly H., wife of Will^{m} Wooly H., who died May 29th, 1834, aged 67 years; & Cicely Wooly H., daughter of William and Sarah Wooly H., who died the 20th July, 1829, aged 16 years. Also of Ann Wooly H., died Oct^{r} the 22nd, 1829, aged 44 years."†

* In Backwell Churchyard, Somerset, near Bristol, there is this inscription:—"Here rests in God William Le Poer Trench, only son of the late Col. the Hon. Sir Robert Le Poer Trench, K.C.B. and K.T.S., and of Letitia Susanna [*née* Dillon, younger daughter of Robert, 1st Baron Clonbrock], his wife [d. at Nice, March 25, 1866]. Died Nov. 16, 1845, aged 28 years." His remains lie with those of some members of the Burrows family.

† See *ante*, No. II., vol. i., p. 1.

44. "Sacred to the memory of Cap^{t} George Younghusband, of the Royal Navy, a native of Berwick upon Tweed. He died here the 28th day of July, 1806, aged 30 years. He fell a victim to uncommon vigilance and exertion while he commanded His Majesty's Ship Heureux in the West Indies. In 1851 was renewed by Lady Napier, the only sister of the late Cap^{t} George Younghusband, R.N., wife of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, as a sincere tribute of affection."

CHELTONIENSIS.

DCCCCLXXV.—BRAY FAMILY, OF BARRINGTON.—(See No. CCCLV.) Can any reader furnish me with particulars of the Bray family, of Barrington, Gloucestershire, as connected with the Morgans of Llantarnam Abbey, Monmouthshire? I subjoin the following:—

Frances, (?) younger dau. and coh. of Sir Edward Morgan, third baronet, of Llantarnam Abbey, *m.* at Stowell, 16 Dec., 1697, to Edmond Bray, Esq., of Barrington, fourth son of Sir Edmond Bray, Knt. (*b.* ——; *d.* ——, 1705); and *d.* ——, leaving issue,

1. Reginald Morgan, *b.* ——, 1705; sold Barrington to Lord Chancellor Talbot, 1740; and died *unm.* 6 April, 1741.
2. Edmond, *b.* ——; *d.* ——, 1708.
3. Edward, *b.* ——; *d.* ——, 1721.
4. Reginald, *b.* ——; *d. unm.* ——, 1761.
5. Mary, *b.* ——, 1699; *m.*, ——, 1717, to Edmund Blewitt, Esq., of Salford, Oxon (*b.* ——, 1699; *d.* ——, 1751); and *d.* 1751 (?).
6. Frances, *b.* ——, 1701; *m.* ——, to Thomas Bushell, Esq., of Cleeve Prior, Worcestershire (nephew to Sir George Fettiplace, Bart., of Childrey, Berks; *b.* ——, 1697; took the name of Fettiplace, 1741; *d.* 8 Oct., 1767); and *d.* 5 Feb., 1764.
7. Jane (?), *b.* ——; *m.* ——, to —— Cornwall, Esq., of ——; and *d.* ——.

G. BLACKER MORGAN.

Vincent Villa, Alexandra Road,
Addiscombe, Croydon, Surrey.

DCCCCLXXVI.—JOHN COSSINS, ESQ., OF REDLAND, BRISTOL.—(See No. DCCCLXXX.) Can you give me any information respecting John Cossins, of Redland, who founded the chapel there in 1743? A Mr. Cossins, of Kingston, is said to have died regretting that he had no relatives. We have a family of the name in this district.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Moseley, Birmingham.

DCCCCLXXVII.—THE PLAYER FAMILY.—In the year 1768 Cleve Hill, in the parish of Mangotsfield, belonged to, and was in the occupation of, a William Player. It appears as if this William Player, and his grandfather of the same name, owned considerable property in and around that parish. Is there a pedigree of this

family? and are there any descendants? The undersigned will be glad to be favoured with information respecting any branch of the family.

J. FARLEY RUTTER.

Mere, Wilts.

DCCCCLXXVIII.—THE TYNDALE MEMORIAL STATUE, 1884.—(See No. CCCCLXXXVIII.) On Wednesday, May 7, in the presence of a large number of invited guests, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY unveiled the statue of William Tyndale, the martyr, which has been erected at the west end of the West Garden on the Victoria Embankment.

The proceedings of the day were opened with prayer by the Hon. and Rev. F. G. PELHAM.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, who was supported, amongst others, by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol and the Bishop of Bath and Wells, called upon Mr. John Macgregor ("Rob Roy"), who had acted as hon. secretary to the committee, to read a statement. In doing so, his lordship said that the movement was set on foot by Mr. Macgregor, and that it was due to his diligence, energy, and untiring efforts that they stood in that place for such a purpose.

MR. MACGREGOR said the site was granted by the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1876, and a committee was formed, of which Lord Shaftesbury was appointed chairman. In aid of the object in view, contributions were received from all parts of the country. The bronze figure of the martyr was designed by Mr. Joseph Edgar Boehm, R.A., after careful study and a special visit to the Continent, to ascertain local details, and was moulded last January. It is twelve feet high, weighs nearly three tons, and stands on a pedestal of smooth Portland stone which hardens by exposure to the air. On two brass entablatures there are inscriptions. The first of these is as follows:—"William Tyndale, First Translator of the New Testament into English from the Greek. Born A.D. 1484. Died a Martyr at Vilvorde in Belgium, A.D. 1536. 'Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path.' 'The entrance of Thy words giveth light' (Psalm cxix., 105, 130). 'And this is the record, that God hath given to us eternal life, and this life is in His Son' (1 John, v. 11). The last words of William Tyndale were, 'Lord! open the King of England's eyes,' and within a year afterwards there was a Bible in every parish church by the King's command." On the other brass plate are inscribed the names of the sixteen public bodies which have contributed £100 each to the fund. The cost of this fine work of art, including the foundation, the erection, and all other expenses, amounted to £2,400, all of which has been paid. That day—four centuries after Tyndale's birth—had been chosen for the unveiling of the statue because the British and Foreign Bible Society, from which the memorial committee emanated, had that morning held its 80th annual meeting. At the close of the statement,

Lord Shaftesbury delivered a brief address. He said the honour had been conferred on him of unveiling the statue of one of the greatest men whom God in His mercy had sent upon this earth. He trusted that every one who passed along the Embankment henceforth, from the highest in the land to the humblest, would look up to this statue with a feeling of reverence and gratitude for the work the Great Reformer had accomplished. It was appropriate that the statue should be placed where it was in close proximity to the statue which he unveiled three years ago—that of Robert Raikes—that good man who founded the Sunday Schools. That day it had been his happiness to hear at a meeting of the Bible Society that it was proposed to issue a copy of the New Testament which would be sold for a penny. And this would not be illegible; for it was determined that the printing should be clear and distinct, and the book as durable as possible.

At the close of his address, Lord Shaftesbury unveiled the statue, which represents Tyndale in his doctor's robes, as seen in the portrait at Magdalen College, Oxford. His right hand lies on an open New Testament, which rests on a printing-press, copied from a contemporary one in the Musée Plantin, Antwerp. His left hand grasps his cloak and holds a manuscript, while he is saying, "If God spare my life, ere many years I will cause a boy that driveth the plough shall know more of the Scripture than thou doest." Upon the press are some printed sheets, to indicate that he did that part of the work himself. The likeness is said to be according to the best procurable authorities.

The benediction having been pronounced by the Rev. Canon Fremantle, the company separated.

Editor.

DCCCCLXXIX.—A Strange Apparition.—A recently deceased surgeon of Cheltenham left behind him a large number of odds and ends in the shape of accumulated maps and plans of battles, for which his relict could find no market. In despair of meeting with a purchaser, some of them were sent to the writer, one being a map of the battle of Malplaquet, fought on Sept. 11, 1709, by the great Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene against the French Marshals Villars and Bouflers. Probably this engraving, my copy of which is yellow with age, was intended for Rollin's *History of England*, published at the Hague in 1711. To military men the positions of the lines of the Allies on the south of Malplaquet—the arrangement of the foot, the horse, and the artillery—might be absorbing, but to myself the map revived a half-forgotten ghost story, which is worth retelling.

Sir Thomas P. (the ancestor of a resident Cheltenham family) was a gallant general in the army of Queen Anne, and fought in the Marlborough campaigns of A.D. 1707-8-9, and more particularly distinguished himself in the assault and capture of Heynan. After that feat of arms Sir Thomas P. returned home to rest, and to

recruit his health, at his ancestral seat at Newcastle, Tipperary, (and here the ghost comes in). On the very night of his return home, and having retired to rest, he observed a dim figure, which he readily recognised as that of a deceased retainer, named James Cranwell. "It is well," said J.C., "to be prepared for death. Sir Thomas, you will die upon this day year." The apparition then vanished, but so vividly did the scene impress itself on the general's mind that he made a memorandum of the occurrence in his tablets, and straightway troubled himself no more about the matter. The battle of Malplaquet was fought on the 11th of September. During the previous night Brigadier-General P. remembered the mysterious warning of his faithful retainer, and while others slept in their tents he prepared himself as a devout Christian and gallant soldier for the coming battle. When the morning broke, he mounted his favourite charger, and calmly rode off as one who bade adieu to all that was dear to him. In that day's victory blood flowed in torrents, and in the list of the slain was Brig.-Gen. P. The story is told at full length in the *Court Album* for 1852, in which is the portrait of one of his descendants who was as famous for her beauty as he had been for bravery.

Cheltenham. W. B. STRUGNELL.

DCCCCLXXX.—"DEWDROP INN," CHELTENHAM.—A correspondent has written in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. ix. 197):—"Some years ago there was—I daresay it is there still—a public-house at Cheltenham called the 'Dewdrop Inn.' The name is a play upon the words 'Do drop in.'" Is it so? G. A. W.

DCCCCLXXXI.—"A GLOSTER MAN" AND HIS BRIEF.—The following entry in an old account of the churchwardens of Hartland, Devon, is, I think, somewhat quaint and curious:—

1617-18. "Paid a Gloster man who had his house burnt, he having a briefe to gather the countrey...xviij^{d}." C. T. D.

DCCCCLXXXII.—THE STIFF FAMILY.—This surname appears in Wiltshire as early as the thirteenth century, for we find from the Hundred rolls that John Stife and Robert Stife were jurors for the hundred of Blacgrove, in that county, about 1272. No such early instance of the name has been traced in Gloucestershire; but it is clear that the Stiffs were settled as yeomen at Hawkesbury before the middle of the sixteenth century, and if at any time the early manor rolls of the parish should be forthcoming, it is probable that the genealogy of the family might be carried still farther back. At present the pedigree here given depends chiefly in its earlier part, as is so commonly the case with families of the yeoman class, upon wills and parish registers. No help has been obtained from the probate registry at Worcester, in which diocese Gloucestershire was until 1540, for the series of ancient wills preserved there

appears to be very imperfect, and contains comparatively few belonging to this county. The earliest Stiff wills at Gloucester are those of Robert Styfe, 1544; Wyll'm Styffe, 1554; and that of the latter's wife, Agnes Styffe, dated 1556. The first-named will being the earliest, we give it at length:—

"In the name of god amen the xxix day of may in the yeare of our lorde god m. fyve hunderd xliiij I Robert Styfe of the p'yshe of hawkesbury & within the Dioc' of Gloucest. very syke in bodye notwythstandynge thanks be to god p'fect rem'brans do make my laste wylle in mān' & form folowynge Fyrste I bequeath my soule to almighty god my bodye to be bu[ried] in the p'yshe churche of Hauksbury Item I bequeth to my wyfe ij sterys on red the oth[er] yalowe Item I give to my sayde wyfe ij kyne & ij heyfers & one boloke of iiij yere old Item . . . . I geve to my sayde w... the on halfe of my detts that be owynge to me Item I geve to my wyfe all my brass....wyth all my bedyngs coffers lying stuffe & all things to the beds aperteyning & belongyng..... the reste of my goods not geven nor bequethyde I geve to Elinor my wyfe who I do ordeyne & ..... my sole executryxe to dyspos the' as she shall think necessary to the laud of god & welthe of my soule & Arthur Crewe to be overseer thes beryng wytness Antony Downe —— Styffe Thom̄ [Few?] Edmund Donne wyth oth^{r} the day & yeare above w'tyn."

The will of William Styffe, dated 13 Oct., 1554, is sufficiently interesting to lead us to give an abstract, although we have no means of ascertaining the relation in which he or Robert Styfe stood to Edmonde Stiffe, the ancestor of all those Gloucestershire Stiffs whose pedigree has been traced back to the sixteenth century. The reader will not fail to notice the homely way in which the testator mentions each of his cows by name. Fillpail, and Jet, and Youth would scarcely have their names handed down in a yeoman's will of the nineteenth century. The abstract is as follows:—

"To be buried in Hawkesbury church To Johane my daughter ij kyne one called musse the other called yeuth To same Johane one yong bullocke colleryde of ij yeare old To Annes my daughter ij kyne colered red on called fylpayle the other called jet and one younge tayley heyfer My wife during her life to have all my stuffe of household: after her death the same to be divided between my daughters Johan & Annes Residuary legatee & whole & sole executrix wife Annes to dispose of them to the wealth of my soul Witnesses—Anthony Downes Arthur Wymbolde and Edmund Douns."

Annes Styffe, the widow of William, died about 1556; for her will at Gloucester, as that of "Agnes Styffe of the p'ishe of Hawkesbury wedowe," is dated 25 April, 1556. From it we learn that her daughter Agnes had been married to Thomas Wymbold, who, with their children, is named therein.

No further particulars of the name have been met with until we find, towards the close of the century, two brothers, Edmonde and Richard Stiffe, whose parentage and relationship to William and Robert of half a century before are at present unknown. Richard Stiffe, described in his will as "of Milbourne S^{t} Powles in the parish of Malmesburie yeoman," was evidently a bachelor, and the very numerous bequests to his kinsfolk indicate that he was a well-to-do man. This document, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1614 (66 Lawe), has supplied much information, which has been utilized in compiling the following pedigree. His brother, Edmonde Stiffe, was ancestor of several distinct lines of the name, some of which still exist. On the present occasion we shall confine our attention to the line which we may call the Dursley branch, from the circumstance that during their most prosperous days they were chiefly resident in that town. Accordingly we begin with—

I.—Edmonde Stiffe, of Kilcot, in the parish of Hawkesbury, a long straggling hamlet prettily situated in a combe, or valley, about a mile north of Hawkesbury Upton. His will, dated 28 June, 1593, and signed with his mark, was proved in the P.C.C., 7 July, 1593. It is attested by Thomas Hooker, vicar of Hauxbury, and Richard Stiffe, the overseers being Richard Stiffe, his brother, and Raphe Fizar.* There are numerous bequests to his children and grandchildren. His wife Margery was his executrix; and her will was proved 6 May, 1601, her residuary legatee and executor being her son Anthonie, and the overseers her brother Richard Stiffe and son Richard Stiffe. The will names many of her descendants; but although it is a most interesting catalogue of the household goods of a prosperous yeoman family at that date, it is too long to be given here. Their children were,

1. Richard, of Ingleston, in the parish of Hawkesbury, who was bur. at Hawkesbury, 20 June, 1620, having m. Catherine (? Hathway). Her will was proved at Gloucester, 25 Feb., 1625-6. He was ancestor of the Stiffs of Hawkesbury, some of whom seem to have continued there, but in a humble position, as late as 1820.
2. Joan, m. to William Higges, of Kingswood.
3. Ellen, m. to Robert Wyllys, of Wotton-under-Edge.
4. John, of whom below (II.).
5. Isabel, unmarried in 1614, executrix of the will of her uncle, Richard Stiffe, of Milbourne, who referred to her as "my well beloved in Christ Isabelle Stiffe that now dwelleth with me in the house." Possibly the same as Elizabeth mentioned in her father's will.

* There were many of the family of Vizard, as the name is now usually spelt, resident in Hawkesbury and its neighbourhood in the sixteenth century. Edmonde Stiffe also mentions an Arthur Fizar, of Alverton, who owed him twenty shillings; and it is worth observing that Arthur Vizar, bailiff of Dursley in 1612, was ancestor of the present family of Vizard, of Ferney Hill, in that town. It will be remembered that Shakespeare, in his *Henry IV.*, refers to William Visor, of Woncot, a place which has been identified with Woodmancot, the suburb of Dursley. In later days one of the family was executor of the will of Jacob Stiff, who died in 1769.

6. Anthonie, of Kilcot, bur. at Hawkesbury, 16 Nov., 1607, ancestor of the Stiffs of Cam and Uley, and probably of those of North Nibley.
7. Robert, of Oldbury [-on-the-Hill], yeoman; will proved in the P.C.C., 25 June, 1598 (47 Lewyn). To be buried in the churchyard of Oldbury. Executrix, Margaret my wife. He had two children,
    i. Edmonde.
    ii. Elizabeth.

II.—John Stiffe, or Styff, of Wotton-under-Edge, m. there, 17 Aug., 1579, Elizabeth Seburne.* His will is dated 27 Aug., 1604, and was proved at Gloucester, 29 Aug., 1605. He mentions his daughter Jone, and makes his wife Elizabeth sole executrix and residuary legatee. The inventory was appraised at £23 15s. 5d. Their children were,

1. Thomas, bapt. 21 April, 1580; bur. 14 June, 1581.
2. Elizabeth, bapt. 17 Dec., 1581. Perhaps the Elizabeth Styff, m. at Wotton, 27 May, 1605, to Henry Phelps. Elizabeth Felpes was goddaughter of Catherine Stiffe in 1624. The Wotton registers also record the marriages of two others of this name; viz., Elizabeth Styffe, m. 14 June, 1613,† to Giles Wesby; and Elizabeth Styffe, m. 24 June, 1615, to Thomas Bliston.
3. Edward, bapt. 4 May, 1583, dead in 1614. Perhaps referred to in an incomplete entry dated 3 Feb., 1610.
4. Joane, or Jane, perhaps bur. 14 March, 1623-4.
5. Katherine, living in 1614.
6. Edmond, } dead in 1614.
7. Agnes, }
8. Edith, m. at Wotton, 4 June, 1610, to John Hopkins.
9. Thomas, of whom below (III.).

III. Thomas Styffe, of Wotton-under-Edge, b. before 1599. An incomplete entry of burial, dated 7 June, 1659, may refer to him. He m. 5 May, 1618, Mary Parsons; perhaps the Mary Stiffe, widow, bur. 21 Jan., 1676. Their children were,

1. Margaret (?), bapt. 14 Jan., bur. 23 Aug., 1621.
2. Daniel, bapt. 8 Jan., 1627. Mary, his wife, was bur. 28 Oct., 1672. They had issue,
    i. Mary, } twins, bapt. 26 Feb., 1649.
    ii. Martha, }
    iii. Joane, bapt. 16 July, 1652; bur. 26 April, 1659.
    iv. Thomas, b. 28 Nov., 1653.
    v. Daniel, bapt. 23 Jan., 1655-6.

* This family was commonly known as Seburne *alias* Plomer, and many of their wills are to be found at Worcester and Gloucester, from the early part of the sixteenth century.

† It should be noted that all dates of baptisms, etc., unless otherwise stated, are taken from the Wotton-under-Edge registers.

3. Jonathan, bapt. 2 Nov., 1628. Will dated 10 March, 1698; goods appraised at £57 17s. by Abraham Stiffe, William Fowler, and Samuel Herry. His children were,
   i. Deborah, bapt. 10 Dec., 1661.
   ii. Mary, bapt. 27 April, 1664; named in her father's will, 1698.
4. Thomas, bapt. 30 Nov., 1630. Mary, wife of Thomas Stiffe, was bur. 17 July, 1664. They had two children,
   i. Joan, bapt. 1657,
   ii. Thomas, bapt. 18 March, 1661.
5. John, bapt. 24 March, 1632-3. Evidently the John Stiff, of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, corn chandler, whose will was proved in the P.C.C., 3 June, 1691. Names his wife Mary; his sisters Jane Oliver and Sarah Coward; his brothers Abraham and Jonathan; and Jane Sheppard and Mary Cawdron. He had a daughter,
   Mary, bapt. at Wotton, 17 Oct., 1665, as dau. of John Stiffe, a Londoner.
6. Joane, bapt. 31 March, 1635. Query m. to —— Oliver.
7. Samuel, bapt. 27 Dec., 1636; bur. 26 May, 1639.
8. Abraham, of whom below (IV.).
9. Elizabeth, bapt. 3 March, 1638-9.

IV.—Abraham Stiffe, bapt. 1 Jan., 1637-8; became a cardmaker at Dursley. After the fall of Dursley church steeple in 1699, his name appears as one of the signatories to the petition for a brief to raise money for rebuilding it. He seems to have been the last who used a final *e* to the name; a fashion which was revived by some members of the Bristol family in the present century. His will was proved 5 Jan., 1716. He m. 1st, at Wotton-under-Edge, 19 May, 1662, Anne Saunders, who was bur. 5 Oct., 1677; 2ndly, by licence dated 20 June, 1678, Edith Smyth, of Dursley, widow; and 3rdly, Mary ————, named in his will. His children were,

1. John, bapt. 29 March, 1663.
2. Thomas, bapt. 13 Oct., 1664. Bigland, under *Dursley*, mentions Abraham, son of Thomas and Esther Stiff, d. 10 Sept., 1738.
3. Anne, bapt. 20 May, 1667.
4. Mary, bapt. 17 Jan., 1668; m. to —— Pinkett.
5. Samuel, bapt. 11 March, 1670.
6. Abraham, bapt. 10 Feb., 1672.
7. Isaac, bapt. 20 March, 1674.
8. Jacob, of whom below (V.).
9. Sarah, bapt. 20 Sept., 1677; m. to ——— Webb. Perhaps m. 2ndly, to ——— Goulding.
10. Jane.

V.—Jacob Stiff, of Dursley, cardmaker, b. in 1679; d. 18 Nov., 1735, aged 56; an altar tomb in Dursley churchyard existing in Bigland's time, but since destroyed. Will dated 4 Nov., 1728, and

proved at Gloucester. He m., by licence dated 6 Oct., 1702, Elizabeth Webb, of Rodborough, she being aged about 20. His children were,

1. Jacob (? the eldest), of whom below (VI.).
2. Richard,
3. Edward, } living in 1728.
4. William,
5. Thomas, (?) b. after 1728.
6. Ann, d. 24 May, 1735, aged 17.
7. Jane, m. to ——— Stare, and had a son, Jacob Stiff Stare.

VI.—Jacob Stiff, of Dursley, cardmaker, b. about 1713, and said to have built and resided at Eagle House, in the market-place of that town. The initials of himself and wife, with date 1751, are still to be seen there, as well as on the adjoining house. Was bailiff of Dursley, 1740. By will dated 21 Nov., 1759, gave £30 for the benefit of Dursley, the interest of which is now distributed in the form of a dole of bread. He d. 16 Dec., 1769, aged 56, and was bur. in Dursley Church. Upon his monument in Tanner's chapel was a shield bearing—Per chevron embattled sable and or, in chief two estoiles of the last, in base two tilting spears saltirewise gules. This was destroyed during the late restoration, but was subsequently replaced, although unfortunately it now appears as "per chevron raguly" instead of "embattled." These arms form an effective composition; but it is difficult to account for their origin, as they are not registered at the College of Arms, and no earlier example of their use has been found elsewhere. He m. 1st, Elizabeth ——, who d. 25 Feb., 1760, in her 45th year; and 2ndly, at Stroud, 23 Nov., 1765, Mary Clutterbuck, of Stroud, when he gave a bond, to secure an annuity for her, to Samuel Clutterbuck, of Howcombe, Minchinhampton, clothier (probably her father), and Fream Arundel, of Stroud, clothier. She probably died about 1790, for some "unclaimed dividends" accrued due to Mary Stiff, dec., of Thrupp, near Stroud, widow, in 1791. He left three daughters, coheiresses,

1. Betty, of whom below (VII.).
2. Abigail, m. to Thomas Tanner, of Kingswood, Wilts, clothier.
3. Sarah, m. to Walter Room, of Melksham, Wilts, clothier, and had at least two children, Jacob and Elizabeth.

VII.—Betty, eldest daughter and coheiress of Jacob Stiff, m. about Nov., 1762, to Claver Morris Burland,* of Wotton-under-Edge. Presumably he graduated as Morris Burland at Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 20 April, 1752, M.A. 12 March, 1755, and B.M. 28 Nov., 1758, but did not proceed to the doctor's degree, although,

* He belonged to an old Dorsetshire family long settled at Steyning, in that county. His father was John Burland, who m. in 1718, Elizabeth, dau. of Claver Morris, of Wells, who graduated at New Inn Hall, Oxford, B.A. 1679, and D.M. 1691. His eldest brother, Sir John Burland, was a distinguished lawyer of the last century, who became a baron of the Exchequer. In 1773 he was created D.C.L. by the University of Oxford, and dying in 1776, was buried in Westminster Abbey. Another brother was William Burland, a fellow of New College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1761. A detailed pedigree of the family is given in Hutchins' *Dorsetshire*.

like many other bachelors of medicine, he was generally known by that title. She d. 17 May, 1778, aged 42, and he 13 Jan., 1801, aged 70, and both were buried at Wotton-under-Edge, where there is an inscription to their memory. Their children were,

1. Morris Burland, d. young. Hutchins' *Dorsetshire* mentions a son named John.
2. Mary Anne, of whom below (VIII.).
3. Betty, m. to Walter Honywood Yate, Esq., of Bromsberrow Place, grandson of Robert Dobyns Yate, Esq., of Evesbatch, Herefordshire, high sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1765, who, in 1760, assumed by Act of Parliament the surname of Yate on succeeding as heir-general to the property of his great-uncle, Robert Yate, Esq., of Bromsberrow Place. They d. without leaving issue.

VIII.—Mary Ann Burland, m. to James Lloyd Harris, Esq., of Uley, afterwards of Cheltenham, who d. before 1835. Their eldest surviving son was

John Burland Harris, Esq., of New Court, Newent, J.P. for Gloucestershire, who assumed in 1835, by royal license (therein described as of Wotton-under-Edge), the additional surname of Burland, thus becoming John Burland Harris-Burland. This was in compliance with the will, dated 28 Aug., 1804, of his kinsman, John Berkeley Burland, Esq., of Stock Gaylard, Dorsetshire, son of Sir John Burland, who bequeathed to him the bulk of the Burland estates. Mr. Harris-Burland also obtained a grant, dated 3 July, 1835, of the arms of Burland, which are thus blazoned: Argent, five ermine spots in saltire sable, a chief embattled per pale gules and azure, thereon three roses of the field; with crest: Out of a wreath of laurel proper a gryphons' head argent, gorged with a collar gules, charged with three cinquefoils or. He was b. at North Nibley about 1804, and d. in 1872, having married Helen, only daughter of Major William Moore Adey, J.P., of Wotton-under-Edge. Their eldest son,

The Rev. Morris Burland Harris-Burland, of Trinity College, Oxford, B.A. 1857, M.A. 1860, patron and rector of Stanton, near Winchcombe, is the present representative of this branch of the Stiffs, and also of the families of Harris and Burland.

There are several others of the name connected with Dursley, whose exact position in the pedigree has yet to be determined, though it is probable that they are descended from one or other of the brothers of Jacob Stiff, of Eagle House. Richard Stiff, of Blakeney, who was born at Dursley, was, it is said, his nephew. Though he was in humble circumstances, he became well known for his zeal as a local preacher in the Forest of Dean. He died 5 Dec. 1815, aged 71, and was buried at Dursley. An obituary sermon, entitled *The Good Man serving his Generation: a Sermon*

on the Death of Mr. R. Stiff, by John Horlick, was published at Ross shortly afterwards; and some particulars of his life are noted in Stratford's *Good and Great Men of Gloucestershire* (1867), pp. 410-11. His son, John Stiff, of Cam, died 30 Dec., 1860, aged 92, and his grandson, John Stiff, also a nonagenarian, is now living at Lower Cam.

There is another family of the name, which we may call the Bristol family, since they are descended from a John Stiff of that city, whose ancestry has not yet been traced. He had seven children, who left many descendants. Amongst his sons was William Stiffe, Esq., of Lodway, St. George's, Somerset, afterwards of Swansea, who m. in Oct., 1827, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Everitt, of Chelsea, high sheriff of Bedfordshire in 1800, who d. in Jan., 1823, aged 64. He d. at Naples, 24 Feb., 1860, and left three sons and two daughters. His sons are,

1. Francis William Everitt Stiffe, of Lincoln's Inn, Q.C., having been called to the bar 6 June, 1855, who, in compliance with a deed of appointment dated 24 Dec., 1856, assumed the surname of Everitt in lieu of Stiffe, by royal license dated 21 Aug., 1860. He obtained, 23 Feb., 1861, a grant of the following arms for Everitt, and now quarters with them the arms of Stiffe, as granted to his brother: Per chevron argent and gules two chevronels between three escarbuncles counterchanged; with crest: A gryphon segreant argent winged vair argent and gules, supporting a tilting spear erect proper; and motto: In eternum manet.
2. Arthur William Stiffe, formerly a lieutenant in the Indian Navy, who obtained 17 Feb., 1861, for himself and the other descendants of his late father, William Stiffe, a grant of the following coat, which, it will be observed, is very similar to the arms of Stiff in Dursley Church: Per chevron raguly azure and or, in chief two estoiles of the last, and in base as many spears in saltire banded together by a ribband gules; with crest: A demi-eagle rising or winged semée of estoiles azure, in the beak a billet also azure; and motto: Recte et Firme.
3. The Rev. Charles Everitt Stiffe, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, who graduated B.A. in 1872, and shortly after discontinued the use of his patronymic. He is now rector of All Saints', Colchester, to which he was presented by his college in 1880.

The name "Jacob Stiff" is a distinctive one, and at once attracts notice. It is therefore worth while observing that in Virginia, U.S.A., which was largely populated with emigrants from the West of England, there are at present many persons of the name of Stiff. The records of that State show that a Jacob Stiff had a grant of land, amounting to 341 acres, in Christ Church Parish, Middlesex County, 25 Feb., 1720. Unfortunately the civil war seriously affected Virginia, and at the fall of Richmond the

greater portion of the early colonial records were destroyed, so that there is little chance of completing any detailed family history of the early American settlers of the name. One of the Virginian Stiffs, Col. Edward Stiff, published in 1840 an extremely interesting work, entitled *The Texan Emigrant*, in which the history of Texas and its condition at that time are very pleasantly narrated.

W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L.

DCCCCLXXXIII.—The Population of Bristol in 1752.—A paper on the population of the city at this date was presented to the Royal Society by John Browning, Esq., who formed his calculation upon two principles.

First, from the number of burials over a space of ten years, which gave an average of 1,731 burials in each year. He then calculated that a twenty-fifth of the population died yearly, and thus showed the number of inhabitants to be 43,275.

Secondly, he gave a list of the houses rated in each parish, Michaelmas, 1751, as follows:—

All Saints'	42	St. Mary's Redcliffe	420
St. Michael's	375	St. Thomas'	209
St. Werburgh's	43	Temple	211
St. James'	1,010	St. Nicholas'	411
St. Mary's-le-port	106	St. Ewin's	25
St. Peter's	181	St. John the Baptist's	144
St. Philip's and St. Jacob's	363	St. Leonard's	54
St. Stephen's	375	St. Augustine's	410
Christ Church	160	The Castle Precincts Ward	240

He then allowed for houses not rated, untenanted, &c., 1,216; and for houses in the "out parishes" 1,200. Having thus made the total of houses to be 7,282, and allowing six persons to each house, he showed the number of inhabitants to be 43,692.

Bristoliensis.

DCCCCLXXXIV.—Relics of Municipal State in Gloucester.—The following letter is reprinted, for more easy reference, from the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, May 10, 1884:—

A few days ago a friend sent me a catalogue of a sale which was to take place at Christie and Manson's, in London, on Thursday last, and called my attention to one of the lots, consisting of three enamelled silver plaques, bearing the arms of the city of Gloucester and of Sir Thomas Bell, formerly mayor and member of parliament for the city. I thereupon commissioned him, as one who understood such matters, to purchase them for me, and he did so; and as a brief notice of these ancient relics of municipal state may interest some of your readers (especially now that the custody of the sheriff's maces is, as I understand, matter of controversy), I send you the brief description of them, which is printed on the cardboard inclosing them, and which is evidently from the pen of

that learned herald and antiquary, the late Mr. J. D. T. Niblett. I should premise that the plaques are beautiful, mounted and secured by thick glass, and bound by red leather, and that on the back is written, "Abraham Booth, Belle Vue House, Gloucester." It appears from a notice in the Gloucester papers of August 26, 1876, that they were exhibited at the museum formed for the first meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society at the Shirehall, Gloucester, but they are only described as "three plaques, silver mounted, purchased at the late Mr. Howitt's sale." Mr. Howitt was an old citizen, now remembered, I fear, by very few of us. In the sale last week they were described simply as "the property of a lady."—JOHN J. POWELL, Temple, May 6, 1884.

Mr. Niblett's description is as follows:—

"Three plaques of silver enamelled, connected with the city of Gloucester.

"No. 1. Diameter, 18 lines. The Arms of Sir Thomas Bell, Knight, Argent, on a chevron, between 3 hawk's bills 2 bars gemels of the first, on a chief of the 2nd a hawk's lure and 2 martlets of the field. Above the shield the date 1563. Outside in a circle, '† Thomas † Bell † Miles † Dedit † Civitati † Gloc.'

"N.B. This and the ground outside the shield is parcel-gilt. Sir Thomas was a rich, successful merchant of this city, of which he was thrice Mayor, and thrice for the same Member of Parliament. He was buried in St. Mary de Crypt Church, A.D. 1566, at the ripe age of 80.

"No. 2. Diameter, 13 lines. Arms of the city of Gloucester as granted by Christopher Barker in 1538.

"No. 3. Diameter, 22 lines. Gules on a chevron, argent, 3 escallops sable, between as many roses of the second, all within a bordure engrailed ermine, impaling the arms of Gloucester as above. These correspond exactly with those on an Elizabethan monument in Haresfield Church, barring the bordure.

"N.B. These two plaques (No. 2 and No. 3) are coeval, the thickness of the silver is the same, and the centre point is distinct.

"These plaques were probably parts of maces broken up during some civil disturbance. Being portable portions, they were rescued from the melting-pot, as good luck would have it; and they are now again prevented from leaving the city by a citizen who has lent them to this Museum. "J. D. T. N., 1876."

In a letter dated May 2, Mr. Jeffs, of Gloucester, had written:—"Yesterday Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, of London, offered for sale 'Three circular silver plaques, enamelled with the arms of Sir Thomas Bell, and with the arms of the city of Gloucester, probably part of maces of the 16th century.' I telegraphed offering a bid of five pounds for them. These plaques were represented to me as larger than five shilling pieces. This morning I had the following communication:—'The plaques sold

for thirteen guineas, and were bought by a Mr. Powell.' Let me hope Mr. John J. Powell, Q.C., is the fortunate purchaser, and that he may add a page to the history of Gloucester over the city maces, which Atkyns, Rudder, and Fosbroke have failed to do. Sir Thomas Bell, formerly mayor of Gloucester, died in the year 1566, and was buried in St. Mary de Crypt Church, where will be found an interesting monument to his memory." GLOCESTRIENSIS.

DCCCCLXXXV.—EPITAPH ON JOHN TAYLOR, "THE WATER POET."—Mr. William Andrews, of Hull, has lately published a 12mo volume, entitled *Curious Epitaphs*, "collected from the Graveyards of Great Britain and Ireland;" and with reference to Taylor he has written, p. 57 :—"From the *Sportive Wit: The Muses' Merriment*, issued in 1656, we extract the following lines on John Taylor, 'the Water Poet,' who was a native of Gloucester, and died in Phœnix Alley, London [in 1654], in the 75th year of his age. You may find him, if the worms have not devoured him, in Covent Garden Churchyard :—

"'Here lies John Taylor, without rime or reason,
For death struck his muse in so cold a season,
That Jack lost the use of his scullers to row:
The chill pate rascal would not let his boat go.
Alas, poor Jack Taylor! this 'tis to drink ale
With nutmegs and ginger, with a taste though stale.
It drencht thee in rimes. Hadst thou been of the pack
With Draiton and Johnson to quaff off thy sack,
They'd infus'd thee a genius should ne'er expire,
And have thaw'd thy muse with elemental fire.
Yet still, for the honour of thy sprightly wit,
Since some of thy fancies so handsomely hit,
The nymphs of the rivers for thy relation
Sirnamed thee the *water-poet* of the nation.
Who can write more of thee let him do't for me.
A —— take all rimers, Jack Taylor, but thee.
Weep not, reader, if thou canst chuse,
Over the stone of so merry a muse.'"

Mr. Andrews states in his preface that "an attempt is herein made to furnish a book, not compiled from previously published works, but a collection of curious inscriptions *copied from grave-stones.*" What, then, are we to think of the foregoing lines? Have they been taken direct from the graveyard? or copied from a published work? He has himself furnished the reply. But further, are they, or were they ever, to be seen over, or near to, John Taylor's grave? If not, why have they been admitted into such a collection as the one above named? The heading, too, of the next epitaph but one is, I think, rather curious under the limitation mentioned: "We extract, *from a collection of epitaphs*, the following on a publican." It is not easy to reconcile this, for example, with the statement in the preface.

I take the opportunity of noting that Taylor's writings have been published under the title of *All the Workes of John Taylor, the Water-Poet*, "beeing sixty and three in Number, collected into one volume by the Author, with sundry new Additions, corrected, revised, and newly imprinted," London, 1630, folio. These pieces, which, as Chalmers has remarked, are not destitute of natural humour, abound with low, jingling wit, which pleased and prevailed in the reign of James I., and which too often bordered upon bombast and nonsense. Taylor was countenanced by a few persons of rank and ingenuity; while he was the darling and admiration of numbers of the rabble. He was himself the father of some cant words, and he has adopted others which were only in the mouths of the lowest vulgar. From the date of the volume it is evident that it does not contain those "pasquils" and satires which Wood says he wrote at Oxford, and which perhaps it might have been unsafe for him to avow, or to republish. Five articles, however, the titles of which may be seen in the *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica*, were published between 1637 and 1641, one of them being the *Life of Thomas Parr*, printed in 1635, when Parr is said to have been living at the age of one hundred and fifty-two years. For proposals for a club to reprint Taylor's works, see *Notes and Queries*, 2nd S. iv. 196, 289, 327.

J. G.

DCCCCLXXXVI.—"Frying-pan Fair," Frampton-on-Severn.—Rudder, p. 453, writing in 1779, says:—"Here [Frampton] is a fair kept on the 3d of February, called Frying-pan fair." Is this fair still kept up? and whence the name?

G. A. W.

DCCCCLXXXVII.—Clifford Family.—I am very desirous of obtaining information respecting a younger branch of the historic house of Clifford, believed to emanate from that of Frampton-on-Severn. This branch held three adjoining manors within the lordship of Bergavenny, county of Monmouth. One of these manors (Clytha) is traceable from the time of Henry Clifford (circa 1270), with one female descent, to a family of the name of Davis, of Clytha, whose eventual heiress, Mary, conveyed it to her husband, Thomas Berkeley, of Spetchley, some time in the last century. Any information touching this branch of the Cliffords, descendants of Henry, or throwing light upon the history of the other two manors of Llanvihangel (St. Michael's) juxta Usk and Llangattock Coedmorgan, will be thankfully received. St. Michael's was held in 1397 "per heredes Henrici Clifford." I have no other object in these enquiries than the satisfaction of an antiquarian research begun some years ago in conjunction with my late friend, Mr. Thomas Wakeman, of the Graig, near Monmouth.

Ch. H. Williams.

4, Beaconsfield Road, Clifton.

DCCCCLXXXVIII.—The Lodge, Tewkesbury.—(Reply to No. DCCCCXXI.) Your correspondent from Boston, U.S.A., has asked, "Where exactly was 'The Lodge'?" In Cooke's *Description of the County of Gloucester*, London, (circ. 1803), p. 77, there is this information respecting it:—"The Lodge, in this [Southwick] hamlet, the seat of Col. Wall, is charmingly situated on a lofty eminence, rising by a gentle aclivity, on the banks of the Severn, and about a mile south-west of the town. The views from this spot are very picturesque; the eye commanding a spacious tract of land, enriched by a diversity of very beautiful scenery. This situation formerly constituted Tewkesbury Park, as it appears from Leland, in the extract given above respecting Deerhurst." The foregoing extract may answer the purpose.

M. C. B.

DCCCCLXXXIX.—"The Cunnegar," a Field-Name.—(Reply to No. DCCCCXXXIX.) I think the field-name "Cunnegar" should be "Conygre," usually pronounced corruptly either "Connyger" or "Connigry," a warren for conies, a cony-burrow. This would probably answer the description of the ground at Tresham. I know a splendid piece of pasture at Melksham, called the Cunnegar; a district of the town of Trowbridge is so named; and there is the Conygre Colliery near Timsbury. "The Innegar" and "The Shallums" I cannot explain. Shallum, the lover of Hilpa, was lord of a manor consisting of rocks and mountains, called Tirzah: see Addison's *Spectator*, vol. viii., nos. 584, 585.

Henry G. Butterworth.

DCCCCXC.—Historical Chairs.—(Reply to No. DCCCCXL.) I have a chair to which some interest attaches; and I give the facts as I heard them from my father. During the Bristol riots in the year 1831 Bishop Gray's furniture was roughly handled by the mob, and some portions were taken to an open space near the Cathedral for the purpose of making a bonfire. Dr. Edward Hodges succeeded in saving one of a set of arm-chairs, which he subsequently received as a present from the owner in acknowledgment of the valuable services he rendered on that occasion. By him it was given to my father, about 1840, before he left Bristol for New York. There is a story that this chair was one of a dining-room set which had been made for, or used by, King Charles II. on the occasion of a visit to Bristol. It is a richly carved English-made chair, with arms and tall sloping back, seat and back of crossed canework, and four crowns carved on the back, and one on the front-rail below the seat. Though it would seem to be of dark oak, it is of some softer wood; it is a handsome chair of its kind, and has been coveted by many collectors. Perhaps Mr. Strutt may have some knowledge of these episcopal chairs, if any more of them exist; but I have been told that this was the only one rescued from the flames. I

have handed over to him my information concerning a large number of old chairs, as he is about to bring out a volume on the subject.

Upton Bishop Vicarage, Ross. FRANCIS T. HAVERGAL, M.A.

DCCCCXCI.—SMYTH'S MSS.: "BOOK OF ARRAY, 1608."—When I was on a visit to Mr. Reginald Cholmondeley at Condover Hall, near Shrewsbury, in the early part of 1882, I found several volumes of the MSS. of John Smyth, the Berkeley antiquary, from whom Mr. Cholmondeley is descended, and whose lineal representative he is. Among them was a Book of Array taken in 1608 by Henry, Lord Berkeley, then lord lieutenant of the county. The particulars therein given are, I think, of considerable local interest. I have extracted them for several parishes in this district (the Forest of Dean), and now send some for insertion in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*. It is likely I may be again at Condover Hall, when I hope to make further extracts. JOHN MACLEAN.

Bicknor Court, Coleford.

The Names and Surnames of all the able and sufficyent men in body fitt for his Ma^ties^ service in the warres in the Dyvision of the fforest within the County of Glouc^r^ wherin are contayned the hundreds of S^t^ Brevils Westbury Bledsloe Botloe and the Duchy of Lancaster, with their ages personable statures and armours, viewed by the right honorable Henry Lord Barkley lord Lieutenant of the said County by direction from his Ma^tie^ in the month of September 1608. Annoque Sexto Regni Regis Jacobi Anglie &c., wherein observe, viz. That

The figure (1) sheweth the age of that man to be about Twenty
The figure (2) sheweth the age of that man to be about fforty
The figure (3) sheweth the age of that man to be betwene fyfty and threescore
The letter (p) sheweth the man to bee of the tallest stature fitt to make a pykeman
The letter (m) sheweth the man to bee of a middle stature fitt to make a musketyer
The letters (ca) sheweth the man to bee of a lower stature fitt to serve with a calyver
The letters (py) sheweth the man to bee of the meanest stature either fit for a pyoner or of little other use
The letters (tr) sheweth that at the takinge of this viewe hee was then a trayned soldyer
The letters (sub) sheweth that the said man then was a subsedy man.

THE HUNDRED OF ST BREVILLS.

MICHELL DEANE: Whereof S^r^ Robert Woodroffe Knight is lord in right of the Lady Mary his wife.*

* She was the relict of Robert Baynham, who had died in Oct., 1572, and held the manor in dower.

Edward Trotman gent an vtter barrister hath one corslet fur.
John Well 1.ca.
Richard Hill 1.ca.
Richard Probert 1.ca.
Will[m] Turret 2.m.
Thomas Sanders 2.ca.
} servants to the said Edward Trotman
John Porter servant to Charles Bridgman gent 2.ca.
Will[m] Cadle 2.p. tr.
John Sargeant gent 2.ca. hath a corslet fur.
Will[m] Pengry 2.p. tr.
Anthony Calowe gent hath a calyver fur.
Thomas Sparkes 2.ca. tr.
Anthony Bower sonne of John Bower yeoman 2.ca.
Thomas ffluellwine 3.ca.
Thomas Skulke 1.py.
} servants to the said John Bower
John Niccolls Jun[r] gent 2.ca.
Will[m] Gunne gent 2.p. hath one corslet fur.
John Hathway yeoman 1.ca.
John Nelme 1.p.
John Baker 2.m.
Will[m] Cowley 1.ca.
} servants to the said Will[m] Gunne
John Halle 2.p. tr.
Robert Partridge clothier 2.m. tr. findeth the fourth p[te] of a musket
Thomas ffarley 2.ca.
William Trigge 1.ca.
} servants to the said Robert Partridge
Roger Spiser servant to Thomas Sargeant mercer 2.py.
Thomas Wade gent 2.p.
Robert Bridgman gent
Thomas Cardner yeoman 3.ca.
Ambrose Harry his servant 1.py.
John Partridge wever 2.m. findeth the fourth p[te] of a musket
Thomas Kirry 1.ca. servant to John Partridge
Jesper Wilkins servant to Richard Wilkins tanner 1.ca.
John Pengry clothier 2.ca. tr. hath a calyver fur.
Richard Allen shoomaker 2.m. hath a sword and dagger
Robert Sargeant 1.py.
John Lane 1.m.
Will[m] Tyler 1.ca.
} servants to the said Richard Allen
James Sirry couper 2. ca. findeth the iiij[th] p[te] of a musket
Edward Jefferies 2.py.
William Wyrrall 2.ca.
} servants to James Sirrey
Edward Jenninges glover 2.ca. tr. hath a calyver fur.
John Walker nayler tr.
Richard Hipsley 2.py.
Joseph Knowles 1.py.
} servants to the said John Walker
James Mathewes glover 2. ca.
Mathewe Morse tucker tr.

Maurice Powell carpenter 2.m.
Richard Page inkeeper 3.p.
James Morgan his servant
John Lewis baker 3.py.
John Wood brodewever 2.p.
Thomas Hodges clothier 1.m.
Thomas Colledge 2.m. } servants to the said Thomas Hodges
John Powell 1.ca. }
Roger Aguilliam husbandman 3.py.
ffrauncis Aguill'm his sonne 1.py.
Thomas fflatcher tanner 2.m.
John Tynsley brasier 3.ca.
Richard Mathewes laborer
Hugh Lewis laborer 2.ca.
William Raynoldes tucker 2.m.
James Longe shoomaker 1.ca.
Xtopher Hatherley mercer 2.m.
George Mason sonne of Thomas Mason mercer 1.ca.
Humphry Browne servant to Richard Parsons tanner 1.py.
John Mayo husbandman 2.ca.
John Halton brodewever 1.ca.
Edmond Calowe victualer 2.ca.
Arthur Yonge wever 3.py.
Roger Huggyns nayler 3.py.
John Griffyth cutler 2.ca.
Walter Little inkeeper
Will^{m} Little tucker 2.m.
Will^{m} Pullen shoomaker
John Pullen his sonne 1.ca.
Robert Bullocke 1.ca. } servants to the said Will^{m} Pullen
Thomas Licenst }
Thomas Pengry laborer 3.py.
John Cooke al^{s} Peerce Cooke
Thomas Gough smith
James Gough his sonne
George Williams shomaker 3.ca.
John Yonge couper 2.py.
William Trigge carpenter 2.py.
Will^{m} Couper laborer
Hugh Gybbins brodewever 2.p.
John Baker brodewever 1.ca.
Anthony Hitchins brodewever 2.m.
Thomas Watkins laborer 2.ca.
Robert Jones laborer 2.m.
Richard Moreton Jun^{r} wever 1.ca.
Will^{m} Watkins laborer 2.py.
Richard Clarke
John Browne Jun^{r} brodewever 2.py.

Will^{m} Whyte laborer
Will^{m} Bennet mason 2.p.
Will^{m} Goode playsterer 1.p.
Anthony Goode seivger 1.ca.
John Evans seivger 1.py.
John Lewis seivger 1.ca.
James Taylor thatcher
Will^{m} Allen sadler 2.m.
John Watkins laborer
Rise Couper brodewever 1.ca.
John Dawe his servant 1.ca.
John Jessoppe sawyer 2.py.
Henry Jones carpenter 2.py.
John Nelme tanner
Charles Vaughan curryer 2.ca.
John Vaughan his servant 1.ca.
Danyell Groue brodewever 2.ca.
Toby Halle brodewever 1.ca.
Richard Parker brodewever 2.ca.
John Williams laborer 2.py.
Thomas Couper shoomaker 2.ca.
Phillip Davys laborer
Thomas Wild cutler 2.p.
Edward Baddam taylor 2.ca.
Will^{m} Baddam his sonne 1.ca.
Thomas Haynes pettichapman
Thomas Popkin laborer
ffrauncis Davys laborer
James Gorway brodewever
John Meerne shoomaker
Allexander Gray his servant
Charles Crouse wever 1.ca.
Thomas Panter brodewever 1.ca.
John Browne Jun^{r} brodewever
John Baker Jun^{r} brodewever
William Calowe gent 1.p. hath a calyver fur.
Thomas Pelley 2.ca. tr.
Will^{m} Hodges laborer 2.py.

Inhabytants charged with the findinge of Armour not before mentioned. Richard Wilkins tanner vnable in body findeth the fourth p^{te} of a musket.

Abenhall: Wherof Thomas Baynham Esq is Lord.
Richard Hamlinge gent 2.ca.
Thomas Pirke clothier 2.m.
Robert Pirke gent 2.p.
Thomas Herrett servant to Thomas Pirke 1.ca.
James Vaughan yeoman 3.ca. findeth the third p^{te} of a musket
John Lewis his servant 2.m.

William Meke yeoman 3.p.
Will^{m} Davys his servant 2.ca.
Thomas Haynes yeoman findeth the third p^{te} of a musket
Bryan Gravens shoomaker 2.p. findeth the third p^{te} of a musket
Thomas Haynes baker 2.p.
Phillip Tillesly mercer 2.m.
John Tillesley his sonne 1.ca.
Richard White smith 2.p.
Edmond Afford his apprentice 1.p.
John Rudge smith 2.m. tr.
Thomas Addis his apprentice 1.ca.
John Haynes husbandman 2.p. tr.
Thomas Norris husbandman 2.m.
Richard Hyer husbandman 2.py.
John Sheppeard husbandman 2.ca.
Thomas Nelme husbandman 2.p.
Richard Osborne wever 2.m.
John Wingod milner 2.ca.
James Stowell husbandman 2.p.
Will^{m} Vaughan 2.m.
John Vaughan 1.ca.
Thomas Puckemore Sen^{r} 2.p.
Thomas Puckemore Jun^{r} his sonne 1.m.
John Thomas 2.p.
Will^{m} Thomas his sonne 1.m.
Will^{m} ffarley wever 2.m.
John Hopkins his apprentice 1.ca.
Thomas Pacy wever 2.ca.
Thomas Hope husbandman
Thomas Keylocke saylor 2.p.
John Halle tucker 2.p.
Richard Nurse husbandman 2.ca.
Thomas Huse butcher
James Taylor shoomaker 2.ca.
Richard Hall tucker 2.p.
Will^{m} Hatton wever 1.ca.
Richard Vaughan cutler 2.p.
Joell Vinson taylor 2.ca.
Roger Garrolt wever 2.ca.
Thomas Meredith cutler 2.ca.
John Mearne shoomaker 2.m.
Henry Ades glover 2.m.
John Mathewes taylor
John Halle shoomaker 2.ca.
John Chapman butcher 2.ca.
James Chapman his sonne 1.ca.
Leonard Clare smith 2.ca.
Thomas Shawe 1.ca.
fferdynand Haynes 2.m. } servants to the said Leonard Clare

Thomas Sparkes smith tr.
Henry Workman butcher 2.p.
John Workman his sonne
Thomas Pelly 2.ca. tr.
Will^{m} Cadell taylor 2.p. tr.
Henry Cadell his servant 1.p.
Richard Vaughan currier 2.ca.
Thomas Marsh mynor 2.ca.
Edward Halle mercer
James Mericke husbandman 2.p.
Thomas Mathewes taylor 2.ca.
Gyles Mathewes his sonne 1.ca.
Will^{m} Hill husbandman
Will^{m} Sorrell 1.ca.
Thomas Swayne carpenter 3.ca.
Brian Swayne his sonne 2.ca.
John Whoper wever 3.ca.
John Morise carpenter 2.ca.
John Hope toothdrawer 2.ca.
Will^{m} Mynet basket maker 3.ca.
John Smith couper
Walter Williams dish caryer 2.p.
Will^{m} Lloyd tyler 3.ca.
Thomas Dowle lymeburner 2.ca.

RUARDYNE: Whereof Thomas Clear Baynham and Joseph Baynham Esq^{s} are Lords.
Thomas Roberts tanner 3.py.
Abraham Snowe shovel maker 2.py.
Henry Roche butcher
William Guilliam laborer 2.m.
Thomas Ryve yeoman
John Thowe Jun^{r} husbandman 2.py.
Thomas Williams furne keeper
Charles James laborer
Henry Baddam nailer
Robert Richards laborer 2.p.
Richard Penne laborer 2.ca.
Richard Morgan smith 2.p.
Richard Laurence laborer
Thomas Brynd gent 2.p.
Henry Rudge Jun^{r} husbandman 1.py.
Thomas Smart smith 1.m.
Thomas Dawe his servant 2.ca.
John Dufford maltmaker 2.ca.
John Bennet husbandman 2.p.
Richard Yem Jun^{r} glover 1.ca.
William Bond servant to Richard Yem Sen^{r} 2.p.
Edward Adez servant to William Bennet 2.py.

William Eddy nailer 2.m.
John Mentlowe nailer 2.py.
John Yevans labourer 2.p.
Thomas Bud weaver 2.m.
John Dowle labourer 2.py.
James Dowle labourer 1.ca.
Humfry Rudge husbandman 2.p.
James Longe laborer 3.m.
John Baddam glover 2.ca.
Thomas Knowles weaver 2.ca.
Thomas Marten nailer 2.ca.
Hugh Ensame fuller 3.ca.
Walter Phillips butcher 2.p.
John Stirmy sailor 2.m.
William Stirry smith 2.m.
Francis Purle collier 2.py.
Thomas Purnell laborer 2.m.
Nicholas Adez cosier [cobbler] 1.m.
James Rose laborer 2.py.
Richard Poole butcher 2.ca.
George Smith tailor 2.ca.
Henry Morgan basketmaker 1.ca.
Jenkin Addams glover 1.py.
Peter Grey tiler 2.ca.
Thomas Longe husbandman 2.ca.
John Yem labourer 2.m.
Annsell Glewe husbandman 3.py.
Thomas Glewe laborer 3.py.
John Glewe nailer 1.py.
Thomas Carpenter labourer 1.py.
William Ades husbandman 2.py.
Walter Baddem smith 2.ca.
John Baddam labourer 2.ca.
Edmund Price labourer 2.ca.
Anthony Smart labourer 2.m.
Walter Holliday nailer 2.p.
William Taylor husbandman 1.py.
Richard Barnabe lime burner
Thomas Yem son of Simon Yem smith 1.p.
Arthur Wicke ropemaker 2.m.
Ancor. Caldor laborer 2.m.
Thomas Lewis mason 3.py.
Phillis Taylor husbandman 2.ca.
John Morse yeoman 2.p. tr.
William Bennet smith 2.m. tr.
Michaell Morse labourer 2.ca. tr.
Henry Walden lime burner 2.ca. tr.
Thomas Posten 2.p. tr.

Inhabitants charged with the findinge of Armour not before mentioned.

James Yerworth and Richard Yem have between them but one corslet fur.

John Hannis Ellenor Davys widow Richard Frowen and Edith Baddam widow have between them one corslet fur.

John Hopkins and Elizabeth Holliday widow have between them one corslet fur.

William Bennet aforesaid & Henry Rudge Sen^{r} have between them one musket fur.

Ellenor House widow hath one calyver fur.

George Partridge Richard Yem and Thomas Bennet have between them one calyver fur.

DCCCCXCII.—Pouldon and Whitmore Families.—In the church of St. Botolph, Aldgate, London, there is a tablet (without any armorial bearings) inscribed as follows :—

"Near to this Place lie inter'ed y^{e} | bodyes of William, & Iohn, & | Charles, sons of William | Pouldon, of this Parish, Merch^{t}, | by Elizabeth, his Second | wife, eldest daughter of | Richard Whitmore, of | Slaughter, in y^{e} County of | Glocester, Esq^{e}. William | departed this life the 10th of | Ianuary, 1678, & Iohn y^{e} 31 of | May, 1682, and Charles the | 26 of August, 1684. | Memento Mori."

Below there is another tablet, with a coat of arms (now indistinct), and bearing this inscription :—

"And alsoe the body of |Katharine, the daughter of | the above said W^{m} and Eliz^{h} | Pouldon, she departed this | life the 6th of November, 1687."

The following entries relative to the foregoing are in the register of burials :—

Jan. 27, 1677-8. "Elizabeth Puldin, daught^{r} to William Puldin, Highstreet."

June 2, 1682. "John Pouldon, son to M^{r} William Pouldon, Gravelane."

Aug. 26, 1684. "Charles Pouldon, sonn to William, Gravill Lane."

Nov. 7, 1687. "Katharin Pouldon, daught^{r} of M^{r} William Pouldon, Gravel Lane."

Theophilus Pitt.

King's College, London.

According to Rudder (1779), p. 665, there is a flatstone in the north aisle of the church* of Lower Slaughter, with this "inaccurate" inscription :—

* The present church of St. Mary is a small stone building, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, and spire with six bells; rebuilt in 1867 at the sole expense of Charles Shapland Whitmore, Esq., Q.C., J.P. Lower Slaughter is a chapelry annexed to Bourton-on-the-Water and Clapton; and the register dates only from 1814.

"Here lyeth Interred the Body of Richard Whitmore, Esq^{r}, who Departed this Life the 20th Day of August, Anno Dom. 1667, Being then High Sherriff of the County of Gloucester, who left Behinde him Katherine, his Wife, and four Children, Elizabeth [above named], Richard, Katherine, and George.

"Near this Place also Lyeth Interred the Body of the said Katherine, the Wife, who Departed this Life the last Day of November, Anno Dom. 1673.

"Here also Lye Interred the Remains of Lieutenant General William Whitmore, Esq^{r}, who Dyed 22^{d} July, 1771, Aged 57 years."

Rudder also states that Lieut.-General William Whitmore (next brother to Sir Thomas Whitmore, K.C.B.,) was succeeded, in 1771, by his son, "George Whitmore, Esq., the present lord of the hundred and manor of Slaughter, and proprietor of many good estates in the county;" that Mr. Whitmore had a seat here, with handsome coach-houses and stables, newly built; that the house was situated in the midst of the village, which consisted of one street, with a pretty trout river running through the middle of it; and that a pin lying on the gravelly bed of the river might be seen through the transparent stream, which made it very pleasant in summer. Another writer has recently described the family residence in these terms:—"Manor House, the seat of Charles Algernon Witmore, Esq. (lord of the manor and hundred and chief landowner), is a handsome stone mansion, pleasantly situated in the centre of the village."

EDITOR.

DCCCCXCIII.—ALEXANDER HOSEA, OF WICKWAR.—(Reply to No. XXX.) From a MS. book, entitled "Wickwar, in the County of Gloucester, 1844," by the late John Roberts, of Wickwar, M.R.C.S.L., and L.S.A., (which has been kindly communicated by Miss Roberts,) the following extracts have been made:—

Alexander Hosea, the founder of the Free Schools, was a native of Wickwar, and his parents were poor; and when a boy, having the misfortune to let fall a dish of whitepot, which he was carrying from the bakehouse to his master's on a fair-day (the 2nd of July), he immediately absconded, dreading the displeasure of his master, who had warned him not to let him see his face again if he broke the pan.

This statement is corroborated by an affidavit made by William Hallier, in a petition to the Court of Chancery relative to the Schools, in 1734, of which the following is a copy:—

"Affid^{t} of Wm Hallier, Sworn 6th March, 1734. } Saith that he, the said William Hallier, is 76 years of age, [and] was born and bred all his days in Wickwar; that he was known to Alexander Hosea, who came down to Wickwar, and founded the School there, when he (Hosea) was about 70 years old; that he told him he formerly lived at Westend, and ran away from his place when he was about fourteen years old, because he let

fall a Whitepot he was taking from the bakehouse, Fairday, in July; that he settled Crew as master, and no one else, in a house he took in that town; and that Hosea soon after went back to London and died."

It appears that when Hosea absconded, he went to London, where he had relatives, some of whom were weavers; and that from them he learned the trade, which he afterwards followed, thereby realising a large fortune.

Early in the year 1683 he visited his native place, when (as appears by Hallier's affidavit) he was about 70 years of age. He was therefore born probably in 1613, and ran away from Wickwar in 1627. While on his visit in 1683, he consulted the mayor (Mr. James Bayley) and some of the aldermen about a school for poor children; and in the spring of the following year he revisited Wickwar, took a house, and engaged a Mr. Charles Crew to instruct the children. Soon after he went back to London, where he died in June, 1686, having by his will, dated 19th March, 1683-4, bequeathed £600, and by a codicil, dated 13th September, 1684, a house in Holborn, London, for the maintenance of the school he had founded. While young, Hosea lost his father; and his mother soon after married a man named Townsend, by whom she had several children, some of whom were living in London when Hosea died, and were remembered in his will. At the time of his death he was a widower, without children; and he was buried in the parish church of St. Lawrence Jury, 1st July, 1686, as appears from this certificate :—

"S^{t} Lawrence Jury, London.

Hosea. } Alexander Hosea was interred in the Little Vault the 1st July, 1686.

This is to certify that the above is a true extract from the Register Book of Burials belonging to the above Parish. Witness my hand this 1st day of March, 1836. By me, J. Hunter, Parish Clerk and Registrar."

An extract from Hosea's will is as follows :—"Item, I give and bequeath to the Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough of Weekworth, in the County of Wilts, Six hundred Pounds, to be laid out and settled as my Executors shall be advised by Counsel learned in the Law, for and towards the maintenance of a public School there, for such children only whose Parent or Parents are poor, that they may be taught to write and read—no child to be less capable than reading the New Testament or Psalter. Item, my will is, that the Minister shall not be chosen Schoolmaster, but always such other person or persons as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Borough shall choose, at furthest within every two years. And my will further is, that they shall have power upon every misdemeanour to turn out any Schoolmaster, and place another in his room." From the codicil to his will what follows is taken :—"And whereas I have given by this my last will and testament to Christ's Hospital

all my estate, title, and interest in that House in Holborn at the corner of Grey's Inn Lane, in which Master Spencer, the Poulterer, now lives, I do hereby revoke and utterly make void that my bequest, and I do hereby give, grant, and expressly will, and my mind and meaning is, that the said House, with all its appurtenances, be given, and I do hereby give it and them, to the Town and Corporation of Weekwarke, towards the maintenance of a Public school there, or to such other use or uses as I shall by will or otherwise direct."

His executors having refused to pay the £600 to the mayor and corporation of Wickwar, a petition was presented to the Court of Chancery, and a decree obtained on the 12th November, 1689, confirming the bequests to the town of Wickwar, in the county of Gloucester, and not Weekworth, in the county of Wilts, as expressed in the will by the mistake either of Hosea or his solicitor, there being no such place as Weekworth in the county of Wilts.

On the 10th August, 1693, the Court ordered the executors to pay part of the £600 to certain persons for the ground, and the erecting of a school-house thereon. There being a cottage upon a part of the ground not wanted, it was sold by an order of Court dated 12th March, 1694, and the produce of such sale, with the remainder of the £600, was applied to the building of the school-house, which was finished in the spring of 1696. Cost of the land, £80, and cost of building, £420; total, £500.

The greater part of the income being paid to the head-master, as ordered by the Court, and he refusing to instruct the boys in anything besides Latin, the intentions of Hosea, who had designed the school for the instruction of "such children only whose parent or parents are poor, that they may be taught to write and read," were frustrated, and through the erroneous construction put upon the order of the Court by the trustees and the different masters, that it was intended by the Court to be an exclusively Latin school, there have been very few boys (poor boys, as directed by the will) at any time educated there, and for many years previous to 1836 none at all. This circumstance had for a long time been seriously debated by the corporation, and in 1833, dissatisfaction becoming general, it was determined to petition the Court to remodel the school, and to render it more in conformity with the will of the founder. On the 7th July, 1834, the petition was presented, praying the Court to order the Latin master to give general instruction to the boys; to dispense with the second master, and in his stead to appoint a mistress for the girls; and that she should occupy the part of the house then occupied by the second master, so that for the future the schools should be separate and distinct. This petition was referred to a Master of the Court, who, on 20th August, 1835, reported his approval of the petitioners' scheme, and the Court, after hearing counsel, ordered the Master's report to be confirmed. The preparations for the suit began in

December, 1833, and they were brought to an end in December, 1835. The unusual rapidity with which the suit progressed, was mainly owing to the solicitor for the corporation (Mr. Ball, of Minchinhampton), by whose zeal, with his generous conduct and economical charges, the corporation gained their object in the short period of two years, and at the comparatively small cost of £230 13s. 2d. By the aforesaid order the Court confirmed the appointment of the Rev. George Cooke, Rector of Tortworth, the Right Hon. Thomas, Baron Ducie, the Hon. Augustus Henry Moreton, M.P., the Rev. Thomas Roupell Everest, Rector of Wickwar, and the Rev. Thomas Lequesne Jones, of Wickwar, with the mayor and corporation of the borough, as trustees of the said schools. In pursuance of the powers vested in them, the trustees, on the 15th November, 1836, elected a master (competent to teach Latin), for two years from the 21st December, and a mistress for the like term ; and on the 30th January following both schools were opened for the reception of children, elected on the 23rd June and the 20th December in each year. The two houses in London (formerly but one house) are now (1844) let at £130 per annum, on a lease for 14 years from 29th September, 1839. The salary of the master was settled at £80 per annum, and that of the mistress at £35, with dwellings rent-free. EDITOR.

DCCCCXCIV.—THE WILL OF THE REV. RICHARD CAPEL, M.A —(See No. DCCCCIII.) "That incomparably learned and judicious Divine Mr Richard Capel, Sometimes Fellow of Magdalen Colledge in Oxford," whose will is here given in full, held the rectory of Eastington, in this county, 1613-1633 ; which valuable benefice he resigned when the unfortunate *Book of Sports* was required, by royal authority, to be "read in Churches."

As his biographer states, "when the times were such (some flying so extreamly high), the ceremonies being prest with rigour and such grievous penalties inflicted, he, being tender in matters of conformity, must needs quit his pastor's place," and "betook himself," 20th April, 1635, "to his little cell" at Pitchcombe, "as Samuel did to his Ramah." The Bishop of Gloucester "sent him a license* to practise physick, and as his studies had been bent that way beforehand (foreseing what would follow), and as he was of great sufficiency, his fame was quickly up : he preached the Gospel freely for the most part of his last twenty years, refusing that which was tendered and pressed upon him ; but took not himself bound, as the case stood, to the labour of the Ministry, there being another Incumbent in the place, ... his small gaine in physick, together with what he had of his own temporal estate, sufficed for his wants."

* Physicians and surgeons were forbidden to practise, unless licensed by the bishop of the diocese, by stat. 3 Hen. VIII., c. 11.

He was the author of several works, the most popular being his *Tentations*, of which the fourth edition is dedicated to the Right Worshipful Sir William Guise, Knight, who is said to have been "a setter up of lights in the darknesse of this world." As an instance of the uncertain spelling of names, it may be remarked that whilst his surname is always printed "Capel" in his works, it is written "Caple" in his will. He died Sept. 21, 1656, aged 75 years, and was buried in Pitchcombe Churchyard. Another Mr. Richard Capel (probably a grandson) occurs in the list of the vicars of Haresfield, 1679-1712, and lies buried in the chancel of that church.*

J. Melland Hall, M.A.

Harescombe Rectory, Stroud.

In the Name of God, Amen.

I, Richard Caple, of Pitchcombe, in the County of the Citty of Gloucester, being sound in memorie Revoukeinge hereby all former wills by mee made doe nowe declare my last Will in manner and forme followinge:

I doe commend my spirit into the Hands of God trustinge onlie in the meritts of Christ to be saved And my Body I committ to the earth hopeinge for the resurrection of the just.

And for my worldly estate I doe dispose of it as followeth, Imprimis I give & devise my Messuage or Tenement in the West Gate Street in the Citty of Gloucester unto Mary my wife and all my estate I have therein at my decease togeather with my lease whereby the same is holden. Item, I doe give unto my wife Marie All those three acres of meadowe, be they more or lesse lyeinge within the Parish of Haresfield in the County of Gloucester which I purchased of Thomas Harwood of Longney, I say I bequeath those lands aforesaid to my wife Marie during her naturall life And after her decease to my son Daniell Caple to him & to his heires for ever with all the writings belonging thereunto. Item, I doe give to Marie my wife during her naturall life all that Close I bought of Thomas Pill commonly called Bonnall Croft containing by estimation three acres and an halfe, be it more or lesse, lyeinge & beinge in the Parish of Frampton upon Seaverne And after her decease to my son Nathaniell Caple during his naturall life And after his decease to his sonne Richard Caple to him and his heires for ever with all the writinges belonging thereunto. Item, I doe give to Marie my wife the Messuage in Pitchcombe wherein I now dwelle togeather with all houseinge lands & other things leased by Edmunde Fletcher of Painswicke deceased unto Christopher Caple my father, To have & to hold the same to the said Mary my wife & her assigns immediately from & after my decease unto the terme & ende of Tenn yeares from thence next followinge, to be ended if the said Mary my wife shall soe longe live.

* There is this monumental inscription:—"Depositum Rev. Richardi Capell, tres annos supra trigessimum hujus ecclesiæ parochialis Vicarii. Obiit anno MDCCXII., ætatis 63."—ED.

Item, I doe give & devise to Daniell Clissold the Messuage & Tenement aforesaid with all the lands & grounds belonging thereunto which are in the County of the Cittie, commonly called the Inshire of the Cittie of Gloucester, and all the remainder of the tyme & terme which shalbe thereof to come at the determination of the said Tenn yeares or the death of the said Mary my wife, which shall first happen, I say I doe give all these premisses to Daniell Clissold of Pitchcombe in the said County of the said Citty of Gloucester upon trust to take and use these & all the proffitts of the said premisses for the good & use of my daughter Hannah Loveday or her children, according as the said Daniell Clissold shall think fitt.

Item, I doe give unto my sonne Nathaniell Caple all the other moiety of my lands in Pitchcombe leased as aforesaid by the said Edmunde Fletcher, which are lyeinge & situate in the Parish of Standish in the County of Gloucester and all the remainder of the terme & tyme which shalbe thereof to come at the determination of the said Tenn yeares or the death of the said Mary my wife which shall first happen.

Item, I doe give Twenty shillings a peece to each of my daughter Lovedaie's children to be paid within six moneths after my decease to their mother and her acquittance to be sufficient discharge. Item, I doe give & bequeath unto Daniell Clissold the sonne of Daniell Clissold of Pitchcombe in the County of the Citty of Gloucester one little Close of pasture called Sparr Croft now in the occupation of George Horwood of Eastington in the County of Gloucester, and One acre of Arable land lyeinge in the Nast feilds in Eastington aforesaid now in the occupation of Samuel Williams of Eastington aforesaid, for and during the terme of the lease which is very long, about nine hundred yeares to come, and the Rents to be received by the said Daniell Clissold the father And the said Daniell Clissold's discharge to be sufficient discharge for the receipt of the said rents (alwaies provided that the said Daniell Clissold the father doe repay within six moneths after my decease Seaven pounds in lawful money unto Grace Loveday the daughter of Hannah Loveday and Hannah Loveday's receipt to be a sufficient discharge for the receipt of the said Seaven pounds. Item, I doe hereby give those two Messuages or Tenements togeather with all the severall parcells of land belonging thereunto lyeinge in the parish of fframpton upon Seaverne in the County of Gloucester and all the severall Rents made payable upon the said Messuages or Tenements or lands or any part thereof unto Mary my wife during her naturall life the Messuage or Tenement with the appurtenances now in the possession of Hugh Lewis alias . . . . and conveyed to him & his wife during their naturall lives, payinge out of it Twenty shillings to mee and my assigns yearely The other Tenement now in possession of one Lymbrick is passed over for the terme of the naturall life of the said Lymbrick's wife, and

one Chew her sonne by her former husband paying yearly out of it to mee and my assigns four shillings a yeare and a cuple of henns as approved by the deed of purchase being both bought of John Copping then of the said Frampton. My Will is to devise & bequeath these severall tenements in forme as followeth I doe give that wherein Hugh Lewis dwelleth with the appurtenances unto Hannah Plummer after the decease of my wife, to enjoy the said rents & inheritance after the death of Hugh Lewis & his wife, unto Hannah Plummer the daughter of Edith Plummer my daughter unto her & her heires for ever. Item, I doe devise & bequeath the other Tenement with the appurtenances now in the possession of the said Lymbrick after the decease of my said wife to enjoy the said rents & the inheritance after the death of the said Lymbrick's wife, and the said Chew the sonne of the said Lymbrick's wife by a former husband, I say I devise the rents & inheritance & reversion after the death of my wife and the rents also and the inheritance of the said Tenement with the appurtenances after the deaths of the said two persons who have an estate in it during their lives unto Hester the daughter of Hannah Loveday my daughter of Painswick in the County of Gloucester, I say my will and meaning is that the said Hester Loveday is to have by my last will & testament the inheritance of the aforesaid tenements after the severall deaths of the parties aforesaid to her and to her heires for ever togeather with all deeds belonging thereunto. Item, I devise & bequeath all the severall acres which I bought of Robert Gun of Frampton upon Seaverne lyeinge & being in the said Frampton now in the occupation of the said John Chew of the said Frampton unto Daniell Clissold my Pitchcombe sonne in lawe during the life of William Loveday who married my daughter Hannah, provided that hee imploy the rents for the use of my daughter Hannah and her children at his discretion And after the decease of the said William Loveday I bequeath the inheritance of these lands unto my daughter Hannah Loveday to her and her heires for ever And in case my said daughter Hannah Loveday die before her husband then my will is that the said lands & the inheritance of them shalbe and by this devise are given to Hannah the daughter of my said daughter Hannah Loveday to her & her heirs for ever and all the writings thereof belonging thereunto. Item, I doe give all the seven acres pasture & arable which I bought of James Daniell of Frampton upon Seaverne lying in the said parish and now in the occupation of the aforesaid John Chew of Frampton unto my sonne Nathaniell Caple to him & his heirs for ever and the writings thereof belonging thereunto.

Item, I doe give & bequeath unto my sonne Daniell Caple all that Close of Pasture lyeinge & beinge in the Parish of Whitminster now in the occupation of George Turberville of the said Whitminster alias Wheatenhurst to the said Daniell Caple to him & to his heirs

for ever together with all the writings thereunto belonging, in which writings hee is joint purchaser of that close bought of Mr Edward Knight of Eastington now deceased. Item, I doe give unto my sonne John Caple fforty pounds to be paid him at severall & equal payments monthly or otherwise as my Executors shall think fit.

Item, I doe give unto Richard Caple the sonne of my sonne Nathaniell Caple five pounds in money to be paid to his father for his use within six moneths after my decease and an acquittance from the said Nathaniell his father shalbe a sufficient discharge. Item, I give Twenty shillings to my sonne Daniell Clissold. Item, I doe give forty shillings to be distributed amongst poore people accordinge to the discrecōn of my executrix. All the Rest of my goods & Chattels not before in and by this my last will & Testament devised & disposed of (my legacies & funeralls discharged) I doe give & bequeath unto Mary my said wife whom I doe ordaine & appoint my Sole Executrix of this my last will & Testament. I doe request my sonne in law Daniell Clissold to assist my said Executrix in the execucōn & discharge of this my last Will & Testament. Dated the 22d of May 1655: Richard Caple. Signed sealed & published In the presence of Jasper Cole Daniell Paines Mary Kendall.

Proved at London 16 Jan: in the yeare of our Lord God Accordinge to the computacōn of the Church of England 1656, before the Judges for Probate of Wills & granting administrations lawfully authorized, by the oath of Mary Caple the relict of the said deceased & Sole Executrix named in this his last Will & Testament.

DCCCCXCV. — Bristol Farthings of the Seventeenth Century.—(See No. DCCCCV.) As supplementary to, and more satisfactory than what has appeared with respect to these farthings,* I furnish, in the first instance, some particulars for which we are indebted to Mr. H. F. Henfrey, who has written in a Bristol newspaper:—

"After the death of Charles I. the royal farthing tokens bearing his name and titles were entirely disused, and, in order to supply the great want of small currency, copper and brass tokens were made and issued by tavern-keepers, coffee-house keepers, and traders of all sorts. Between 1648 and 1672 an immense number of such tokens were struck by private persons in nearly every part of England. The city of Bristol, however, forms a remarkable exception, as neither Snelling nor any other numismatist has ever seen a single tradesman's token of that place of the 17th century.†

* It may be useful to some to be informed that in Boyne's volume on *Tokens* the mark=signifies that what follows is in the field or central part of the token described.

† This statement is open to correction. "We," writes the author of vol. iii. of *Bristol: Past and Present*, p. 27*n*, (by whom Mr. Henfrey's letter has been quoted,) "have in our possession a specimen of a token issued by a local tradesman in the reign of Charles II., a copy of which we engrave as a curiosity." The legend runs thus: "THOMAS . RICRAFT . IN . WINE . STREETE . IN . BRISTOLL.", with "T. R." in the field on the reverse, but without a date.

A town farthing only was struck, apparently by authority of the mayor and corporation, and served for the use of the city and its neighbourhood during the whole of this period (1648-72). The Bristol farthing of 1652 is one of the earliest dated town pieces. It is very probable that the corporation prohibited the making and issuing of any private tokens in Bristol, and that is the reason why the only Bristol tokens of the 17th century are all town pieces of the following types:—

"Type No. 1. There are some scarce farthings which are clearly earlier than the dated ones of 1652 and following years. They are town pieces, probably issued by the mayor and corporation, and, from various circumstances, I should assign them to 1649-1651. They are circular, eight-tenths of an inch in diameter, and made of copper. *Obverse*, a ship issuing from a castle (the arms of Bristol); *reverse*, the letters 'C.B.' (for Civitas Bristol), and in the centre, surrounded by the legend, 'A . BRISTOLL . FARTHING.' No inner circle on either side. There are several specimens in the British Museum, some differing slightly in the execution.

"I have discovered evidence which goes far to prove that many were made by David Ramage, a workman in the London mint. Having carefully compared the Bristol farthings (of both types, 1 and 2) with the Commonwealth farthings made by Ramage, I have no doubt, from the great similarity of their execution, that Ramage engraved the dies of the Bristol farthings of 1649-1662, and that the initial 'R' under the date of them stands for his name. Several numismatists, on very slight evidence, have asserted that the letter 'R' was the initial of Thomas Rawlings, a Royalist engraver.

"Type No. 2. Copper farthings, diameter eight-tenths of an inch. *Obverse*, a ship issuing from a castle, surrounded by a corded inner circle. Legend, 'THE . ARMES . OF . BRISTOLL.' *Reverse*, two large letters 'C.B.' in the field, the date below them; all within a corded inner circle. Legend, 'A . BRISTOLL . FARTHING.' Mint mark, a mullet (or five-pointed star) on each side. The earliest date on these farthings is 1652, and all the specimens with that date have a small letter 'R' under the date on the *reverse*. Those dated 1662 have a cinquefoil for a mint mark on the *obverse*, and on the *reverse* have a cinquefoil or a lozenge between 'C.B.' Some of the 1662 farthings have the small 'R' under the date, and some are without it. Others of these farthings are dated 1670, without the 'R,' and a cinquefoil mint mark on *obverse* (the farthing of 1662 is engraved in Snelling's *Copper Coinage*, pl. 1, No. 15). There are also several contemporary imitations of these farthings in the Bristol Museum cabinet.

"Snelling says, p. 13 of his *Copper Coinage*, that some Bristol farthings are dated 1666, but I have not been able to meet with one. Mr. Sholto Vere Hare has two dated 1676 and 1679 (without the letter 'R'), which dates have not hitherto been noticed; but as

the making of town tokens was strictly prohibited by Charles II.'s proclamations of August, 1672, October, 1673, and December, 1674, it is difficult to account for such late dates as 1676 and 1679 on tokens. Mr. S. V. Hare and Mr. W. Brice exhibited Bristol farthings of 1652, 1662, 1670, 1676, and 1679, at evening meeting of the Archæological Congress, 8th August, 1874."

In my own collection I have good specimens of the following varieties, the first of which has appeared in the list given *ante*, p. 525, as No. 6 :—

1. *O.* (No legend.) A ship issuing from a castle (the arms of Bristol), within a circle.
   R. = C.B. (Civitas Bristol), within a circle.

This is lozenge-shaped, and somewhat larger (outside the circle) than another specimen which has the arms on a square shield on the obverse, likewise within a circle. The date of both, which are very rare, is supposed to be about the year 1600.

2. *O.* Arms of Bristol.
   R. A . BRISTOLL . FARTHING. = C.B.

This one is without the circle within the legend, while all the following have the inner circle. As mentioned above, it is a rare token, and is ascribed by Henfrey to 1649-1651.

3. *O.* THE . ARMES . OF . BRISTOLL. = Arms of Bristol.
   R. A . BRISTOLL . FARTHING. = C.B. 1652.
   Below the date is a small R, the initial of the engraver.
4. Another similar, dated 1660, with engraver's initial.
5. Another similar, dated 1662, with initial.
6. Another similar, dated 1670, without initial.

B. H. B.

DCCCCXCVI.—Extracts from Parish Registers, No. III. : Hardwicke.

[The early entries are almost illegible.]

Baptisms.

1570.	Oct. 11.	John, s. of James Barowe.
1573.	Feb. 6.	Mable, d. of same.
1582.	Mar. 10.	Margaret, d. of John Trye, Esq^{r}.
1601.	Sept. 2.	William, s. of William Trye, Esq^{r}.
1603.	Jan. 30.	Anna, d. of same.
1622.	June 20.	Elizabeth, d. of William Try, Esq^{r}.
1623.	April 30.	Anne, d. of same.
1624.	Jan. 27.	John, s. of same.
1625.	Jan. 29.	John, s. of same.
1626.	Jan. 30.	William, s. of same.
1628.	May 4.	Henry, s. of same.
1631.	Sept. 10.	Thomas, s. of William Trye, Esq^{r}.
1632.	Jan. 11.	Edward, s. of same.
1633.	May 4.	Elizabeth, d. of [?Rev.] Henry and Sarah Ham.
—	Feb. 27.	Margaret, d. of William Trye.

1634. Mar. 17. Peregrine, s. of same.
1644. April 18. Elizabeth, d. of John Baynam.
1645. Mar. 12. Hannah, d. of same.
1650. Nov. 5. John, s. of John Baynham.
— Mar. 6. Frances, d. of Thomas Holland, Clericus.
1653. April 11. Mary, d. of John Baynam.
1676. Feb. 24. Sarah, d. of Joseph Roules.
1682. Mar. 24. Charles Brandon, s. of Thomas Trye, Gent.
1683. Aug. 19. Ann, d. of Walter Bethell.
1693. Sept. 7. William, s. of William Trye, Esq^{r}, and Mary.
1697. May 15. Jane, d. of same.
1699. July 31. Elizabeth, d. of same.
1700. July 15. Brandon, s. of same.
1701. Dec. 11. Mary, d. of same.
1708. April 30. Mary, d. of same.
1712. Sept. 18. Eleanor, d. of M^{r} Thomas Barrow and Ann, his wife.
1714. Jan. 21. Katherine, d. of Jonathan Cope and Joanna.
1718. June 21. Ann, d. of Thomas Trye, Esq^{r}, and Mary [*née* Norwood], his wife.
1722. May 20. Charles Brandon, s. of same.
1723. Sept. 29. Charles, s. of same.
1724. Aug. 2. Henry, s. of same.
1725. Mar. 20. Elizabeth, d. of same.

[No entries of Tryes later than this date.]

Marriages.

1575. Oct. 12. Henry Davis and Syble Trye.
1602. Oct. 6. William Barrow and Dorothy Windowe.
1643. July 4. John Baynham and Elizabeth Siford.
1652. Jan. 11. Thomas Kinnersley, Gent., and M^{rs} Elizabeth Trye.
1669. June 22. William Maysey and Susanna Phetyplace.
1674. April 12. Joseph Roules and Honora Baynham.
1676. April 2. Thomas Gabb and Mary Baynham.
1696. Nov. 26. Daniel Niblet, of Harsfield, and Alice Buckle, of Standish.
1714. Oct. 26. Samuel Horsington, of Gloucester, and Mary Bethel, of Hardwick.

Burials.

1569. July 22. Roger, s. of Richard Barrowe.
1579. April 21. John Trye, Esq^{r}.
1580. May 1. Peregrine, s. of John Trye.
1625. Oct. 12. John, s. of William Try, Esq^{r}.
1630. April 3. Margaret, d. of William Trye, Esq^{r}.
1642. Sept. 29. John Baynham.
1651. Johannes Trye, filius Gulielmi Trye, Armigeri, natu maximus, cum omnium mœrore et lachrymis bonorum fuit sepultus, Aug. 22 [æt. 25].

1670.	Feb. 17.	Thomas Trye, Gent. ["Dux Militaris"].
1675.	April 25.	Elizabeth, wife of John Baynham [*née* Siford].
—	May 3.	John, s. of same.
1678.	April 2.	Ann, wife of William Trye, Esq^{r}.
1679.	Mar. 7.	Sarah, d. of John Baynham.
1680.	May 17.	Henry Trye, Gent.
1681.	Dec. 23.	William Trye, Esq^{r} [aged "aboute 84 years"].
1684.	Aug. 5.	Hannah, wife of Joseph Roules.
1685.	July 24.	John Trye, Gent.
—	Oct. 3.	John Baynham.
1695.	Mar. 15.	Antipas, s. of Edward Perry.
1697.	May 22.	Jane, d. of William Trye, Esq^{r}, and Mary.
1703.	April 27.	Mr^{s} Ann Trye [*née* Jones], Widow.
1717.	July 3.	William Trye, Esq^{r} [aged 57].
1722.	Aug. 27.	Charles Brandon, s. of Thomas Trye, Esq^{r}, and Mary, his wife.
1723.	Nov. 24.	Charles, s. of same.
1724.	April 22.	Mr^{s} Mary Trye, Widow [aged 58].
—	Aug. 3.	Henry, s. of Thomas Trye, Esq^{r}, and Mary.

DCCCCXCVII.—Bishop Frampton and the Rev. Benjamin Billingsley.—Having quoted, in No. DXVIII., an anecdote of "the good bishop" and Thomas, Lord (afterwards Marquess of) Wharton,* I give another, word for word, relative to the prelate and one of his clergy, from the same volume, pp. 174-7 :—The man ["famed neither for understanding, learning, nor integrity, all which I could well make out, nor should his name have blotted these papers, had not Mr. Calamy made him a saint for no other end then† to insult the good bishop, whose character cannot suffer by a more masterly virulent pen,"] was one Benjamin Billingsley, who having in his younger years episcopal orders officiated as curate at . . . but in the times of liscence intruded himself into the living of Webley in Herefordshire, and there covenanted, and ran on with the times in all its extravagencys, not then thought a crime whatever it now is. Here the act of uniformity and a bad title, as it was said, evicted him. However an evil principle deserv'd it, for he was always of an anti-monarchical and rebellious temper, and if against the king no wonder against the bishop. This mortal soon after the Restoration served the cure of the chappel of Roodborrough [near Stroud], and was obliged to leave that place for preaching not only sedition, which was comon, but downright treason. What part he infested next is not material to observe, but, as proper to this place, it is to be noted that this bishop found him possess'd of the chappel of Blakney, in the parish of Awre, in

* See the Rev. R. W. Hippisley's communication relative to this affair, in No. DXXXII.

† "As to the word *than*, the conjunction of comparison, it is a variety of *then;* the notions of *order, sequence,* and *comparison,* being allied. *This is good: then* (or *next in order*) *that is good,* is an expression sufficiently similar to *this is better than that* to have given rise to it."—Latham's *English Language* (3rd ed.), p. 377.

the forrest of Dean, by the donation of the Company of Haberdashers, London, a chappel without cure of souls tho' of distinct endowment from the church of Awre, to which it hath been a thorn ever since the donation. The vicar having no power over the curate there to oblige him to duty, this was a proper place for this factious spirit to haunt, yet was he there supported but by a few as factious as himself, the generallity being scandal'd at his behaviour. He was indeed very constant and laborious in venting his enthusiastical rapsodys which he called preaching, but often without sense or coherence, and the liturgy was not out of request with him, but in the use of it he did so interpolate that sufficiently proved him either mad or ignorant; and indeed it was hard to say which prevailed most. As for the vestments of the church he neglected the use of them; but rather then quit the place he would, when required, use the surplice with a protestation, which Mr. Calamy blesses the world with, not much to the reputation of his saint, tho' he often wore it across his shoulder. And other very odd things he was guilty of, and being a wretched pretender to poetry, would sometimes impose on his auditors a hymn of his own making, tho' both Sternhold and Hopkins were born in the parish of Awre, upon which he was a dependent. But for his hetrodoxy in doctrine and his opposition to rubricks and neglect of holy days, in short for a very constant irregular practice he was, having been often reproved and hardening his neck, hateing to be reformed he was put out of the chappel, and was not courted by the Company to return, as Mr. Calamy reports, being then preparing for a conventicle in which he finish'd his course. And being in that time taxed as a speaker in a separate congregation at four pound, he before the Comissioners produced his letters of orders, tho' he had long before renounced obedience to the order, yet to save his mony he claim'd the benefit of that ordination which he had so long disgraced, and after such a long course of disobedience, hetrodoxy, and faction, no wonder that he fell under the displeasure of such a vigilant yet indulgent governour as the bishop of Gloster was, a person far from harshness to any, and as precious in the esteem of all who knew him, as Billingsley was vile in the judgment of the most. And in those days distraction was the best excuse I ever heard offer'd in his behalf. But to leave this subject, it may be boldly asserted, and as well proved, that the bishop in so regular a manner proceeded as he gain'd the love of the better sort and was a terrour to evil doers.

G. A. W.

DCCCCXCVIII.—Extracts from the "Monthly Chronicle," 1728-9.—The following particulars are from vols. i. and ii. of the *Monthly Chronicle* (London, 1728-9), and may prove interesting:—

1727-8 Jan. 3. The Avon, which runs from Bath to Bristol, being made navigable, boats and barges pass safely from one city to the other. And this day [Hugh, 1st] Lord

Viscount Falmouth went by water from Bristol to Bath, being the first noble person who used that passage. [See No. CXCV.]

1727-8. Jan. 22. An account from Gloucester, that the late rains had occasion'd such floods in those parts as had overflow'd vast tracts of land, so that passengers went to and from the city in boats.

— Jan. 29. The Rev. Samuel Self presented, about this time, to the rectory of Quennington.

— Feb. 9. Died, Sir Abraham Elton, Bart., in an advanced age. His dignity descends to his eldest son, now Sir William [Abraham] Elton, Bart., M.P. for Bristol. [The elder Sir Abraham's three sons were respectively named Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Mr. Jacob Elton had two sons, Abraham and Isaac; and the latter of these, like his grandfather, was the father of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.]

— Feb. 11. Anthony Henley, Esq., married the Lady Betty Berkley, only daughter of [James], the [3rd] Earl of Berkley.

— Feb. 15. The Earl of Berkeley took the oaths upon being constituted by his Majesty Lord Lieutenant of the county of Gloucester, the city of Bristol, and county of the same, and city of Gloucester, and county of the same.

— Feb. 16. The Rev. Dr. [John] Frankland, Dean of Gloucester [1723-29], about this time chosen Master of Sidney College, Cambridge.

— Feb. 17. The Rev. David Duncan [M.A.] about this time presented to the rectory of Deynton [or Doynton].

— Mar. 13. About this time his Majesty granted to John Small, Esq., the place of Master and Governor of St. Laurence's Hospital at Cirencester, in the room of William Kingscott, Esq., resigned.

— Mar. 15. Died lately [Feb. 27] at his seat at Hill, Gloucestershire, Sir Edward Fust, Bart., and leaving no male-issue, is succeeded in dignity and estate by his half-brother, now Sir Francis Fust, Bart. [See No. DCCCCLIII.]

1728. May 9. Princess Amelia visited Bristol, upon an invitation from the Mayor and Corporation. [Full particulars have been given in No. CXCV.]

— May 17. The Rev. Dr. Gally [Henry Galley, D.D.], Chaplain to the Lord Chancellor, presented by his lordship to a prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester, void by the death of Benjamin King, S.T.P.

— May 25. The Rev. Dr. John King, Master of the Charter House, and Chaplain to the Lord Chancellor, presented to a prebend in the cathedral of Bristol, void by the death of [the Rev.] Mr. Henry Head.

1728. July 2. The Rev. Mr. Becher, of St. John's College, Oxford, son of Mr. Alderman Becher, of Bristol, and Chaplain to the Lord Mayor of London, unanimously chosen by the Court of Aldermen to succeed the Rev. Mr. Grasty in the rectory of St. James's, Duke's Place.

— Nov. 4. The Rev. Dr. Frankland, Master of Sidney-College, and Dean of Gloucester, chosen Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge.

— Nov. 12. Died at Hinton-on-the-Green, Sir Warren Jason, Bart., aged about twenty-three, and dying unmarried, the dignity and estate devolved upon his only brother, now Sir Robert Jason, Bart.

Members of the House of Commons.

Gloucestershire.

Honourable Henry Berkeley, Esq.
Sir John Dutton, Bart.

Gloucester.

Charles Selwyn, Esq.
Benjamin Bathurst, Esq.

Bristol.

John Scroope, Esq.
Sir Abraham Elton, Bart.

Cirencester.

Thomas Masters, Esq.
Peter Bathurst, Esq.

Tewkesbury.

Honourable George Read, Esq.
Right Hon. Thomas Lord Viscount Gage.

1728-9. Feb. 13. The Hon. Matthew Ducie Morton, Esq., eldest son of Lord Ducie, chosen M.P. for Tregony, Cornwall, in the room of Vice-Chamberlain Smith, deceased.

1729. April 9. About this time, the Rev. Dr. Frankland, Dean of Gloucester, and Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, promoted to the deanery of Ely, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Moss, deceased; and the Rev. Dr. [Peter] Allix [Alix] to the deanery of Gloucester.

— April 14. About this time, died the Rev. Edward Loggin Griffin, Rector of Edgworth, and [?] Uley: he is succeeded in Uley by the Rev. Thomas Lodge, and in Edgworth by the Rev. Samuel Ridler.

— April 15. The Rev. Daniel Bond [B.A.], Head-Master of the Free-School in Gloucester, succeeds the Rev. John Mower [B.A.], lately deceased [died April 1, aged 28], in the living of Leigh [or Lye].

1729. May 2. About this time, the Rev. Mr. [William] Alexander [M.A.] presented to the vicarage of Harpery [Hartpury].

— May 5. [A paragraph under this date respecting the great mortality in Ashton-under-Hill has been printed in No. CCLV.]

— May 9. The Lady Elizabeth Henley, daughter of the Earl of Berkeley, and wife of Anthony Henley, Esq., M.P. for Southampton, of a son-and-heir.

— May 28. The Rev. Thomas Powell [M.A.] presented to the living of Ampney Sanctæ Crucis. [Died Dec. 29, 1764, aged 61.]

— June 6. The Rev. Penry Jones, A.M., presented to the vicarage of Tewksbury.

— June 8. The Duke of Beaufort [Henry, 3rd duke] was this night married at Holland House, near Kensington, to the Hon. Mrs. Frances Scudamore (only daughter and heir of the late Lord Viscount Scudamore), whose mother died last month of the small pox.

— June 17. About this time, the Rev. Dr. [Samuel] Creswick, Rector of St. James's, Bristol [also Dean of Bristol, 1730-39, and then of Wells], appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the room of Dr. Rogers, deceased.

— July 4. The Rev. Rumney Penrose, A.M., presented to the rectory of Werbury, alias St. Walburgh [Werburgh], Bristol.

— July 15. Archdeacon Furney [see No. CCCLXXXII.] presented by the Bishop of Winchester to the rectory of Cheriton, Hampshire.

— Aug. 13. Died of the small pox, at his seat at Pewsey, Berkshire, John Keck, Esq., of Great Tew, Oxfordshire, possess'd of an estate of about 7000*l.* *per annum.* He left 2500*l.* per annum to his kinsman, Mr. Ferdinando Tracy, third son of Robert Tracy, of Gloucestershire, Esq., some time since a student in Lincoln's Inn; but as he died about half a year ago, that estate, according to the disposition made thereof, falls to the said gentleman's fourth son, the eldest son being heir to his father's estate, and the second having had a great estate left him by the late Lord Chief Baron Atkins.

— Aug. 26. —— Freeman, of Gloucestershire, Esq., a gentleman of about 4000*l.* per ann., married at the Cathedral of St. Paul to Mrs. Sawyer, daughter of Mr. Sawyer, lately a wholesale distiller in Smithfield.

— Aug. 26. The Rev. Mr. Jenners [Stephen Jenner, M.A.] presented by the Earl of Berkley to the vicarage of Berkeley.

1729. Sept. 6. This night the Lord Bathurst's lady was brought to bed of a son, being her seventeenth child, whereof nine are living, *viz.* four sons and five daughters. [The son now born was afterwards the Rev. Allen Bathurst, LL.B., Rector of Beverstone and Sapperton, who d. unm. 1767. See No. CCCXXII.]

— Sept. 6. Advice from Bristol, that the weavers rose in a great body without Lawford's Gate, and broke open and rifled several places where looms were, and carried them away, with other effects, and burnt them in the open street. They got to such a head, that several companies of the regiment in quarters at Bristol were sent to repel them. The reason they gave for their rising was, that the masters had combin'd to lower 6*d.* in a piece of their wages.

— Sept. 28. About this time, the weavers were up again at Bristol, committing great outrages, in order to force their masters to advance their wages. They were going to pull down the house of one of them; but the soldiers being called to his assistance, one serjeant and six weavers were killed in the fray, and several more wounded, before the mob went off. [See No. DCCXLIV.]

— Oct. 2. Advice from Bristol, that the coroner's inquest for that city having sat on the persons kill'd in the late riot of the weavers there, gave their verdict as to the serjeant, *Accidental;* and as to the rest, *in his own* (viz. Mr. Fecham's) *defence*: and that the inquest on those who died without Lawford's Gate, had sat two days without agreeing, being 10 against 2, whether *wilful murder*, or *in his own defence.*

— Oct. 16. The Rev. Mr. Ridler [Samuel Ridler, LL.B.] presented [by Thomas Ridler, Esq.] to the living of Edgworth.

— Nov. 11. Died at the Bath, Sir Francis Fortescue, of Saulden, Bucks, a baronet of Nova Scotia, and a Roman Catholic; and leaving no issue, the dignity became extinct. By his death near 20,000*l.* fell to [Thomas], the [1st] Lord Viscount Gage, M.P. for Tewksbury, in right of his wife [Benedicta Maria Theresa], the daughter and heir of Benedict Hall, of High-Meadow, Gloucestershire, Esq., who was a near relation of Sir Francis.

— Nov. 27. About this time, the Rev. Dr. Jones presented to the rectory of Woolston.

— Dec. 22. About this time, died Dr. Bull [Robert Bull, B.A., Rector of Tortworth and Vicar of Churcham], one of the prebendaries of Gloucester.

DCCCCXCIX.—Thomas Lloyd, a Squire of the Seventeenth Century.—On December 22, 1668, Gloucester was in deep

mourning. The great bell of the Cathedral tolled with a muffled resonance, and the bells of the other churches followed their leader. The city drummers beat upon their drums a deafening roar, although it was intended to be but a half-stifled tattoo. The citizens closed their shops and warehouses, and crowded the streets. Sorrow was visible everywhere. The poor cried in their distress that an "excellently accomplished gentleman" had gone from amongst them, who, literally speaking, "lavished" his wealth in feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, and who did not inquire too narrowly whether the recipients of his bounty were all worthy of his regard. It was the day of the interment of Thomas Lloyd, a member of the ancient family of the Lloyds of the county of Monmouth, who had succeeded to a great estate in the parish of Wheatenhurst, or Whitminster, in Gloucestershire, and was also the lord of the manor.

Sir Robert Atkyns, in his *Gloucestershire* (1712), under "Wheatenhurst," says that Thomas Lloyd "died without issue 1658, whereby George Lloyd, his brother and heir, became seised of this manor." He further remarks that "there is a very handsome monument in the chancel [of Wheatenhurst Church] for Thomas Lloyd, who died 1658. There is another monument by it, with the effigies of a woman, in memory of Rebecca, wife of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., and daughter of Thomas Hinson, Esq; she died 1625." Atkyns is wrong, inasmuch as Thomas Lloyd, who was succeeded by his half-brother George, died in 1668. The monument was erected to the memory of the father of the second Thomas, and he lay by the side of his first wife Rebecca. Where the second wife Mary, daughter of Leonard Jefferies, was buried cannot be traced. The writer can prove this to be an error of Atkyns from evidence in his possession, and it is singular that Fosbrooke in his county history has not corrected Atkyns.

Gloucester in the olden time had very aristocratic residents. Of these there was a duke, an earl, and a baronet (the ancestors of the third had been lords of a manor near the city as early as Edward I.), besides squires of high degree who had houses in the county town.

At the period now referred to country gentlemen rode strong horses, and seldom were on the road without attendants, who wore swords and had pistols in the holsters of their saddles, for the roads were well-nigh impassable, and highwaymen were abroad who held life cheap. And so it was that a man's house was not his castle, more particularly in rural districts.

Thomas Lloyd abandoned his fine mansion at Whitminster, and came to live in Gloucester, and here he died. The history of the old Gloucester houses has yet to be written. Near the Bell Hotel the arms of the Earls of Berkeley still dignify the walls of a tradesman's drawing-room; a house in Westgate-street has a fine chimney-piece with a date more than two hundred years old upon

it, that should gladden the heart of the archæologist, as would a doorway with a similar date in an upper chamber of a house in Eastgate-street. Thomas Lloyd had a cultured mind, and was of a social temperament, and an interchange of ideas was everything to him. He was a religious man, and enjoyed the friendship of Thomas Woolnough [M.A.], rector of St. Michael's, and of the parish of St. John Baptist [1664-75]. Fosbrooke says of Woolnough, that "he was a famous preacher, and author of some sermons, as well as of an elegy." The fame of Woolnough had reached the ears of the king, for which probably the divine was indebted to his friend Sir Matthew Hale, a native of Alderley, and lord chief justice of England. Hale had Puritanical proclivities, and laboured diligently for a relaxation of the severities which pressed on those who differed from the Established Church. He found Woolnough not intolerant, and so they got on pretty well together. Moreover, they had both graduated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and a chat about old college life was most agreeable. So Woolnough had a good mark put against his name for preferment, and would doubtless have been made a bishop, but he was promoted to a higher sphere in 1675, and his remains were interred by the side of his wife in St. Michael's Church.

Where was Thomas Lloyd buried? The records of hundreds of names on tombs and tablets in the churches are silent as to him; nor in the Cathedral is his name discoverable. But nearly a century later "John Lloyd, late of Wheatenhurst, who died August 8, 1761, aged 85; and Anne, his wife, who died September 24, 1751; and Elizabeth, their daughter, who died May 17, 1757," had tablets erected to their memory in the Cathedral, and probably near the dust of the immediate subject of this notice. The sermon preached by Thomas Woolnough at the burial of his friend was "famous" in every sense of the word, but it must be passed over with mention only of the text, Ecclesiastes, xii. 7. It is the oration over the body which is more worthy of reproduction. What a tearful multitude of citizens hung upon the lips of the orator as with impassioned tones he thus delivered himself:—

"It may justly be expected from me that I should speak something touching this our honoured brother departed, with whom I have had the happiness of being for the space of twice seven years acquainted. I shall not touch at anything which concerns his extraction; that is the herald's work, not mine; and the escutcheons may speak enough, though I be silent. Let them be copious in displays of this nature who have little else to say. *Stemmata quid faciunt?* Who boasts his descent extols his ancestors and not himself. That surely is most praiseworthy which is most our own. I had rather blazon the virtues of any man than his arms. And here, oh for the pencil of an Apelles, that I might be able to promise a draft somewhat worthy of the original! The only commendation of his picture would be its

likeness to him, and whom to strive to flatter would be to court an impossibility.

"Forgive me, then, thou always great and now glorious soul, that I attempt to pourtray the lineaments with so unskilful a hand; whose perfections whilst I least express, yet shall I herein most praise, that I acknowledge them to be inexpressible.

"Logicians have exempted transcendent beings from the prædicamental series; nor did Aristotle take the worst course of commending his master, the divine Plato, when he ingeniously confesseth him to exceed commendation.

"He was, then, a gentleman in every dimension, and the real owner of all those accomplishments which the most account it enough but to pretend to. In whom was to be found, whatever from excellent parts of nature, improved by excellent education, studies at home, and travels abroad, might be expected. He brought from beyond sea the rich commodities, leaving the apes and peacocks behind him. A person of a quick apprehension, solid judgment, and tenacious memory. His learning not only vast and comprehensive, as extending to the most of what was worthy to be known, but profound also.

"He dived to the bottom of whatsoever he set himself to inquire into. He was no smatterer or superficial sciolist, but a well-grounded and thorough-paced scholar; one who had eaten and digested the whole Encyclopedia of Arts and Sciences, and whose mind had not barely received a light tincture of knowledge, but was even dyed in grain. Whilst others minded pleasures of a baser alloy, he was for the pleasures intellectual, and suited to the gusto of a sublime, raised, and a high-soaring soul!

"How assiduous he had been at his studies, witness the decay of his sight whilst yet but young, choosing rather to endanger the darkening of his body than to neglect the enlightening of his mind. The company which he ordinarily kept was choice and select; known to, familiarly conversant with, and highly esteemed by men most eminent for parts or learning. There was not a controversy in divinity which he had not traced, not a nice school speculation to which he was a stranger. What the orthodox say, and the heterodox, no man better knew; and not many better able to distinguish between things that differ. This for intellectuals.

"For his morals. He was a person in whom gravity and affability were excellently mixed; hugely serious, and yet exemplarily civil and obliging. No truer friend, no pleasanter companion. One he was in whom the homilitical virtues did all shine forth with equal splendour. A benefactor to the poor. A man in all his undertakings prudent, in all his dealings just, mature in his deliberations, steady in his resolutions, punctual in his performances; with whom to say and to do were only not the same. A complimental verbalist he was not; his great soul knew not so far as to debase itself. He was all reality, *semper idem*. And, which must

be added to all the rest of his perfections, he was a person of singular modesty, learned and wise in the opinion of all men besides himself, sparing of discourse and apt rather to conceal than publish his own worth, the only dissimulation wherewith he was acquainted. Thus, whilst the shallow waters make a noise, the deep glide silently by; and the ship heaviest laden with rich commodities hath least above water that is visible. Such was his life, after which who can question that his death was happy? That infirmities he might have had I shall not dare to deny, unless I could affirm him to have been an angel and not a man; and, indeed, were it not for some few grains of allowance given, in what pieces would be weight? Sufficeth it that virtue, while it is predominant, God accepts, and men ought to commend.

"His dust is returned to the earth as it was, and his spirit to God that gave it."

To the language of the oration the writer has strictly adhered, although (not to mystify the reader) he has not adopted the quaint spelling of the original.

HENRY JEFFS.

Gloucester.

M.—WHITEFIELD'S VISIT TO GLOUCESTERSHIRE IN 1739.—The *Gloucester Journal*, April 24, 1739, contains these particulars:—

"Gloucester, April 21st. On the 9th instant the Rev. Mr. Whitfield came to this city (the place of his nativity) from Wales; having preached in Usk Street, in Pontypool Church and field; in Abergavenny, from a place built on purpose against a gentleman's wall; in Caerleon Field, from a pulpit built for the famous Mr. Howell Harris, who came with him hither, and goes with him to London. He was attended from Usk to Pont-y-Pool, and from thence to Abergavenny and to Carlion, by 60 or 70 horse, so great was their love to his person and the doctrine of the NEW BIRTH. On Friday the 6th instant he preached at Trelegg; on Sunday the 8th twice, in Chepstow Church; on Monday in the market house at Colford; and the same night visited the Religious Society in this city. On Tuesday and Wednesday he preached at the parish church of St. Michael's; but that, as well as one other pulpit being afterwards denied, and having no prospect of better success with the rest of his brethren, on Thursday, Friday, Sunday, and Monday he preached to some thousands in a field belonging to the Bell Inn. On Wednesday and Saturday at Painswick; on Friday at Chalford; on Saturday morning in the Bowling-green at Stroud; and on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday nights in the Booth-hall, to about 3 or 4000 each time; and on Sunday afternoon (although wet) to a very crowded audience in Stonehouse churchyard; and on Monday afternoon in Oxenhall churchyard, near Newent. Great power has attended his preaching; and many have been pricked in their hearts; great numbers have been strengthened in their Christian faith, and were exceeding sorrowful at his departure from

them. Last Tuesday (having first baptized an aged Quaker) he set out by appointment for Cheltenham and Evesham; and proposes (God willing) to spend a week in Worcestershire; from thence proceed to Oxford, Northampton, and Bedford, and to be in London in about 3 weeks."

The reader will find a more detailed account of Whitefield's labours about this time in his native county, as narrated by himself, in Stratford's *Good and Great Men of Gloucestershire* (1867), pp. 237-43.

G. A. W.

MI.—Mr. Thomas Burnham, of Northampton.—I send you an interesting extract from the MS. Diary of John Cole, of Northampton and Scarborough, which contains "Brief Notices of his Family, Friends, Associates, and Literary Contemporaries," and is now in my possession.

John Taylor.

Northampton.

March 23 [1821]. Rec^{d} a letter announcing the death of Mr. Thomas Burnham, Bookseller, Northampton. Wrote a paragraph of his death for * * * * * *, as follows:—Lately, at Northampton, Mr. Thomas Burnham, a well-known bibliographical veteran, and between 30 and 40 years a bookseller in that town. Mr. Burnham was, I believe, a native of Gloucester. He pursued the old-book trade at Northampton without a rival for the term of years above specified, and being the only person in that town who devoted his attention to ancient literature, and cultivated a knowledge of old books, he had the advantage of the purchase of all the libraries not only in the county of Northampton, but also in the contiguous ones; and was looked up to as a competent judge in all bibliographical matters. My friend, Mr. William Davis, in his *Journey round the Library of a Bibliomaniac*, has attached to his notice of Lord Baltimore's *Gaudia Poetica, or Pleasures of Poetry*, Lat. Eng. and French, large quarto, with a variety of beautiful copper-plates, Aug., 1770, the following reference to our bibliopolist:—"Mr. Burnham, of Northampton, in his Catalogue for 1796, said that he had inquired of several curious gentlemen, as well as of those in the trade, but could not meet with any one who had either seen or ever heard there was such a book. Of this rare and uncommon book, privately printed, only ten copies were struck off, and those given by his Lordship to his particular friends. In Reed's Sale, 6682, a copy sold for £6 10, with MS. note referring to Este's *Travels*, p. 351; in Randolph's Sale, 1814, for £5 : 15 : 6; and Mr. Strettell's copy sold at Evans's in 1820 to a Mr. Miller for £3 3."* In the second part of Mr. Burnham's Catalogue for 1809 there appears at p. 208:—"5625. Large folio volume of fine imperial paper, handsomely half-bound in russia leather, morocco joints, containing a choice collection of LXX beautiful proof and other

* Davis's *Journey*, pt. 1, p. 77.

fine prints, by the most eminent engravers." The whole of this volume was jointly selected by the late Mr. Macklin, Poet's Gallery, and Mr. Burnham.* Among them is a portrait of Lord Mansfield in his state robes, with the arms, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, by Bartolozzi, a most capital proof impression, taken off upon white satin, edged with narrow purple ribbon. This impression was struck off for Mr. Burnham; probably not another so taken is to be found. This portrait of Lord Mansfield is esteemed by the connoisseur the finest Bartolozzi ever engraved, and is, with his other engravings, become rare. Among his paintings were some fine portraits, particularly of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, with the gold key of office, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Also a charming portrait of a lady of the Skipworth family, in fine preservation, by Corn. Jansen, 1625. Some portraits of the Yelverton family. A beautiful miniature, by Cooper, of Earl Godolphin, painted upon silver. The purchase of these articles displays his speculative taste. In figure Mr. Burnham was large, and slow and heavy in his movements, *i.e.*, during the years I knew him, which were of course those of the latter period of his life. His dress was of the old school—flowing powdered hair, with an attached tail; knee breeches, white stockings, &c., &c. I should have stated that the purchase of libraries in the county was divided between Mr. Dash,† of Kettering, and Burnham, *i.e.*, sometimes one and sometimes the other possessed the advantage.

MII.—The Easterlings.—In an article under this heading in the *Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer* (May, 1884), vol. v., pp. 237-40, Mr. E. Walford has written as follows in his concluding paragraph:—"What has become of the descendants of these enterprising merchants? They seem to have been almost all absorbed in the great stream of population. The General Post Office Directory for London shows only one Essling as a householder in the wide metropolis. It is, however, evident that an individual among a large number of strangers congregating in one spot, or meeting in one place for the transaction of business, would require further distinction in his designation than the general term Easterling. In the early archives of the City of London there is mention of one 'John le Long, the Easterling,' showing that personal peculiarities were seized upon as identifications. But when an individual penetrated into the provinces, the designation of Easterling was sufficient for the people among whom he settled. An Easterling, we have reason to know, was among the earliest hosiers in that ancient seat of the hosiery trade, Hinckley. We learn something of the fortunes of his descendants from the obituary of the May number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1789:—'At Hinckley, Mrs. Estlin, relict of the late

* For a more general description, see Macklin's Catalogue, pp. 122-3.

† There is a short notice of Mr. Dash and his son in the *Athenæum*, March 10, 1883, p. 314.

Mr. Thomas E., hosier, of that place, who has left, now living, four daughters and a son, the Rev. John Prior Estlin, a Dissenting minister at Bristol'. In corroboration of the view that the Easterlings who remained in London had other surnames conferred upon them, while those who settled in other centres of industry retained this distinctive and descriptive title, it may be mentioned that though there is only one Essling in the Post Office London Directory, there are two Estlins in the comparatively short Law List in the provinces." Mr. Walford has added in a foot-note :— "Names like his [Mr. Estlin's], sometimes die hard. The name of Estlin was given as a Christian name to my friend and former tutor, the late Rev. Constantine Estlin Prichard, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and afterwards Rector of South Luffenham, Rutlandshire. He was a native of Bristol."

The above-named Rev. John Prior Estlin, LL.D., was for many years a leading Unitarian minister in Bristol; and in Pryce's *History* of that city (1861), pp. 386-7, there is a biographical sketch, "abridged from A. L. Barbauld." His remains were interred in the burial-ground belonging to Lewin's Mead Chapel, where there is a tablet with this inscription :—"Sacred to the memory of | the Rev^{d} John Prior Estlin, LL.D., | the faithful and affectionate | Minister of Lewin's Mead Chapel | for 46 years; | who, beloved and regretted, died | August 10th, 1817, aged 70 years. | His writings are characterized by an | enlightened zeal for the faith of | the Gospel, as his life was by benevolence, | integrity, simplicity, and cheerful piety; | and his departure was illumined by | the joyful expectation of a resurrection | to eternal life through Jesus Christ. | 'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.'" The following publications (all, or nearly all, of which were printed in Bristol) are by him :—

1. *The Causes of the Inefficacy of Public Instruction Considered, in a Sermon preached at the Ordination of the Rev. David Jardine, Bath.* 1790.

2. *Evidences of Revealed Religion, and particularly Christianity, Stated, with reference to a pamphlet called "The Age of Reason."* 1796, 8vo.

3. *The Nature and Causes of Atheism*, etc. 1797, 8vo.

4. *An Apology for the Sabbath.* 1801.

5. *The Union of Wisdom and Integrity Recommended, in a Discourse before the Unitarian Society in the West of England.* 1801.

6. *Sermons designed chiefly as a Preservative from Infidelity and Religious Indifference.* 1802, 8vo.

7. *General Instructions on the Doctrines and Duties of Religion.* Altered from *Practical Instructions.* 2nd ed., 1811.

8. *Discourses on Universal Restitution.* 1813, 8vo.

9. *The General Prayer Book, containing Forms of Prayer on principles common to all Christians,* etc. [1814], 8vo.

He also edited *Sermons by the late Rev. David Jardine.* 1798, 2 vols., 8vo.

John Bishop Estlin, son of the above, was one of "the most eminent [medical] practitioners in the city [of Bristol], particularly in ophthalmic cases, to which he ultimately devoted his entire attention"; and after an honourable and useful career, he was buried with his father. There is a tablet with this inscription:—"John Bishop Estlin, F.L.S., F.R.C.S., | (son of the Rev^{d} John Prior Estlin), | born Dec^{r} 26th, 1785, died June 10th, 1855, | æt. 69. | 'He was eyes to the blind; | and the cause which he knew not | he searched out.'" A memorandum appended to the will of this philanthropist is worthy of note:—"Anxious to mark my disapproval of the absurd waste of money that usually takes place on the occasion of a funeral, (money, which in many cases can be ill-afforded to be thus squandered,) I especially direct that my funeral expenses (exclusive of any sum necessarily employed about the family vault, for a leaden coffin, or for travelling, should I die from home,) shall not exceed twenty pounds. If respect for the dead can only be shown by black feathers and black coaches, I am willing to pass to my resting-place unrespected. As, however, my object is not to save money for my estate, and as without these directions an additional sum of forty pounds would probably be expended in heartless show, I direct that this latter amount of forty pounds be distributed in charity as follows, viz., Ten pounds to the Minister of St. George's Chapel (Church), near Park Street; ten pounds to the Minister of St. Augustine's Church; ten pounds to the Minister of the parish where I was born (St. Michael's); and ten pounds to the Minister of St. Paul's Church (all in Bristol); to be distributed by them in small sums according to their discretion to the deserving poor of their respective parishes."

BRISTOLIENSIS.

MIII.—WASHINGTON MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS AT GARSDON.—(See No. DCCCCXXXIV.) I have read with interest the Rev. Dr. Gray's note with reference to the Washington monuments; and to it I may add, that in the year 1870 a friend of mine saw a stone monument to the memory of Sir Lawrence Washington *at the Rectory* of Garsdon (doubtless for preservation and security), which originally occupied its proper position in Garsdon Church, but had been removed thence at some so-called restoration two or three years before. The Washingtons were a North Wilts family; and at an archæological meeting held some years ago at Malmesbury, the shields with the arms of Lawrence quartering Washington, taken from a monument in the Abbey Church there, were exhibited, the monument having been pulled to pieces and removed while some restoration was being effected. These shields had various Washington matches emblazoned on them. Where are they now?

I have never been able to obtain any documentary evidence of the marriages between these two families; but the licences in the Diocesan Registry at Salisbury might perhaps supply it. Benolt's Visitation of Lancashire (Harl. MSS., No. 2,076, etc.), Miscellaneous Grants (Coll. of Arms), 4-129, and the Visitations of the Counties of Wilts, Somerset, and Dorset (1623), record the arms of Lawrence quartering Washington, with an unique badge borne by the former family. A drawing of this badge may be seen in Hutchins' *Dorsetshire*, and in Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* (1868), vol. i., p. 200. The two Latin wills at Doctors' Commons, of John L., of Malmesbury, 5 Sept., 1488, and of Robt. L. (his brother), of same, 17 July, 1517, buried at St. Paul's Church, Malmesbury, may give a clue. I have only made extracts, that of Robt. L. (1516), pointing to a connection with Lincolnshire:—"1516. Robt. L.: Rose, widow, extrix., buried at St. Paul's Ch., Malmesbury: John, son and extr.: 'jocalia argenta deaurata' between wife and son: lights before several Saints altars: church of Barkley, co. Lincoln, 8*s.* 4*d.*: convent 'fratrum predicatorum in civitate Winton', co. Lincoln, 20*s.*: for the reparation of church of Burnwale, co. Lincoln, 20*s.*: to church of Westport, co. Wilts, for tithes forgot: missel for church of St. Faith, Oxford: to each 'filiorum meorum' 12*s.*: church of St. Paul's, Malmesbury, 'ex dispositione John Dolbys defuncti': cousin John Bremellin: jewells pawned to the testator to be restored gratuitously to Thos. Lawrence, if he gives a general 'acquietantium ratione testamenti Johannis patris sui.'

"Witnesses, { John Pynning, Henry Jonys, John Gwyn, Nic. Reeve."

I think the Washingtons settled at Garsdon, were descended from Lawrence Washington, of Sulgrave, co. Northampton. Extract of will (Doctors' Commons), 18 Oct., 1581, of "Lawrence Washington, of Souldgrave, co. Northampton, gent.: to be buried there, south isle, before my seat: mother church of Peterboro': brother Leonard Washington's children, 5*s.* willed to them by parson Washington: brother Thomas W's child by his last wife forgiven his debt: son Lawrence Washington: Lawrence Washington, son of Robt. Lawrence, my son and heir: Will. Bond, gent., of co. Dorset."

R. GWYNNE LAWRENCE.

Middleton Hall, Llanarthney.

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"An index is the bag and baggage of a book, of more use then honour, even such who seemingly slight it, secretly using it, if not for need, for speed of what they desire to finde."—Thos. Fuller, D.D.

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END OF VOL. II.

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Notices of Recent Publications.

["GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES."]

Genealogy of the Somersetshire Family of Meriet, from the reign of the Confessor to the reign of Henry V. By B. W. Greenfield, Barrister-at-law. Taunton: Printed by J. F. Hammond. [1883.] 8vo, pp. 119.

With great pleasure we notice this valuable monograph on the ancient family of the De Meriets, which appeared in the first instance in the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society*, 1882, and has since been issued in a separate form. It is a standing proof of Mr. Greenfield's accuracy of statement, exhibiting no small amount of most careful research; and though of course connected more immediately with the history of Somerset, it contains much of special interest to the Gloucestershire student. The family in question, for example, had a common origin with the Berkeleys of Berkeley Castle from Harding, son of Eadnoth, or Ednod, the Anglo thane of Somerset, in the reign of the Confessor, A match is also shown in the work, p. 81, between John de Berkeley, of Dursley, and Hawisia, daughter of Lucy, the widow of Simon de Meriet, by her former husband, Thomas de Tymmeworth, *temp.* Edw. II. Particulars of that grand old warrior, Sir Matthew de Gournay, Kt., are given, which escaped the researches of historians for the last two centuries. Many facts and dates (to quote the author's concluding sentences) are here brought together: the aim has been to sort them well into a fairly connected narrative, as thereon must depend much of their usefulness. They show, as will be seen on referring to the folding pedigree, that the junior branch of the family became entirely extinct on the death of Sir Simon of Hestercombe, who died without surviving issue between the years 1367 and 1372, when all his manors and lands, &c., subject to his widow's life estate therein, vested in Sir John de Meriet of Meriet and his assigns. It will also be seen that on the death of Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Sir John de Meriet of Meriet, the representation of the senior branch passed by heirs female to the families of Bonville, and Stafford of Hoke, about the year 1395; and that this senior branch most probably became extinct in the male line on the death of Sir John de Meriet's brother of the half-blood, Thomas Meriet of Stanlinch, of whom no further trace has been found after the year 1418.

The Official Records of Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Virginia, 1751-1758, etc. With an Introduction and Notes by R. A. Brock, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the [Virginia Historical] Society. Vol. I. Richmond, Va.: Published by the Society. 1883. Royal 8vo, pp. lx. 528.

Mr. Dinwiddie's name cannot be strange to the readers of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, inasmuch as he has been brought under their notice at

considerable length in Nos. DCCXXIII., DCCXLIX., DCCCLI., and DCCCLXIII. To have been the means of conveying useful intelligence respecting him, in furtherance of the proposed publication, is more than a recompense for all the trouble incurred in doing so; and Mr. Brock, moreover, p. xvi., has duly acknowledged his obligations.

But our object is to draw attention to the volume, which, if considered only in a typographical point of view, reflects no little credit on the Virginia Historical Society. The *Records* are now for the first time printed from MSS. in the Society's possession; and before we go further, let us see how they happened to fall into such good keeping. Though never before published, as Mr. Brock remarks in his prefatory note, they have been on several occasions consulted by historians. They were doubtless accessible to Chalmers; and Sparks (who has been followed by other American authors), in his *Writings of Washington*, acknowledges himself indebted to them. But his examination, it is apprehended, was only superficial, and does not seem to have been impartial. The MSS., as at present constituted, are comprised in five folio volumes; the first four containing the records of the administration of Governor Dinwiddie—being copies of his official letters, addresses, reports, etc.; and the fifth, original letters of Washington, complementary thereto. These last had been dispersed in England as autograph memorials, but were collected and replaced with the records by their late possessor, Henry Stevens, Esq., F.S.A. At the auction of the first portion of his library, in London, July, 1881, these papers were purchased for William W. Corcoran, Esq., and presented by him to the Society, of which he is a vice-president. He has further liberally contributed towards the cost of publication; and in memorial of his generosity his portrait and a copy of his letter of presentation accompany the volume.

The immediate ancestors of Robert Dinwiddie, who was descended from a good Scottish family, were inhabitants of Glasgow, and had been, probably for some generations, merchants there in honourable esteem, as was his father, Robert Dinwiddie. His mother was also of an old Glasgow family (Cumming) of the same calling. Their son, Robert, was born in 1693. Having been disciplined in the counting-house, and probably for a time as a merchant in Glasgow, he was appointed, in 1727, a collector of the Customs in Bermuda, and eleven years after, he received the appointment of "Surveyor-General of Customs of the southern ports of the Continent of America." He was nominated, in 1751, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia; and when, before the close of the year, he arrived in the colony, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, he was warmly welcomed. Matters, however, soon placed him in conflict with the Assembly, and likewise with Washington, who was then colonel of the Virginia regiment. The encroachment of the French at this date threatened the safety of our American colonies, and Dinwiddie was alive to the danger; he urged the need of assistance, and consequently, in 1756, the Earl of Loudon arrived in America, with the appointment of Governor of Virginia, and a commission as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in America; but he never reached Virginia, and Dinwiddie continued in office until January, 1758, when, worn out with his exertions, he left for England. Unfortunately for his fame, many of the admirers of Washington have expressed an unfavourable opinion of him; but the publication of this work will certainly help to place him in the position he deserves to occupy in public estimation. His death took place at Clifton, near Bristol, in his seventy-eighth year; and, what is more than can be said, we know, of some monumental inscriptions, the character recorded of him on his monument in Clifton Church would seem to be strictly true. The annals of Virginia, it is thereon inscribed, "will testify with what judgment, activity, and zeal he exerted himself in the publick cause, when the whole North American Continent was involved in a French and Indian War. His rectitude of conduct in his Government, and integrity in other publick employments, add a lustre to his character, which was revered while he lived, and will be held in estimation while his name survives."

Having enjoyed Mr. Brock's very careful and successful editing of the first volume, we look forward with interest to the publication of the second.

Genealogy of the Page Family in Virginia. By One of the Family. New York: Jenkins and Thomas. 1883. Royal 8vo, pp. 250.

This well-printed volume contains not only the genealogy of the Page family in Virginia, but also "a condensed account of the Nelson, Walker, Pendleton, and Randolph families, with references to the Byrd, Carter, Cary, Duke, Gilmer, Harrison, Rives, Thornton, Wellford, Washington, and other distinguished families in Virginia." In tracing out the different branches and members of the Page family, as the author states in his preface, a somewhat condensed account of other families became necessary. This was particularly the case with regard to the Nelsons: these two in turn involved the Walkers and others; and therefore it was thought best to present them all in the same volume. The frequent mention of "Gloucester County" and the like might almost lead the English reader to imagine that he was studying a publication issued nearer home. The author has executed his task in a highly satisfactory manner, having given "an unvarnished statement of facts, so far as they could be ascertained;" and the book, it may be said, forms another link in that chain which helps to bind, in filial affection, the loyal citizen of America to "the old country." May this good feeling increase from day to day!

The Washington Family. By Thomas Sill Gray, D.D. Malmesbury: Hatcher. 1884. 8vo, pp. 8.

A pamphlet, under the above heading, has been issued by Dr. Gray, the rector of Garsdon, North Wilts, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, with the view of raising funds for certain desirable improvements in his parish church, and also for the erection of what he proposes to call "The Washington Memorial School." He gives literal copies of inscriptions to be found within the building in memory of five members of the Washington family, and thus furnishes some interesting particulars, heretofore not generally known, in connection with relatives of the renowned George Washington. The readers of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* will find the substance of the pamphlet, with a few slight verbal differences, in No. DCCCCXXXIV., pp. 563-5.

A History of Southampton. By the Rev. J. Silvester Davies, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of St. James's, Enfield Highway. Southampton: Gilbert and Co. 1883. Royal 8vo, pp. xviii. 535.

"During a residence of several years in the immediate neighbourhood of Southampton," as Mr. Davies has written in the opening paragraph of his preface, "free access to the town records was given me by the courtesy of the town authorities, of which I availed myself as opportunities offered; and towards the close of 1877 it was suggested by the present publishers that I should undertake a history of the town, or at least, on obtaining permission, should edit the MS. of Dr. Speed's 'History' among the Southampton archives, continuing the work, and adding such matter as should bring it into conformity with present knowledge. I accepted the latter proposal as the less ambitious task, collated Speed's documents with the originals in view of publishing the texts, but soon found that I could construct no history by a reproduction of Dr. Speed's work without going to a length beyond all warrant, though much had to be cut out as inadequate or faulty. Under these circumstances I felt myself driven to greater freedom, and in the following pages I have produced substantially a new history, while all that is valuable in Dr. Speed's work has been preserved, either in his own words, within quotation marks, or condensed and acknowledged in the notes." Such is a brief statement of the circumstances which led to the publication of this valuable addition to the many works on British topography.

Who, it may be asked, was Dr. Speed? He was the fourth in direct descent from John Speed, the English historian, who died July 28, 1629. His father, John Speed, M.D., of Southampton, "a man," as his son says of him,

"of excellent parts, and a most desirable companion over a bottle," died in 1747, leaving a son, John Speed, M.D., the historian of Southampton, who was born September 9, 1703, and having been educated at Merchant Taylors' and St. John's, Oxford, was elected to a fellowship June 11, 1722. He settled in Southampton during his father's lifetime, and married his cousin, Anna Maria, daughter of James Crosse, Esq.; and he died March 8, 1781. Though he had a large medical practice, he found time to be a constant writer. His largest work is a folio of 830 pages, containing upwards of 73,000 lines, with numerous notes, and entitled "Burnettus Restitutus, or Bp. Burnett's History in Burlesque Verse, by Ferdinand MacPherson of that Ilk." Among his performances are medical, historical, and theological tracts, sonnets, etc. Some of his satirical pieces on the local government of Southampton should be mentioned. He was much opposed to the local Acts for lighting and paving the town, and spared no pains in exposing the authors of the schemes, and ridiculing the corporation for surrendering their rights. In his "Curious Account of a Nondescript Species of Negroes" he attacks the lighting scheme, and describes the manners of the town—the nocturnal "rites," that is, the balls, the dresses of the ladies, particularly their head-dresses; these are said to be frequently so comp'icated that they "go untouch'd for months together," and are swarming with vermin. Another piece, "An Account of the Ancient Town of Gotham, and of some Transactions of the so-famous Wise Men there," lashes the corporation and the original promoters of the paving scheme, his characters evidently portraying the leaders in town politics. But to come to his "History of Southampton." It is a small folio written in a printing hand, as was very common with him, the letters having been retouched with a pen, probably towards the close of the author's life. The work is itself an expansion or second edition of one presented by him to the corporation in 1759, entitled "The Charter of the Town of Southampton (16 Car. I.), in Latin and English, with remarks from the Journals." This book was ordered November 30, 1810, to be fairly copied, and was handed in on April 9, 1813; it is well written, but abounds in errors of transcription. It is in the possession of the corporation, the original appearing to be lost. On Dr. Speed's death in 1781, the "History of Southampton" passed, with his other books and papers, into the hands of his son, the Rev. John Mylles Speed, of Eling, who married Harriot, daughter of the Rev. Owen Davies, of Exton. On Mr. Speed's death in 1792, his books and other properties passed to his widow, who, in the following year, became the wife of John Silvester, Esq. (created a baronet in 1814); thus the custody of the volume fell to Mr. Silvester, and in 1794 he presented it to the corporation. It has always been valued by its possessors, and has constantly been used. It was prepared under difficulties from the want of arrangement in the corporation documents—an inconvenience which Mr. Davies likewise experienced in his recent labours; but happily the documents have since been submitted to a competent hand under the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

With the help of such materials at his command, Mr. Davies has been enabled to draw up a most useful volume, giving all that is really of value in Speed's collections, and not (as too many writers have done) burthening himself and the public with unimportant details. He must not, however, be regarded merely as the editor of a book of selections. Being well acquainted, from a lengthened residence, with Southampton and the neighbourhood, and having carefully studied the history of the place, both ancient and modern, he has supplied a large amount of additional information, and in doing so, has not (as it is most important to note) accepted second-hand evidence while original authorities were within his reach. He has, in short, produced an excellent volume of great historical interest, teeming with information, which will amply reward the reader, whether he be connected with Southampton or not: it is likewise highly creditable to the publishers, who have done their part right well; and there is that, without which it would be comparatively useless, or, at best, most inconvenient, an admirable index. To be duly appreciated, the work must be carefully examined, and we recommend our readers to do so for themselves.

Records of Gloucester Cathedral, 1882-3. Vol. I., part i. [Gloucester: E. Nest, 1883.] 8vo, pp. iv. 156.

In March, 1882, the Hon. and Rev. Wm. H. Lyttelton, at the time the canon in residence, suggested to some friends the formation of a society with the view of promoting an intelligent interest in Gloucester Cathedral amongst all classes; and his suggestion having met with hearty approval, he sent a printed letter to many of the clergy and gentry residing in and near Gloucester, stating the objects he had in view, and asking for support. From thirty to forty responded, promising to become members; and thereupon he convened a meeting for the 4th of April, when the society was founded, and a resolution passed that it should be called "The Gloucester Cathedral Society." The executive committee commenced the work of organization on the 7th of May, and a scheme of constitution was drawn up and approved of: but after considerable discussion, it was decided to carry out the programme suggested by Canon Lyttelton for the first year. It was unanimously agreed that in order to attain the special object for which the society had been formed, the committee should endeavour—

1. To arrange lectures on the Cathedral by eminent archæologists;
2. To collect materials for a complete history of the Cathedral and St. Peter's Abbey; and
3. To facilitate visits of the working classes to the Cathedral, under competent guides.

With the assistance of Canon Lyttelton, promises of lectures were obtained from Mr. E. A. Freeman, Mr. T. Gambier Parry, and Canon Westcott; and at the request of the committee, Mr. F. S. Waller undertook to prepare a concise "Guide" to the Cathedral, to be sold at a nominal price. This has been very satisfactorily done. At a subsequent meeting the Rev. William Bazeley, of Matson, was invited to undertake the editing of the "Transactions," which he consented to do. The book before us is the first instalment in print; and as the best way, we think, of showing what has been so far done towards successfully carrying out Canon Lyttelton's happy suggestion, we give the headings of the respective papers:—

1. Gloucester: its Abbey and Cathedral, and their place in English History. By E. A. Freeman, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A.
2. The Builders and Buildings of the ancient Abbey of St. Peter, now the Cathedral Church. By Thomas Gambier Parry, Esq., M.A., D.L., &c.
3. A Benedictine Monk of the Middle Ages. By the Rev. B. F. Westcott, D.D., Canon of Peterborough.
4. Catalogue of Exhibits at the Conversazione, April 5th, 1883.
5. Historic Monuments in the Cathedral. By Sir W. V. Guise, Bart.
6. Notes chiefly on the Norman Architecture of the Cathedral. By F. S. Waller.
7. Anthems performed at the Conversazione, April 5th, 1883. With Notes by Charles L. Williams, Organist of Gloucester Cathedral.
8. Royal Badges in Gloucester Cathedral. By [the late] J. D. T. Niblett, M.A., F.S.A., and the Rev. William Bazeley, M.A.
9. The Register of Abbot Parker, *alias* Malverne. By the Rev. William Bazeley, M.A.
10. The Bells and Bell-founders of Gloucester Cathedral. By the Rev. F. E. Broome Witts, M.A.
11. Extracts from Leland's Collections, relating to St. Peter's Abbey and its Dependant Priories. With Notes by the Editor.
12. The Foundation of the Abbey of Gloucester, and the Change of the same, etc., by William Malverne, D.D., last Abbot of Gloucester. With Notes by the Editor.

The foregoing form a goodly array, and may be looked upon as a most creditable record, in every point of view, of the first year's work. The second part, recording the work done in 1883-4, will complete Vol. I., and will contain title-page, contents of volume, list of illustrations, and index.

The Gloucester and Bristol Diocesan Kalendar, 1884. With a Map of the Diocese. Gloucester: E. Nest. Sm. 8vo, pp. xii. 150.

We can trace a considerable improvement in the present issue, as compared with the issues of preceding years; but still the work is not as good as it might be; and it does not, we think, bear comparison with publications of the same kind in some other dioceses. It is much better, however, than in times past, though not immaculate; and there is good reason to hope that under the editorship of the Rev. F. E. Broome Witts, and with the co-operation of those who may be able to assist him, it will become a pattern for imitation elsewhere, and likewise receive within the diocese what it stands in need of—a more liberal support. A coloured map of the diocese, marking the boundaries of the archdeaconries and deaneries, has been inserted for the first time.

Arrowsmith's Dictionary of Bristol. Edited by Henry J. Spear and J. W. Arrowsmith. Bristol: Arrowsmith. 1883-4. Sm. 8vo.

Thirteen monthly numbers have been published, bringing the work down to "Port," p. 208. The reader will find a large store of useful information within a small compass; and if the succeeding numbers prove equal in all respects to the preceding, we shall be able to speak in high terms of this much-needed book of reference. Suggestions and contributions are solicited by the editors.

Archæological Handbook of the County of Gloucester. By G. B. Witts, C.E. Cheltenham: G. Norman. [1883.] 8vo, pp. 128.

Archæological Map of Gloucestershire. By the same Author.

Having noticed the above at some length in Part XXI. of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, p. 492, we have but little to add in the way of commendation. Mr. Witts' work—his *Handbook* and the accompanying large *Map*—has been, as it deserves, very favourably received by the public, and is, in fact, indispensable to anyone who seeks to become fully acquainted with the rich store of early remains to be found throughout the county.

The Golden Decade of a Favored Town. Being Biographical Sketches and Personal Recollections of the Celebrated Characters who have been connected with Cheltenham from 1843 to 1853. By Contem Ignotus. London: Elliot Stock. 1884. Sm. 8vo, pp. viii. 208.

This volume, with its memorials of well-known and honoured names, is one of considerable interest. Perhaps, as someone reviewing the work in a leading periodical has justly remarked, in three very important aspects, the salubrious, the educational, and the religious, no town in our land has deeper and wider associations than Cheltenham. Its position and circumstances are well described, and not too favourably, in the work before us. No wonder that from its salubrious climate it has become the home of many retired officers and civilians from India; while from its fine avenues of trees it is specially regarded as England's garden-town. But, as this book happily reminds the reader, there are wider associations and greater influences than even the question of health and scenery can convey. In an educational point of view, Cheltenham stands foremost. Besides the Cheltenham College, the Endowed Grammar School, the Training Colleges for Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses—the growth and success of which are closely bound up with the honoured names here brought before us, and especially with that of the late Dean Close—the Ladies' College, with about six hundred pupils, is one of the largest

institutions, if not the largest, for female education in the world. And now a determined effort is being made to establish in the town the Close Memorial Schools for a great and special purpose. May every success attend the effort! Educationally, therefore, Cheltenham possesses a national interest, for which, be it remembered, it is mainly indebted to those good men whose characters are brought so vividly before us. But more important than all, (tho' it does not, as we conceive, come within the scope of our "Notices" to discuss the question,) the religious influence which the ministry of these men was permitted to convey, is most distinctly seen in this "favored town." Let the reader study well what has been written, and then judge for himself. One may not, indeed, be able to endorse every sentiment put forward; but the volume will doubtless prove interesting, and we recommend it.

Genealogy of Morgan, of Llantarnam Abbey, Monmouthshire, and of Monasterevan, Co. Kildare. By George Blacker Morgan. 1884.

The chief object of this chart is to show the descent of the Irish branch of the family through Sir Edward Morgan, Bart., of Llantarnam Abbey. "Edward Morgan (son of William Morgan, by his wife, the Lady Frances Somerset) was created a baronet 12th May, 1642, and dying in 1653, left five sons, of whom Robert, the second son, was the ancestor of the Irish branch. As was the fashion of the day with younger sons, he went to Ireland, under the protection of Sir Adam Loftus (afterwards Viscount [Loftus, of] Ely), then Lord Chancellor, and acted as his chaplain. He became the parish minister of Emo, and was put to death in the church of Coolbanagher, Queen's County, on the outbreak of the Rebellion, 23rd October, 1641." The chart is the result of no little trouble, and is highly creditable to its compiler, being a good specimen of painstaking inquiry; it is, moreover, his first—we hope, not his last—genealogical production.

Records of the Seasons, Prices of Agricultural Produce, and Phenomena observed in the British Isles. Collected by T. H. Baker, Fellow of the Meteorological Society. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. [1883.] Sm. 8vo, pp. viii. 360.

The design of this publication is briefly stated by Mr. Baker:—"After the succession of adverse seasons which culminated in 1879, remarks were continually being made that our English climate had deteriorated to a very great extent. This induced the writer to endeavour to ascertain whether any appreciable change had taken place within historical limits, or whether we were always liable to cycles of cold, wet, and ungenial seasons. The result of his researches is the following collection of facts, which have been extracted from old chronicles and other standard works; the authority whence taken being added to each. And it appears to him that the English climate was always much the same as at present." This "collection of facts" will prove interesting, not only to the agriculturist, but to every observer of natural phenomena; and we recommend our readers to consult the volume.

The Official Year-Book of the Church of England. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1884. 8vo, pp. xii. 706.

This volume has been issued with the sanction of the archbishops and bishops of the English, Irish, and Scotch Churches, and under the direction of a representative committee; and, as may be inferred from its title, it is an official record of the condition and work of the Church at home and abroad. As stated in the preface to the issue for 1883 (the first of, we hope, a long range of similar volumes), the object of the committee is to unfold and exhibit the work of the Church of England and of the other Churches in communion

with her, as far as it is possible to gather, from time to time, the details of their labours. There are two classes of persons to whom such a witness and explanation may prove useful: those, who, because they desire and pray for the increased power and success of the Church in the world, are looking for opportunities of enlarging her borders and strengthening her influence; and those, who are wont at times to look coldly upon her, and to misrepresent, or to be indifferent to her work. No claim is laid to originality in this enterprise: but seeing the necessity for such a work, and the influence for good which, if rightly directed, it cannot fail to exert far and wide, the committee has laboured to give practical effect to the suggestion frequently made by others. In June, 1881, a preliminary meeting was held at Westminster for the purpose of taking into consideration the desirability of publishing from year to year, in an authorised and complete form, the general results of the work of the Church. The decisions arrived at were submitted to an adjourned meeting held in the chapter-house of St. Paul's on the 13th of July; and this resolution was passed unanimously: —"That an Ecclesiastical Year-Book be published, giving in concise form the facts relating to the work of the Church of England in all its various branches." This was subsequently amended, so that the book might comprehend the work of Churches in communion with the Church of England. The matter of printing having been considered, a proposal was submitted to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the committee gladly recognises the courtesy with which the Society received it, and accepted the responsibility of publication.

The volume for 1883 was found to be a very useful compilation, and supplied a long-felt want; the editor, however, has profited by his experience, and as the result, the present year's issue is an improvement on its predecessor. Reports from the several dioceses on parochial work of all kinds are amongst the special features of the volume; in the historical section there is a complete record of the history of the Church during the past year; the statistical section is varied and full, including the Church at home and abroad; and there is a valuable summary of the work of the Church in the United States of America. It is both needful and desirable that in many respects the information should vary from year to year; some new subjects of interest must naturally take the place of others; and therefore each annual volume will have its own special value.

Notwithstanding every care, it is almost impossible in a work of such magnitude and difficulty to secure that absolute completeness which it should present. The committee therefore has confidence that any omissions or accidental errors which may be observed by the reader will be excused, and that churchmen will kindly assist by communicating suggestions or corrections to the Rev. Frederick Burnside, Hertingfordbury Rectory, Hertford. The high character already attained for accuracy in general makes one the more to regret any blemishes, however slight they may be; and having noted a few within the limits of three pages, we think it well to draw attention to them. P. 388, for "Glen" read "Glendalough," and for "McElwaine" read "MacIlwaine;" p. 389, for "Clefden" read "Clifden," and for "Towin" read "Irwin" (Charles King Irwin, D.D., having been for many years a well-known and highly respected clergyman); and p. 390, for "Favien" read "Faviere," and for "Hugh Law" read "the Right Hon. Hugh Law, Lord Chancellor of Ireland." P. 389, if "Ardagh" Church be the one referred to, it is in the diocese of Ardagh, and not "Kilmore;" but Arvagh Church is in the latter diocese, and may perhaps have been intended.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

PART XIII.] [*January, 1882.*

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

"*It has always been more or less the case that living generations thrust aside for their own convenience, or to commemorate their more immediate relatives and friends and their personal importance, the mouldering relics of their foregone and forgotten predecessors. They are thus continually assisting the encroachments of time and decay; whilst historians, on the other hand,—the Weevers, the Dingleys, the Le Neves, the Biglands—and their followers are doing their utmost to rescue, at least in part, by representation or description, the perishing memorials of our ancestors, and to prove that paper records may be more permanent than those of brass or stone.*"

"*Indocti discant, et ament meminisse periti.*"

Published for the Proprietor.

LONDON:

W. KENT & Co., 23, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

BRISTOL: W. GEORGE, AND J. FAWN & SON; GLOUCESTER: DAVIES & SON;
CHELTENHAM: GASTRELL & SON; CIRENCESTER: BAILY & SON;
DURSLEY: WHITMORE; TEWKESBURY: NORTH.

1882.

[*Entered at Stationers' Hall.*]

Price 1s.; or by Post, 1s. 1d.

With the present part of this revised reprint of "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries", which comprises an extra half-sheet of letterpress, a new volume begins; and there is therefore a good opportunity for any who may feel disposed, to become subscribers. So far, the circulation of the work, at home and abroad, has proved highly satisfactory; but additional support is desired; and as pecuniary profit is not by any means the chief object in view, the more support received, the more letterpress and illustrations given.

To prevent an accumulation of arrears, and in compliance with some suggestions received, the Editor hopes to make Part XIV., which will be ready for the 1st of next April, a "double No.," consisting of four or five sheets of letterpress, with illustrations. This, he thinks, will be preferable to a permanent increase in the price of the work.

Communications of a suitable character, and properly authenticated, from those who take an interest in matters of the kind, will be acceptable. The loan of old documents, newspapers, literal copies of monumental inscriptions in churches and churchyards, memoranda of noteworthy facts in any way connected with the county, and extracts from scarce books or pamphlets of local interest, or from parish registers and churchwardens' accounts, is invited; and anything entrusted for the purpose will be carefully preserved, and returned without unnecessary delay.

The signatures of contributors will in all cases be appended, except when a wish to the contrary may have been expressed.

The binder of Vol. I. is requested, in arranging the illustrations, to attend to the directions given for his guidance in p. xvi. The plate of Over Bridge will be found in Part XI., p. 393.

Copies of any of the parts (except I. and III., which can be supplied only in sets) may be procured until further notice, from the undersigned. It is requested that subscriptions (the receipt of which will be duly acknowledged) be remitted to him; and it will be a convenience to have Post Office and Postal Orders made payable at BRISTOL.

(Rev.) B. H. BLACKER, M.A.

26, *Meridian Place,*
Clifton, Bristol,
January 2nd, 1882.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS.

(For lists of Subscribers, see the covers of Parts IV.-XII.)

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☞ *Perhaps some names which should appear in the lists, have been unintentionally omitted: if so, corrections are requested, and will at once be attended to. The names of additional subscribers are likewise desired for insertion in the next list.*

A Post Office Order for 3s. 3d., with the Malvern stamp, has been lately received. No letter accompanied it; and the sender is requested to give his name, so that an acknowledgment may be forwarded to him.

FURTHER OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Part XII. contains a very good engraving of Gloucester Cathedral. . . . So far as we can judge from the sporadic acquaintance we have been enabled to make with it, our Gloucestershire namesake is doing a good work. Part XII. comprises, *inter alia*, a useful list of Gloucestershire contributors to the fund raised for the defence of the country at the time of the Spanish Armada. We wish the editor every success."—*Notes and Queries.*

"This admirable county record still continues its career of usefulness in gathering up the many scattered scraps of information which exist in out-of-the-way places, and which, but for such a publication, would be lost. We should like to see every county in England have such a publication, with as good an editor as Mr. Blacker. . . . The indexes to monumental inscriptions are particularly useful. The present part contains a capital illustration, and a fairly good index completes the volume."—*The Antiquary.*

"It contains a carefully-compiled index to the whole volume . . . . The editor, in a preface, states that the publication of the 'Notes' was commenced in 1878, and has been continued week by week in the *Stroud Journal* almost without intermission down to the present time. The matter has then been carefully revised, and reprinted as a book. . . . We are glad that the number of subscribers is larger than there was reason to expect; still, increased support is required to prevent pecuniary loss, and to extend this effort to preserve historical and antiquarian matter relative to the county. Glancing over this and the previous numbers which constitute the volume, we are surprised at the mass of interesting and valuable matter on all sorts of topics akin to the chief object of the work which has been collected. The editor has secured the co-operation of a large number of active and competent helpers, and their united gleanings make up a rich treasure of local lore and information. We are sure that as the 'Notes' become more widely known, Mr. Blacker will not have to ask in vain for the support necessary to develope his work to the fullest extent he contemplates."—*Gloucestershire Chronicle.*

"With this number is a carefully-compiled index, so necessary to a work of this character. The volume contains a large amount of antiquarian, monumental, historical, chronological, and other information respecting the county."—*Bristol Times and Mirror.*

"This part, which completes Vol. I., appears somewhat late in its quarterly issue, the compiling of a good index, &c., an indispensable adjunct to the work, having caused the delay. . . . A well-executed engraving of Gloucester Cathedral forms an appropriate frontispiece to the volume; and the editor (the Rev. B. H. Blacker) in his preface announces that the more support received, the more information will be given in return. We feel sure that there are many in this neighbourhood who could make valuable contributions to 'Gloucestershire Notes and Queries', and we commend the following Latin proverb to their kindly consideration—'Multorum manibus grande levatur onus.'"—*Clifton Chronicle.*

BY THE SAME.

1.—Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, in the County of Dublin; with Notes and Annals. Parts I.—IV., 1860-74. 12mo.

2.—Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire; with Extracts from the Parish Registers, and some Churchyard Inscriptions. Privately printed, 1876. 4to.

3.—Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Cheltenham. Privately printed, 1877. 4to.

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CCCCLX. The Derivation of "Severn."
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DIV. The Rev. John Lovel, Rector of Portishead.
DV. The Codrington Family.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

PART XIV.] [*April, 1882.*

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

"*Histories of Counties, if properly written, become works of entertainment, of importance, and universality. They may be made the vehicles of much general intelligence, and of such as is interesting to every reader of a liberal curiosity. What is local is often national.*"

"*Si quid novisti rectius istis,*
Candidus imperti. Si non, his utere mecum."

LONDON:

W. KENT & Co., 23, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

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DURSLEY: WHITMORE; TEWKESBURY: NORTH.

1882.

[*Entered at Stationers' Hall.*]

Double Number.—Price 2s.; or by Post, 2s. 2d.

NOTICES.

Part XV. will be ready for the 1st of next July, and will contain a varied assortment of interesting matter.

To clear off an accumulation of arrears, and in compliance with some suggestions received, the Editor has made Part XIV. a "double No." consisting of five sheets of letterpress (the fifth being an extra one), with an illustration. This, he thinks, will be found preferable to a permanent increase in the price of the work.

Communications of a suitable character, and properly authenticated, from those who take an interest in matters of the kind, will be acceptable. The loan of old documents, newspapers, literal copies of monumental inscriptions in churches and churchyards, memoranda of noteworthy facts in any way connected with the county, and extracts from scarce books or pamphlets of local interest, or from parish registers or churchwardens' accounts, is invited; and anything entrusted for the purpose will be carefully preserved, and returned without unnecessary delay.

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The binder of Vol I. is requested, in arranging the illustrations, to attend to the directions given for his guidance in p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

PART XV.] [*July, 1882.*

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

"Who so shall telle a tale after a man,
He moste reherse, as neighe as ever he can,
Everich word, if it be in his charge,
All speke he never so rudely and so large;
Or elles he moste tellen his tale untrewe,
Or feinen thinges, or finden wordes newe."

"*Sermo oritur non de villis domibusve alienis,*
. . . . *sed quod magis ad nos*
Pertinet, et nescire malum est agitamus."

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1882.

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

PART XVI.] [*October, 1882.*

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

"*Let it be remembered that this work is intended to be, not a mere temporary vehicle of amusement, but a permanent storehouse of authentic information, to which reference may hereafter be confidently made.*"

"Though I be smal in quantitie,
Yet despise me not, good reader,
For perchaunce thou shalt fynde in me
That wanteth in manie greater."

"*Reliquiæ Troja ex ardente receptæ.*"

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Illustrations are an improvement, provided they be such in the true sense of the term, and not mere pictures, as one may sometimes see, to catch the eye; but as a rule, an extra supply of letterpress is to be preferred. Twenty additional pages are given in the present part.

Part XVII. will be ready for the 1st of next January, and will contain a good assortment of interesting matter. It will probably be, like Part XIV., and for the same reason, "a double number."

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DCXXVIII.	The Healthiness of Dyrham.
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DCXXXII.	The Farley Family.
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Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

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"*My thoughts are with the dead; with them*
I live in long past years;
Their virtues love; their faults condemn;
Partake their hopes and fears;
And from their lessons seek and find
Instruction with a humble mind."—SOUTHEY.

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WHITE, PRINTER, STROUD.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

PART XVIII.] [*April, 1883.*

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

"Take thee all kinds of grain, wheat, and barley, and beans, and lentiles, and fitches, and make bread of this meslin."

BP. HALL.

"How far-forth do you like their articles?
I like them all, and do allow them well."

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1883.

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PART XIX.] [*July, 1883.*

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

"*Nor rude nor barren are the winding ways*
Of hoar antiquity, but strewn with flowers."

WARTON.

"*Movemur enim nescio quo pacto locis ipsis, in quibus eorum, quos diligimus, aut admiramur, adsunt vestigia.*"

CIC.

"*Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit.*"

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

PART XX.] [*October, 1883.*

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

"*The past and present here unite*
Beneath time's flowing tide,
Like foot prints, hidden by a brook,
But seen on either side.

"*This memory brightens o'er the past,*
As when the sun, concealed
Behind some cloud that near us hangs,
Shines on a distant field."

LONGFELLOW.

"*Care will sometimes betray to the appearance of negligence; since he who is searching for rare and remote things, is likely to neglect those which are obvious and familiar; while what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always present.*"

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"In referring to some few of these '*Notes and Queries*,' we are glad to say they are yearly becoming more numerous. Our own county serial, *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, has, of course, the first claim to our notice, as well because of the able manner in which it is edited by one of the members of our Society, the Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, which has placed it among the first of its class, as that the subjects which are treated of, from their local character, possess greater interest for residents in the county than those relating to more distant parts of the kingdom. It is well deserving of all the support which can be given to it by the members of the Society."—*Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*, 1882-83.

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WHITE, PRINTER, STROUD.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

PART XXI.] [*January, 1884.*

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

"*An obsolete custom, or some forgotten circumstance, opportunely adverted to, will sometimes restore its true perspicuity and credit to a very intricate passage.*"

BP. LOWTH.

"*I have not the least doubt that the finest poem in the English language, Milton's 'Il Penseroso,' was composed in the long-resounding aisle of a mouldering cloister, or ivy'd abbey. Yet, after all, do you know that I would rather sleep in the southern corner of a little country churchyard than in the Tomb of the Capulets. I should like, however, that my dust should mingle with kindred dust. The good old expression, 'family burying ground,' has something pleasing in it, at least to me.*"

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1884.

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The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance in p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

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(Rev.) B. H. BLACKER.

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

PART XXII.] [*April, 1884.*

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries,

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

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1884.

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WHITE, PRINTER, STROUD.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

PART XXIII.] [*July, 1884.*

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

"*One single matter of fact, faithfully and honestly delivered, is worth a thousand comments, conjectures, and flourishes.*" BP. GIBSON.

"*A hope has cross'd me in the course*
Of this self-pleasing exercise, that ye
My zeal to his would liken, who, possess'd
Of some rare gems, or pictures finely wrought,
Unlocks his cabinets, and draws them forth,
One after one, soliciting regards
To this and this."

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FURTHER OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The twenty-first part of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* is now before us, and presents even a larger store than usual of useful and interesting information."—*Church Builder.*

"Part XXII. is before us, and we wonder afresh at the perseverance and 'good luck' of the editor in bringing to light so many interesting facts of the past."—*Ecclesiastical Gazette.*

"The work is now attaining goodly proportions, and contains an immense quantity of local lore, made readily accessible as well as presented in a permanent form. The subjects treated are very varied. In the present part [XXII.] one of the most interesting contributions is that of the Rev. Dr. Gray respecting the connection of George Washington's family with the parish of Garsdon, near Malmesbury, which we have transferred to another column."—*Gloucestershire Chronicle.*

"The editor, whose patient and painstaking labour is one of evident pleasure in the work in which he has engaged, exercises much judgment in selection, while the value of the publication is from time to time increased by the infinite variety of subjects thus brought together."—*Clifton Chronicle.*

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PART XXIV.] [*October, 1884.*

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

"*Hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem delectant; secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium præbent; delectant domi, non impediunt foris; pernoctant nobiscum; peregrinantur, rusticantur.*" CICERO.

"*If it add nothing to your well-instructed knowledge, it may bring somewhat to your well-disposed remembrance.*" QUARLES.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

Part XXV., price 2s., or by post, 2s. 2d. (being the "double number" for the year, and the first portion of Vol. III.), will be ready for the 1st of January; and will contain the index to Vol. II. The commencement of a volume furnishes a good opportunity for new subscribers to add their names to the list.

The annual subscription for the work, which is published quarterly, (including the "double number") is 5s., or by post, 5s. 5d.

Communications of a suitable character, and properly authenticated, from those who take an interest in subjects of the kind, will be acceptable. The loan of old documents and newspapers, literal copies of monumental inscriptions in churches and churchyards, memoranda of noteworthy facts in any way connected with the county, and extracts from scarce books or pamphlets of local interest, or from parish registers and churchwardens' accounts, is invited; and anything entrusted for the purpose will be carefully preserved, and returned without unnecessary delay. Correspondents are requested not to make use of contractions in their transcripts, except when such occur in the originals.

The signatures of contributors are in all cases appended, unless a wish to the contrary may have been expressed.

Books, etc., sent to the Editor for review, will receive due attention.

The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance in p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

There being a demand for Parts I. and III., which were out of print, and could be supplied only in sets, they have been republished. A few copies of Vol. I. (comprising Parts I.-XII.) are still on hand, and can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 15s., net, or by parcel post, 15s. 6d. Double price will be given for copies of Part II., and full price for Part VII., if clean and fit for binding.

Subscribers are requested to remit their subscriptions (the receipt of which will be duly acknowledged) to the undersigned; and Post Office and Postal Orders may be made payable at BRISTOL *or* CLIFTON. *Thanks are given to the many who have very promptly replied to (and in sundry cases have anticipated) applications for payment, and who have thereby prevented much trouble and expense.*

26, *Meridian Place,*
Clifton, Bristol,
October 1st, 1884.

(Rev.) B. H. BLACKER.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS.

(For lists of Subscribers, see the covers of Parts IV.-XXIII.)

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Wodhams, John R., Esq., 21, St. Mary's Square, Aylesbury.
Young, James, Esq., Jun., Owthorne, Withernsea, Hull.

☞ *Probably some names which should appear in the lists, have been unintentionally omitted: if so, corrections are requested, and will at once be attended to. The names of additional subscribers are likewise desired for insertion in the next quarterly list.*

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In praise of the study of bibliography, or in explanation of its uses, as a writer has remarked, there is no need to say anything here. It is sufficient that no work of the kind can be more useful than topographical bibliography, as it points the historian or topographer to the various and scattered sources of information, many of which would otherwise be unknown to him. It is not everyone who can gather, as did Carlyle for his *Frederick the Great*, all the available literature into his own library before sitting down to work on the self-appointed task. And the importance of this branch of book-lore is shewn by the fact that nearly all the early bibliographies are topographical—a result largely owing to the great proportion of the earliest printed works having been travels or local histories.

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