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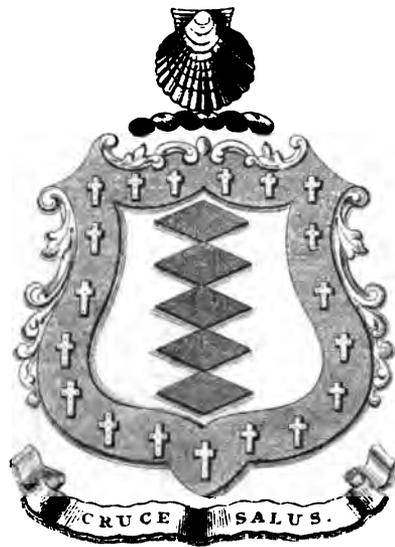
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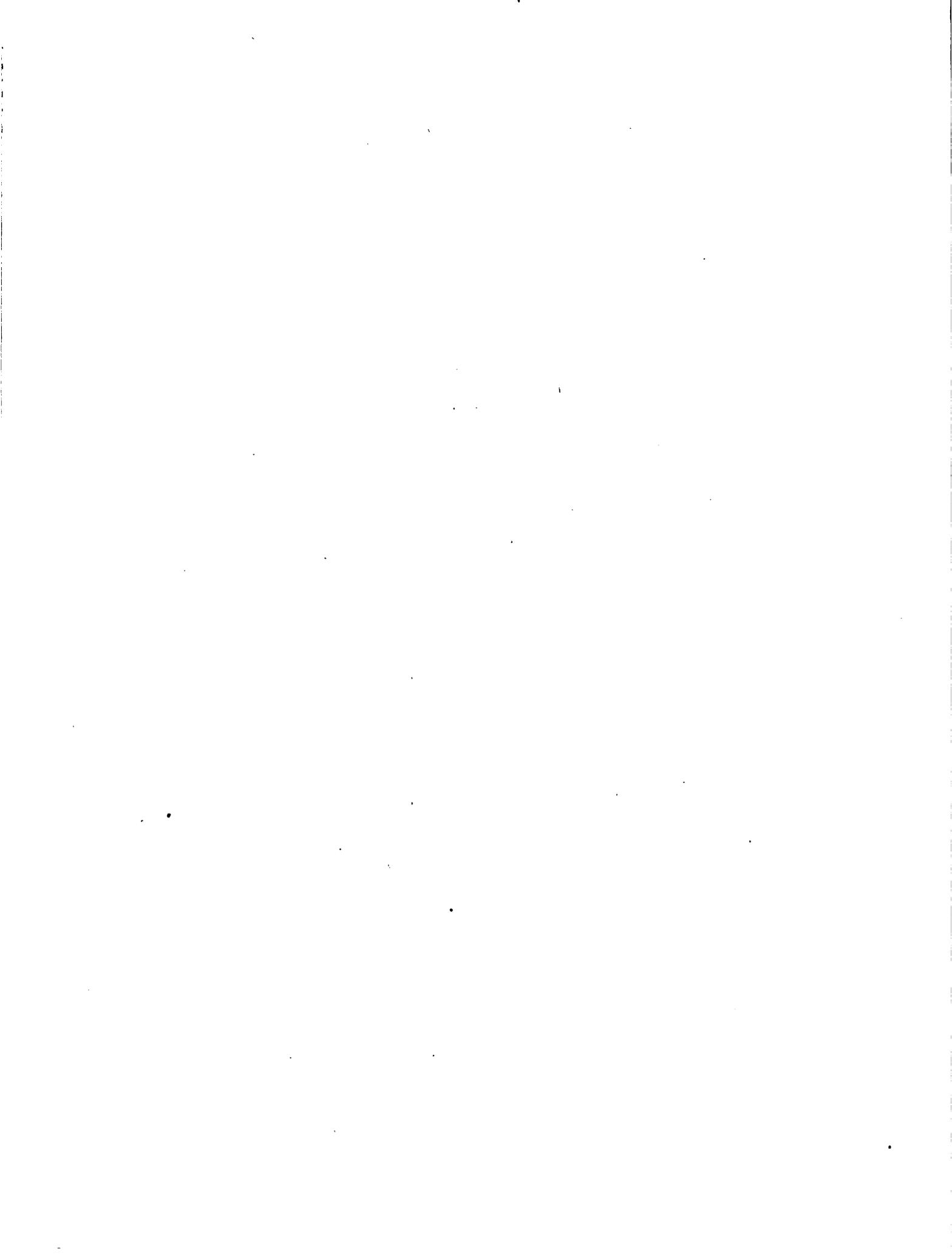
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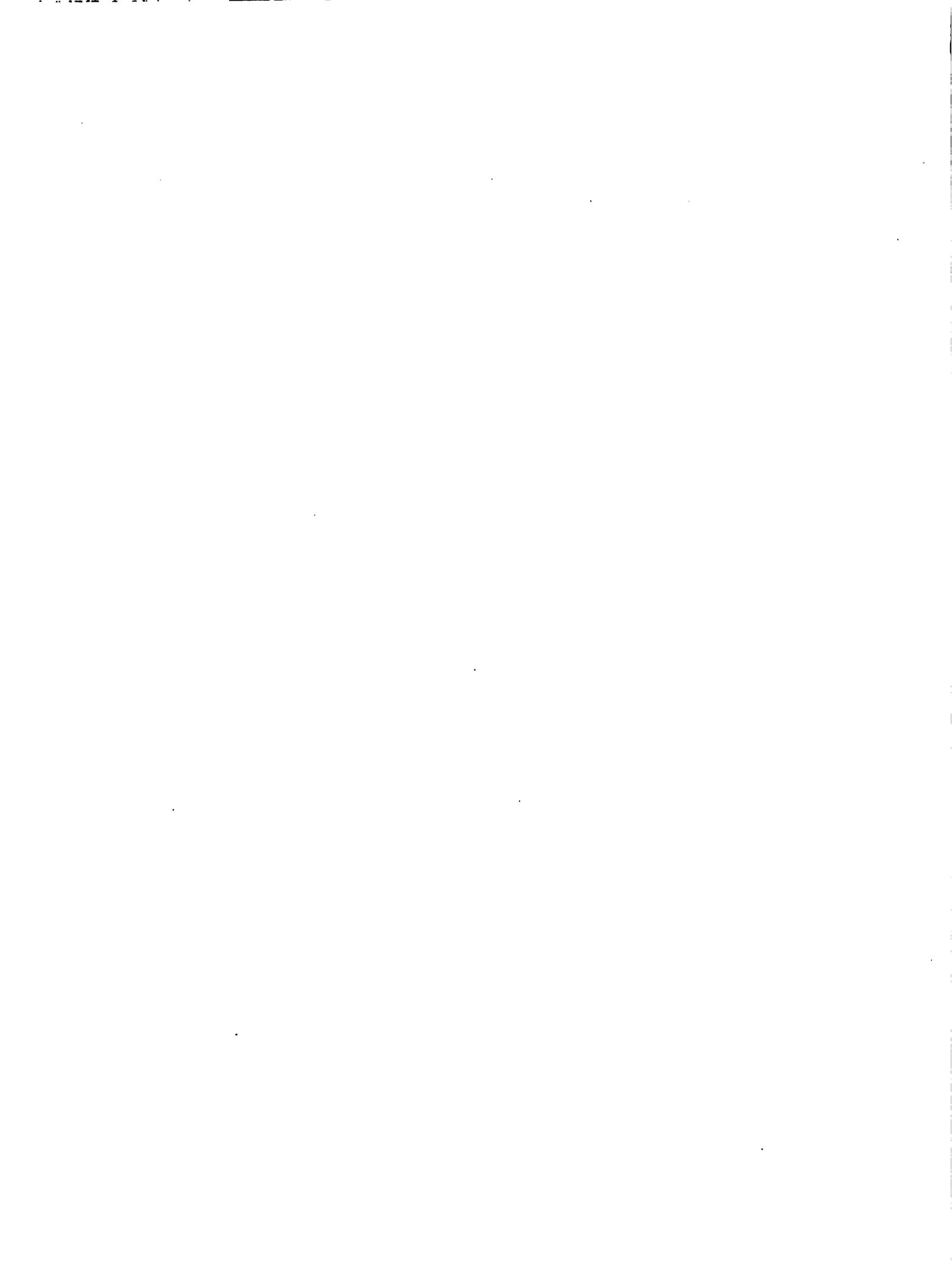


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Wiltshire Topographical Society.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

TO THE ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 3, 1843.

IN presenting to the Members of the Society the **THIRD ANNUAL REPORT**, the Council cannot refrain from expressing their satisfaction in announcing that the first publication is printed : and this feeling will compensate in some degree for the regret they have experienced, in common with other subscribers, in consequence of the delay which has unavoidably arisen in giving such evidence of the interesting objects and character of this Society. To the **REV. J. E. JACKSON, M.A.**, the Council have to offer their best thanks for his able and valuable contribution of "**THE HISTORY OF GRITTLETON**," which will be ready to be delivered to Members early in July;—To **JOSEPH NEELD, Esq., M.P.**, for his liberal donation of the Engravings of Grittleton Manor House;—and to **MR. BRITTON** for an "**INTRODUCTORY ESSAY ON TOPOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE**," which is intended to afford practical information to those who regard the importance of this class of publications, and are desirous of assisting the Society by collections for different Parishes, but who are, at present, unacquainted with many of the sources whence authentic historical facts are obtained, as well as the varied advantages to be derived from ancient records, and other documents preserved in public offices and libraries. A volume, composed of such materials, the Council confidently hope, will serve as an example and stimulus to other Gentlemen to collect materials for the History of the several Parishes with which they are connected ; and they anticipate, that ere the next Anniversary, they will be enabled to extend the advantages of the Society by the completion of Histories of other Districts, and place them in the hands of the Members.

The Council entertain a hope that Subscribers will make due allowance for the delay which has arisen in preparing the first volume, many difficulties having to be surmounted in this, as in all new undertakings.

In conclusion, the Council venture to suggest to those Members who have already supported the Society, to continue their kind services, by recommending their friends to join the Society; as by augmenting its funds the Council will have the means of expediting and increasing the number of Publications.

By the Balance-sheet, now presented, it appears that the Society has £187. 12s. 9d. at the Bankers, and invested in 3 per cent. consols.

(Signed)

J. BRITTON, }
G. ALEXANDER, } *Hon. Secs.*

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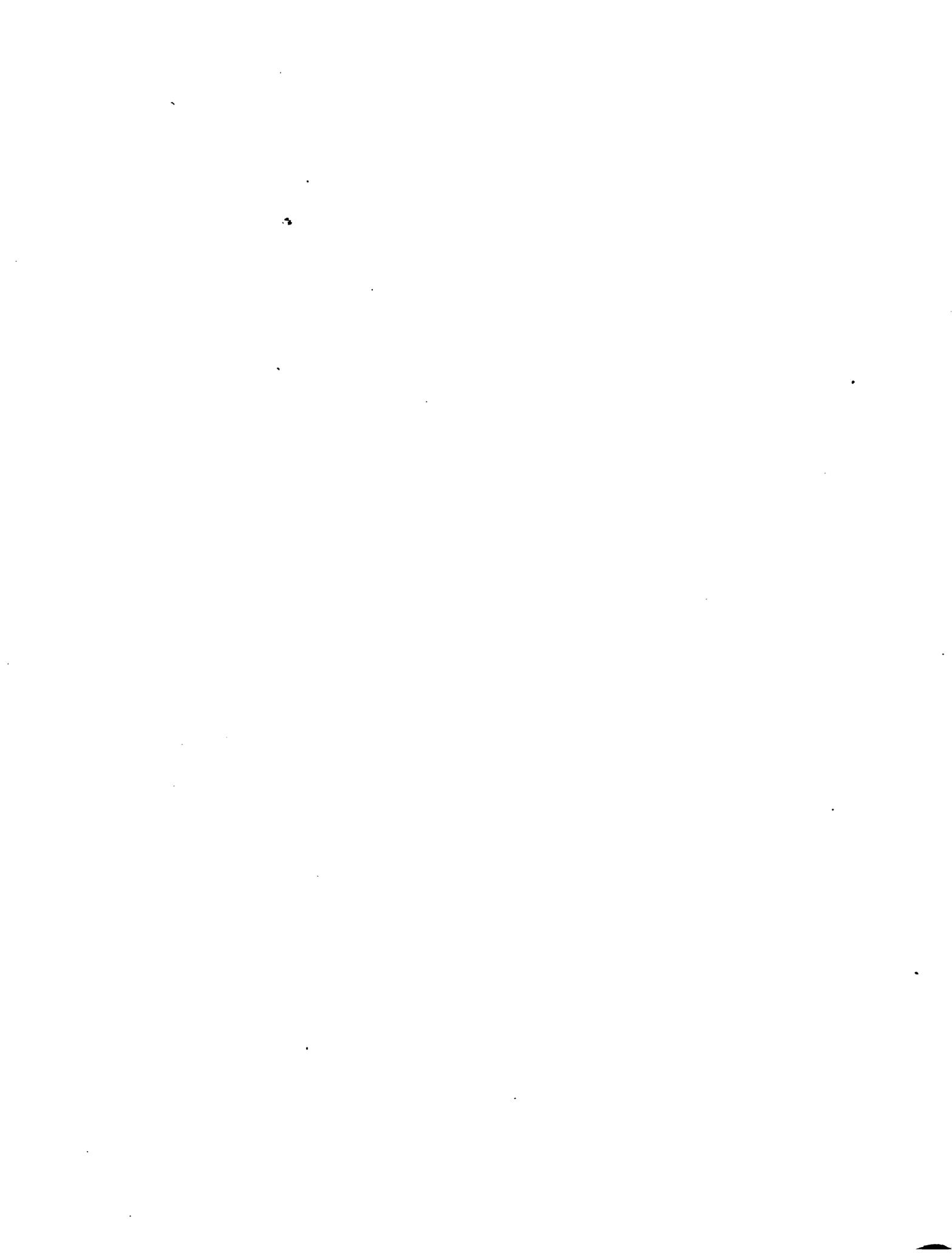
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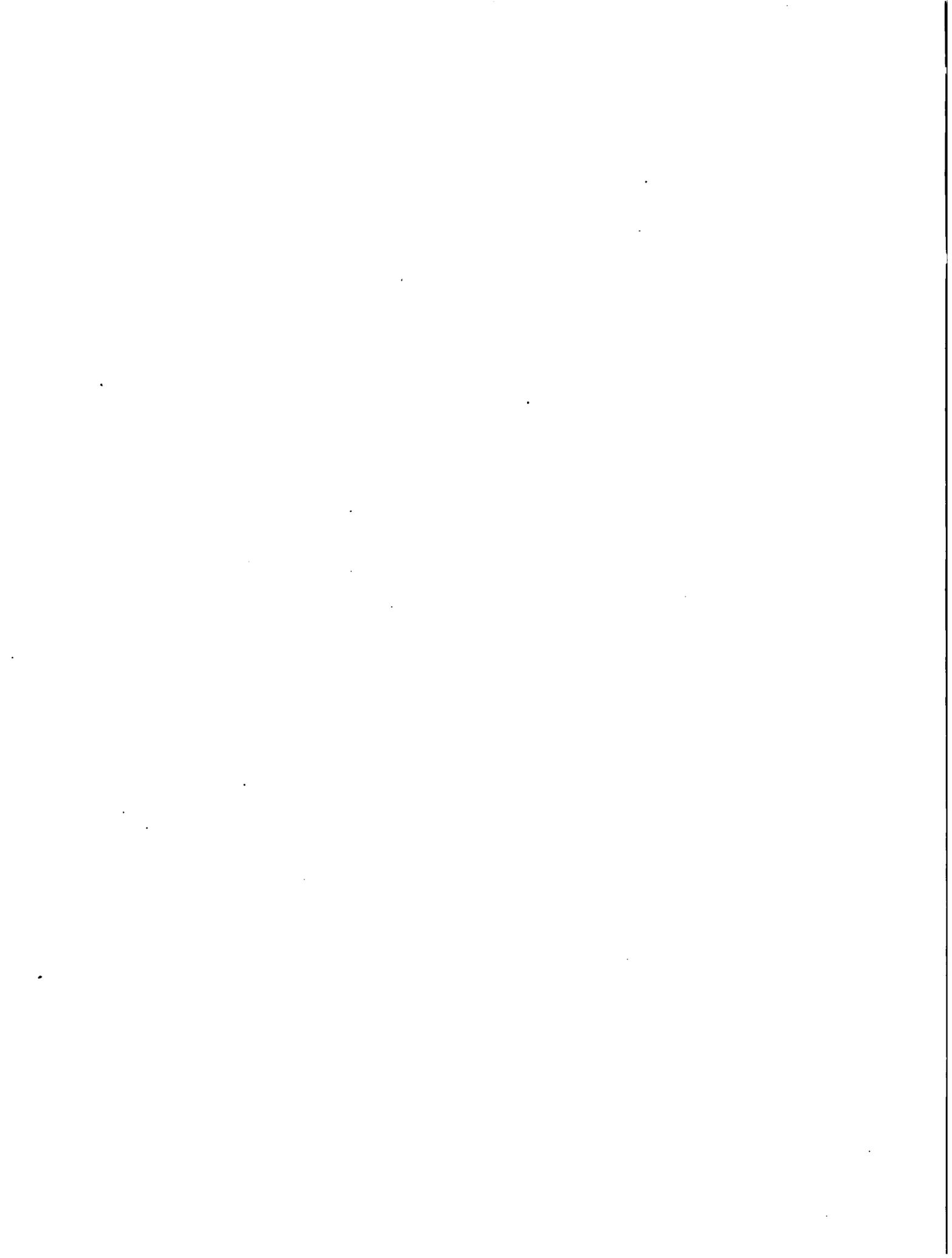
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WINDSOR, WILTSHIRE DISTRICT,
VIEW OF THE CHURCH-TOWER &c.

London: Published by the Wiltshire Typographical Society, Agents, 1843.

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THE
HISTORY
OF THE
PARISH OF GRITTLETON,

IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS.

BY
THE REV. J. E. JACKSON, M.A.
CURATE OF FARLEIGH-HUNGERFORD, CO. SOMERSET;

WITH AN
INTRODUCTORY ESSAY
ON THE ATTRIBUTES AND INTERESTING PECULIARITIES OF
Topographical Literature;
THE SOURCES, OBJECTS, AND USES OF
National and Local Records,
ALSO DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL WORDS, &c.

BY JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A. &c.

WITH A MAP AND ENGRAVINGS.

Published by the **Wiltshire Topographical Society.**

LONDON:
PRINTED BY J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

1843.

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ADDRESS BY THE COUNCIL.

THE Council of the Wiltshire Topographical Society have the satisfaction of laying before its Members the HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF GRITTLETON; being the first of a series of publications, of which they confidently anticipate an extended and prosperous succession.

The mode of operation adopted by the Society, by which a number of contributors, acting under the direction of a superintending body, unite to accomplish a general literary object, is in the present day so well understood, that the Council feel it to be almost unnecessary to enter upon any explanation of the principles by which they intend to be guided in discharging the trust reposed in them.

It may, however, be proper, upon the threshold of their undertaking, to state, in a general way, in what manner they propose to conduct the publications of the Society.

They consider that the best service they can render to that department of the national literature which it is the object of the Society to promote, will be, to adopt such communications of local history as shall appear to them to be more particularly distinguished by accuracy of statement, and by authenticity in the sources from which they are derived.

On the other hand the Council are sensible, that it is more especially a duty belonging to the situation which they occupy, to protect the Society from lending its sanction to any production that may betray negligence, or any breach of good taste.

These points being attended to, the Council desire it to be understood, that their general practice will be not to interfere with the arrangements of those whose communications may be approved.

4/1/1851
Society - 20/1/1851

In conformity with these sentiments, the Council referred the following Essay to the perusal and consideration of a Committee, whose report was such as to give them reason for congratulation, that the first publication issued by the Society will present no indifferent model of what will be commonly required from future contributors of parochial topography.

With regard to the embellishments which it may be proposed to introduce into any work, such as views of churches, fonts, monuments, ancient houses, &c. the Council would beg leave to recommend as a general rule, that such subjects only be selected for engraving as shall be acknowledged to possess some architectural or sculptural beauty, or peculiarity; and that particular care be taken to impress upon the several Artists employed the necessity of being as *accurate* as possible in preparing the *original sketches*.

By resolution of the Council.

J. BRITTON, } *Hon. Secs.*
G. ALEXANDER, }

[The following pages are printed verbatim from the Author's Manuscript, and the proofs have been submitted to him for revisal. The passages within brackets, signed J. B. are by J. Britton.]

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS TO THE HISTORY OF GRITTLETON.

1. MAP OF THE PARISH, FROM THE TITHE COMMISSIONERS' SURVEY.
2. VIEW OF THE TOWER AND CHURCH.
3. GROUND PLAN OF THE CHURCH, *wood-cut*.
4. VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH, *wood-cut*.
5. VIEW OF THE WESTERN PORCH OF THE CHURCH, *wood-cut*.
- 6.* VIEW OF THE OLD MANOR HOUSE (about 1700), *wood-cut*.
- 7.* EXTERIOR OF THE PRESENT MANOR HOUSE.
- 8.* INTERIOR OF DITTO.
- 9.* VIEW OF THE ENTRANCE PORCH, &c. *wood-cut*.

* [These Engravings are kindly presented to the Society by Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P.]

Wiltshire Topographical Society.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS,

ADOPTED AT A GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS, JUNE 13, 1840.

GEORGE POULETT SCROPE, Esq. M. P. IN THE CHAIR.

I. THAT an association of Gentlemen be established, and called "*The Wiltshire Topographical Society.*"

II. That the objects of the Society be to collect materials for, and publish occasionally, *Historical and Descriptive Accounts*, either illustrated, or otherwise, of places and things in the County of Wilts, and the adjacent Districts, which have not hitherto been satisfactorily elucidated.

III. That the subjects of inquiry, description, and historical disquisition comprehend—the Boundaries, Civil Divisions, and Natural Scenery of the county; Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce; accounts of the Chief Towns, Boroughs, and Villages; Seats of the Nobility and Gentry; Civil History and Antiquities; remains and memorials of the ancient British, Roman, Saxon, and Norman inhabitants; Manors, manorial privileges and customs, descent, and present state of manorial property; Genealogies of distinguished families, and Biographical Memoirs of Eminent Natives; Ecclesiastical History, Edifices, and Antiquities; Ecclesiastical Endowments and Charitable Foundations:—together with other matters usually comprised under the heads of Archæology, Topography, Statistics, Parochial and County History.

IV. That the Society be limited to 500 Members.

V. That the qualification of Members be *an annual Subscription of One Guinea*, to be paid in advance, commencing at Midsummer, 1840; any Member admitted between that date and Midsummer 1841, or in any subsequent year, to pay one guinea for the current year. - The payment of *Ten Guineas* at one time to constitute a *Member for Life*.

VI. That every Member be entitled to receive one copy of the publications of the Society.

VII. That no Annual Subscriber shall be entitled to vote at General Meetings, or receive a copy of the publications of the Society, whose Subscription remains in arrear two months after it has become due, and has been applied for by some person authorised to receive the same.

VIII. That the management of the Society be vested in a COUNCIL, consisting of a *President*, four *Vice-Presidents*, and eighteen other Members; of whom one shall be nominated *Treasurer*, and two *Honorary Secretaries*.

IX. That the *President*, *Treasurer*, and *Secretaries* be *Trustees* for the Society.

X. That three members of the Society be annually appointed *Auditors*.

XI. That a certain portion of the Council be changed periodically, viz.: the President every second year; and one of the Vice-Presidents, and four ordinary Members of the Council, annually; the retiring individuals to be named by the Council, but to be re-eligible to the same offices.

XII. That the funds of the Society be at the disposal of the Council, to pay the necessary expenses of managing its affairs, and of producing such literary and graphic works as may be selected and ordered by them.

XIII. That the Council shall manage and direct all the usual and necessary business of the Society; as to publications, meetings, correspondence, appointment of Provincial Secretaries, employment of assistants, and all other matters connected with the government and operations of the Society.

XIV. That the Council have power to make such *By-Laws* and *Regulations* as they may deem expedient for the good government of the Society, and conducive to its general interests; provided such *By-Laws* are in accordance with the *Laws* made at any General Meeting of the Members.

XV. That an *Annual General Meeting* be held in each year, on the first Saturday in June, when the Officers of the Society, in the place of those who retire from office, shall be elected; Auditors appointed for the ensuing year; Reports read from the Council and Auditors of the accounts and proceedings of the preceding year; and such other business transacted as may be necessary.

XVI. That the Council be authorized to commence, as soon as convenient, the formation of a *Topographical Library* of Books, Manuscripts, Drawings, Prints, &c. relating to Wiltshire and to the immediate vicinity; and also of such publications as relate to the General Topography and Archæology of Great Britain. That this collection be open for reference to all the Members, and to strangers by their orders, under certain regulations to be prescribed by the Council; and that *Donations to the Library* be duly acknowledged at each annual meeting, also in the printed works of the Society, and by appropriate notices affixed to, or written on each article.

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APPOINTED JUNE 4, 1842.**

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PROMISED TOPOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS.

History, &c. of CASTLE COMBE, by GEORGE POULETT SCROPE, Esq. M.P.
History, &c. of BOX, by EDWARD MULLINS, Esq.
History, &c. of CORSHAM, by GEORGE ALEXANDER, Esq. F.S.A. Architect.
Collections for the PARISHES OF CHIPPENHAM, by JOHN PROVIS, Esq. &c.
History of the HUNDRED OF BRADFORD, by THOS. BUSH SAUNDERS, Esq. M.A. &c.
History of the HUNDREDS OF CRICKLADE AND STAPLE, by RICHARD MULLINGS, Esq.
Account of the GEOLOGY OF NORTH WILTSHIRE, by JOHN PROVIS, Esq. &c.
An Essay on the WILTSHIRE TRADESMEN'S TOKENS, by J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. F.S.A.
Collections for the History of MELKSHAM, by J. L. PHILLIPS, Esq. and MR. COCKRANE.
History, &c. of the MANOR OF BOWOOD, by THE REV. J. STOUGHTON MONEY, F.S.A.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the Honorary Secretaries; by the Treasurer, and the Members of the Council.

June 4th, 1842.

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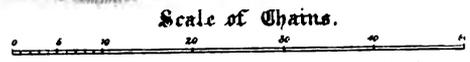
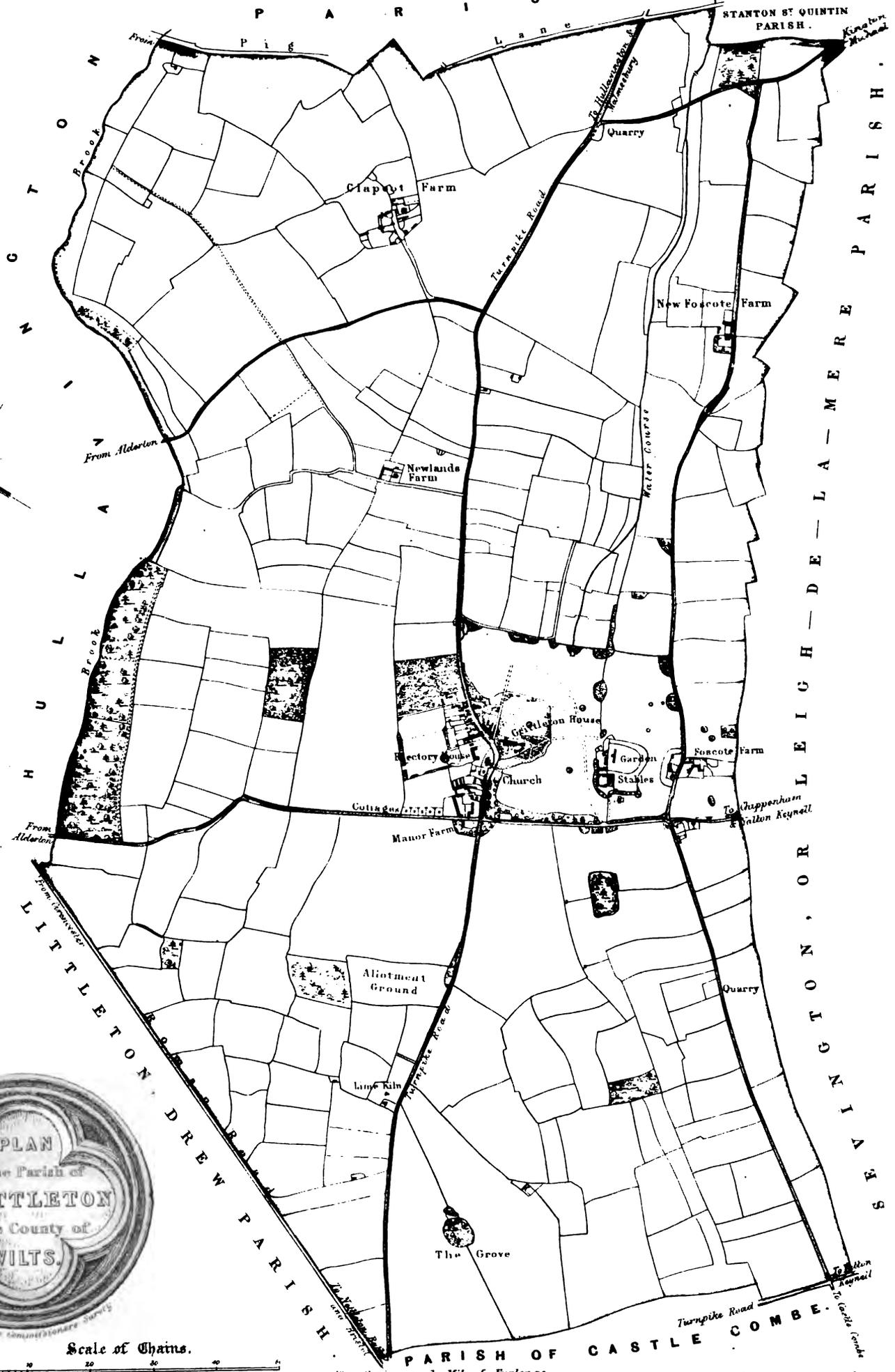
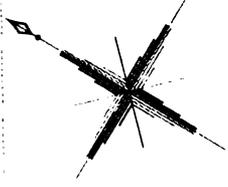
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 JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A. &c.

THE HISTORY, &c. OF CHRISTIAN-MALFORD, with Map and other Illustrations.
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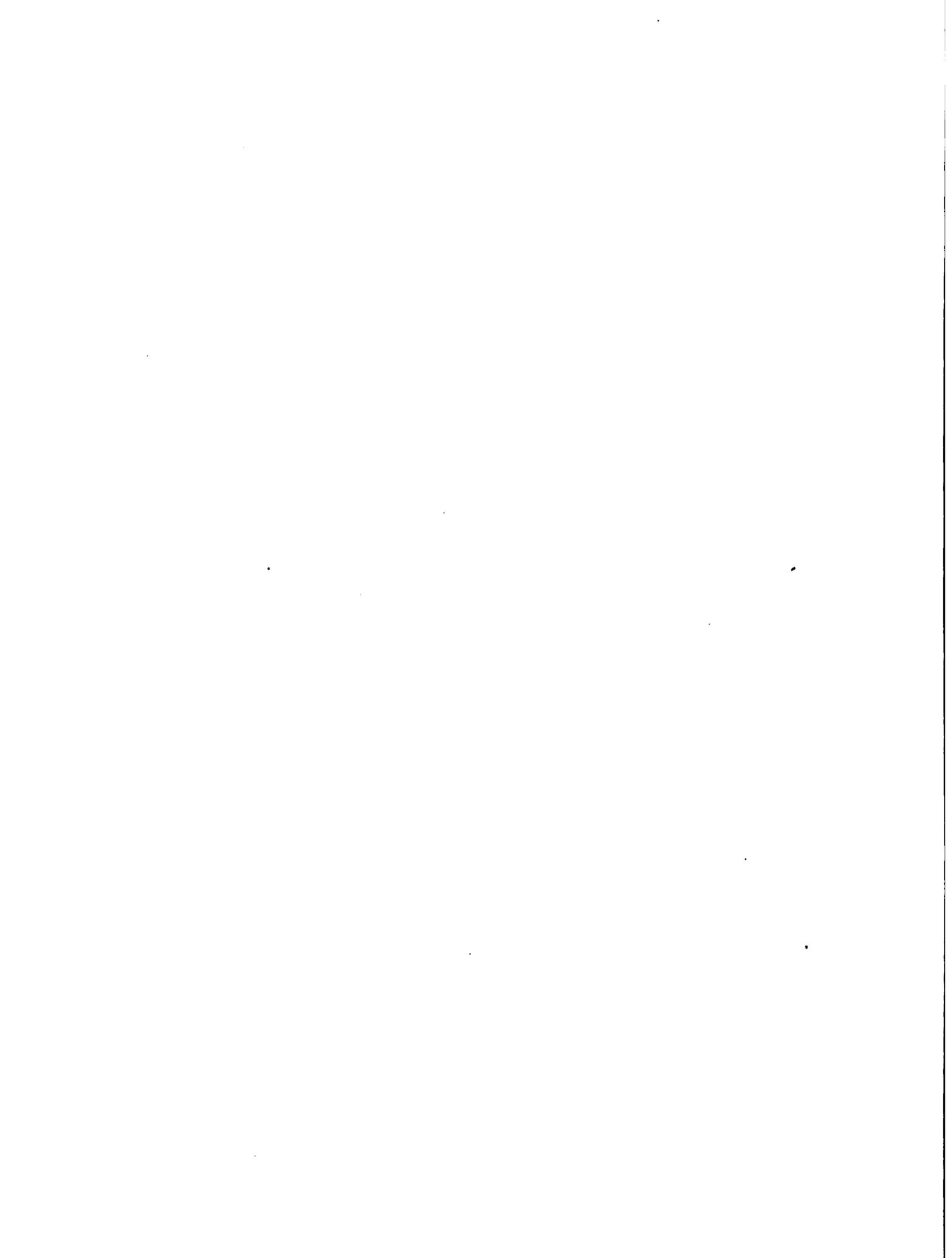


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HISTORY

OF

The parish of Grittleton.*

Chap. I.

STATISTICAL PARTICULARS OF THE PARISH—HISTORY OF THE MANOR, AND SOME ACCOUNT OF ITS SUCCESSIVE LORDS, OR PROPRIETORS, FROM A.D. 940 TO 1843—EARLY CHARTERS—DOMESDAY SURVEY—MANOR POSSESSED BY THE MONKS OF GLASTONBURY—LEGAL DISPUTES—PERAMBULATION, &C. OF THE PARISH IN 1518—VALUATION AND PARTICULARS OF THE MANOR AT THE DISSOLUTION OF MONASTERIES—PROFITS AND OUTGOINGS AFTERWARDS—LORDSHIP AND ADVOWSON GRANTED TO GILES GORE—COURT BARON, AND COURT LEET—THE GORE FAMILY—THE WHITE FAMILY—CUSTOMS OF THE MANOR—THE HOULTON FAMILY, WITH PEDIGREE.

[The accompanying *Map of the parish of Grittleton*, reduced from the *Tithe Commissioners' Survey*, (1840,) displays at once the boundaries, general forms and arrangement of the inclosed fields, the turnpike and parish roads, the extent and position of the village and the plantations; also, the sites of the church, rectory house, manor house, and offices, with the attached grounds. In the original survey, on a scale of one inch to three chains, the distinction of arable and pasture is marked; but, as these vary occasionally, it is not thought advisable to define them here. This original document, with the Terrier accompanying it, is an interesting and valuable topographical record, as it is calculated to settle those questions which often have occasioned local disputes, litigations, and personal animosities: it defines boundaries, valuation of land and produce, and the legal dues or tythes payable to the rector. The last item is fixed at 420*l.* per annum; to be paid on 2040 acres, 2 roods and 11 perches of land, at what is called a rent charge, varying from 2*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.* per acre; out of which, 31 acres, 1 rood, and 24 perches are to be deducted for waste and roads. The greater portion of this land is appropriated to pasture. The arable is devoted

* The following varieties in the orthography of the name of this Parish have been met with in different documents of the date annexed to each.

A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
900. Grutlington.	1398. Gritelton.	1518. Grutelton.
940. Gretelington.	1403. Grittelton.	— Grutleton.
1042. Gretelintone.	1403. Gritelyngton.	— Gretyllton.
1287. Gurlington.	1413. Grydlyngton.	1537. Grettintonne.
1324. Grutelyngton.	1433. Gratlyngton.	1573. Gritleton.
1331. Gritelington.	— Grettelton.	1619. Grittlyngton.
1396. Grutlyngton.	1433. Gretlyngton.	— Grittleton.
1398. Grydelyngton.		

to wheat, barley, and oats : of the first, 398 bushels were produced, valued at 7*s.* 0½*d.* per bushel : of the second, 707 bushels, valued at 3*s.* 11½*d.* per bushel : and of the third, 1018 bushels, valued at 2*s.* 9*d.* per bushel. The chief land-owners were Joseph Neeld, Esq. M.P. who possessed 1248 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches :—the Rev. William Way Burne, Rector, 274 acres, 3 roods, and 9 perches :—Sir John Jacob Buxton, Bart. who owned 415 acres, 2 roods, and 31 perches.

As shewn by this map, the northern boundary of the parish is clearly and distinctly defined by an ancient line, called the Roman or foss-road, separating it from the parish of Littleton-Drew : thence, to the north-eastern extremity, is a still older boundary line, a rivulet, or brook, which, rising near the confines of the parish, runs eastward and joins the Avon at Rodborn. This as well as nearly the whole of the eastern border of the parish unites with that of Hullavington. A small part of the south-eastern corner is joined to the parish of Stanton-St.-Quintin ; whilst the whole of the southern border of the parish is separated from that of Sevington, or Leigh-de-la-Mere, by a very irregular artificial line : to the west is the parish of Castle-Combe. As intimated on the map, the superficial area of the parish extends one mile five furlongs from north to south, by two miles five furlongs and two chains from east to west. A turnpike road extends through the middle of the parish, from east to west, and it is intersected by a good parish road from north to south. Other cross roads are marked on the map, all of which are kept in good travelling order. The whole area of the parish presents nearly a level tract of land, intersected with numerous hedge-rows, and adorned by elm, ash, and oak trees, also with many young plantations of fir and beech. Within the last twenty years the entire parish has undergone many improvements in the condition of its roads, farm-houses, hedges, cottages, plantations, &c. the consequence of having its chief landed proprietor, or manorial lord, settled on the soil, and well disposed, as well as amply competent to expend large sums of money annually on these objects. Remembering what the parish was more than 60 years ago, when the roads were almost impassable for carriages in the winter months, the labourers' cottages unfitted to protect their inmates from cold and wet, and even the farm houses but little better, I cannot but hail with much gratification the greatly improved state of all these at the present time. The farm houses, with their appendages, are calculated to afford comforts, almost luxuries, to their occupants, who are also provided with good and sound roads for the conveyance of produce to the neighbouring markets : whilst the cottages are well built, provided with water and drainage, and have an attached garden to each : every inhabitant of the village has the privilege of obtaining an allotment of garden ground, for a small annual payment, and may thus provide his family with vegetables. Ten acres of land, divided into 38 allotments, are appropriated for this purpose. The poor rates for the whole parish for one year, ending the 25th March, 1842, were only 3*s.* in the pound. The high-way rates for the same year amounted to 40*l.*, *i. e.* the rate-payers contributed that sum to the lord of the manor, who undertook the reparation of the parochial roads.

The soil of the parish is a fine loam of from 10 to 15 inches in depth, beneath which is a thick stratum of stone brash, some of which is well adapted for building, and particularly for the formation of walls for inclosures. The manor-house, the new farm houses, and the cottages are mostly built with this stone.

The *Registers* of Grittleton are five in number. No. I. contains baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1577 to 1604 :—II. Baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1653 to 1707 :—III. The same from 1719 to 1750, but interrupted by IV., which extends from 1721 to 1754, and from 1763 to 1812, the former part being defective ; and, V. Marriages from 1757 to 1812.^b

^b Population Returns for 1831, vol. iii. p. 360.

By the *Population Return* for 1831 (vol. ii. p. 694) it appears that the number of statute acres within the parish of Grittleton was calculated at 2060; the inhabited houses were 76, families occupying them 83: two houses were building, and one was uninhabited. Of these families 38 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 28 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; and there were 17 not comprised in the preceding classes. The total population was 438, of whom 242 were males, and 196 females.

According to the *Population Return* of 1841 there were 77 houses occupied by 351 persons, viz. 185 males and 166 females, and 4 uninhabited houses. Hence it appears that a lesser number of persons had a greater and better house accommodation than at the time of the former survey, when there were many masons, labourers, &c. strangers, employed by Mr. Neeld on new buildings.

The village of Grittleton is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Chippenham, and 8 miles south-west of Malmesbury. J. B.]

The Manor.

The earliest notices of this Lordship are derived from Anglo-Saxon grants, alleged to have been made in favour of the Monastery of Glastonbury. There is a charter, printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*,^c from which we find that Edmund the Elder, grandson of King Alfred, gave to Wilfrid, his Minister, in perpetual right, and in consideration of his faithful services, twenty-five manses^d at "Grutlington," in Wilts, according to their ancient boundaries, which are thus described:—

Eþert of elbe dich above ꝥabbe; þanne enþlang þer on ꝥeþete; ro by ꝥeþete on holbene; enþlang þener to ꝥꝥingpellen; þanen to olbe lope; ro on cleyate on þe elbe ꝥabbe; þanen to olbe burgh; ꝥuthþanð of þape þeþete in on þe founlelake on thone ꝥæthe; of þan ꝥæthe in on thone pelle bi erce þoreotone; of þan pelle þer on þone moꝝ; of þan moꝝe enþlangþeir er to þe olbe bich.—This grant was witnessed by the King, by "Wilhem," Archbishop and others.

"First from the old ditch above an aged trunk; then alongways upon the street; so by the street to the hollow valley; and along the valley to the springs; then to old lore; so to clegate to the old trunk; thence to the old barrow; southward from the barrow upon the fowl-lake to the withy; from the withy on to the well near East Foxton; from the well west to the moor; from the moor alongways to the old ditch."

Of the lands thus said to have been granted to him, Wilfrid (according to the testimony of Adam de Domerham^e), with the King's consent, bestowed ten hides upon the Monastery of Glastonbury, over which St. Dunstan at that time presided. Afterwards (according to the same authority), upon the occasion of his wife's death, he made a further donation of thirty hides.^f

These grants are said to have been confirmed by a charter of the next King, Edgar: in whose

^c *Monasticon Anglicanum*, new edit. I. 50, from the Ashmoleian MS. No. 790, fo. 234^b; but the genuineness of this charter is much to be suspected. It professes to bear the date of A.D. 911, and to be witnessed by the King and several prelates; amongst whom is Wulfhelm, Archbishop of Canterbury. Now, in the first place, the date of A.D. 911 cannot be right, Edmund the Elder not having begun to reign until A.D. 940. This difficulty, it is true, may be removed by supposing a clerical or typographical error, as, for instance, the substitution of a final I for L (DCCCCXI. for DCCCCXL.); and, in fact, the document is referred to as of the later and more consistent date, by Aubrey (*Collections*, i. 127.). But then again, allowing this to be a mere error, a fresh difficulty arises, viz.—how are we to explain the attestation of an Archbishop of Canterbury in A.D. 940, who, according to the received chronology, died in A.D. 934?

Upon the subject of the monastic charters in general (and those of Glastonbury in particular) pretending to a date prior to the eleventh century, see some observations in Warner's "*History of Glastonbury Abbey*," 4to. 1826, p. cii.; also the Introduction to the "*Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*," by J. M. Kemble, 8vo. 1839.

^d Lands sufficient for the support of so many families.

^e Adam de Domerham was a monk of Glastonbury about A.D. 1270, and wrote an account, entitled "*Historica de rebus Gestis Glastoniensibus*," of the possessions of his house. See his history in Hearne's edition of Domerham's works. Oxford, 8vo. 1727, vol. i. p. xi.

^f William of Malmesbury, "*de Antiquitate Glastoniensis ecclesie*," ap. Hearne, i. 72.

959. reign also, by a final gift of twenty-five hides, Alwin only fulfilled an intention which Wilfrid, the first benefactor, had left incomplete.^g

Without entering into the history of these ancient pretensions, we may be satisfied with the general fact to be collected from them, viz. that at a very early period the principal part of the parish of Grittleton was in the possession of the monks of Glastonbury.

975—978. By them it was held at the time of the Domesday Survey,^h from which it appears, that in the reign of King Edward the Confessor, [975—978] the Abbot had been assessed to the tax of the Danegeldt,ⁱ at xxx hides. At the time of the Norman survey itself, there were ten hides held in demesne by the Abbot, valued at 12*l*.; five by the Bishop of Coutance, valued at 7*l*.; and four and a half by Urso, valued at 40 shillings. There were two “servi,” or bondmen, in occupation of thirteen carucates of arable land, ten of the labouring class, called “villeins,” and eleven “bordarii,”^k with seven carucates of arable land: and there were besides, ten acres of meadow, and eight of pasture.

1087.

The gift of the manor to Glastonbury was confirmed by Pope Calixtus II. (who died A.D. 1124); also by Pope Lucius II., in a Bull dated 5 ides of May, 1144; and, again, by Pope Alexander III., 3 kalends of May, 1168.

The Public Records yield the following particulars connected with the early history of the manor.

1216.

By writ tested at Cirencester, 2 Sept. 18 Johan.^l “the King granted to Ralph de Coggeshale, 40*s*. of rent in ‘Gretelintone,’ which had belonged to Richard of Dol,^m who was then with the King’s enemies.” The Ralph here alluded to, was the learned Radulphus de Diceto, Dean of St. Paul’s in London, and Abbot of Coggeshall in Essex. He was highly esteemed in his day as an industrious chronicler, and has left several literary works, some of which have been printed; others still remain in manuscript in our public libraries.

1267.

In Michaelmas Term, 51 Hen. III., a Jury was summoned to try whether a messuage and half a messuage and half an acre in Gretelington were free alms belonging to the church of All Saints of Gretelington, whereof Nicholas de Turri was parson, or a lay-fee of the Abbot of Glastonbury, of Roger Edolf, and Robert le Teler. Roger and Robert appeared, and Robert said that he held the half acre of the Abbot in villeinage: an agreement was made, whereby the Abbot surrendered the same to Nicholas and his church; he quit-claiming to the Abbot his right to the messuage and half messuage, and the Abbot remising to him and his church, a house standing at the end of the said half acre, which the said Nicholas had claimed against William of Banneburi [qu. Badbury?] who held it of the Abbot.ⁿ

1287.

By a writ “de quo warranto”^o 15 Edward I. the Abbot of Glastonbury was summoned before the Justices in Eyre to show by what title he claimed to have amends of the assize of bread and ale, and free warren, in Kington St. Michael, “Gurlington,” and Netlinton. The Abbot appeared by his attorney, and said that those villis were in the Hundred of Chippenham, which Hundred the King claimed against Godfrey Gaselin; whereupon the Abbot’s right was adjudged to remain “in statu quo,” until the plea between the King and the said Godfrey should be decided. [In the History of Kington St. Michael I hope to be enabled to give authentic information about this dispute.—J. B.]

^g Adam de Domerham ap. Hearne, i. 85; also Monast. Anglic. new edit. i. 23. ex MS. Ashmole 790.

^h Domesday Survey, i. 66^b.

ⁱ For explanation of words in the Domesday Book see the Introduction to this volume.

^k Monast. Anglic. n. e. i. 36.

^l Rotuli Clausi, p. 285.

^m Dol was an Episcopal See in Bretagne. The “King’s enemies” here alluded to were probably the partizans of Prince Lewis of France, who invaded England in the year 1216.

ⁿ Abbreviatio Placitorum, p. 165.

^o Placita de Quo Warranto, p. 802.

The Abbot had free warren in "*Gritelington*," Netelton and Kington, Crist-Malford, Winterbourne, Damerham, &c." ^p 5 Edw. III. From this reign to that of Henry the Eighth, the manor remained attached to the Abbey of Glastonbury. 1331.

[In March, 9 Hen. VIII. 1518, this manor was surveyed by Richard Bristowe, and other tenants, who made a special perambulation and measurement, whereby they ascertained that there then existed the Demesne Court, with the Barton, oxsheds, and dovecote, of only 2 acres: a free pasture, called "*Thorngrove*," of 88½ acres; and a meadow of 30 acres, called "*In Mede*," which was held in severalty. "*La Mersshe*" is mentioned as being in the North Field, consisting of 17½ acres, capable of being ploughed every other year. The *North Field* is stated to measure 128 acres; and the *West Field* 90½ acres. The names of the tenants, and the parcels of land they respectively held, are also minutely described. Edward Bristowe is said to have held the outer oxshed, and the Lord's stable; also the Court, orchard, and a paddock, called "*Calfhaye*." The tenants of the Rector of Gritelton paid yearly 4*s.* for remission of their suit at the hundred of Damerham. The fairs were holden on the feast of the assumption of St. Mary (Aug. 15), but the value of their tolls is not stated. The Churchwardens held a house called the "*Churchhouse*," for which they paid yearly 12*d.* The free and the customary tenants, with the lands which they respectively occupied, are also enumerated. The principal names mentioned are those of Spencer, Gallon, Page, Noyle, Jones, Smarte, Jaye, Bristowe, Farre, Bishop, and Serjeant.^q—J. B.] 1518.

[In 1537, upon the general dissolution of the Monasteries, the Manor, including Clapcote Farm and the Advowson, was seized for the King, and the following Return was made by the Commissioners appointed to estimate its value. 1537.

"CERTIFICATE of the Surveyors of the lands, &c. now in the King's hands, by reason of the attainder of Richard Whiting, late Abbot of Glastonbury.

"THE MANNOR OF GRETINTONNE.

"The scite of the saide manor, with the demaynes, cxvijs.

"Rent of assize and coppie-holders, xvli. xvij*s.* vd. ob. q.

"Perquisites of courtes and fynes, with other casualties, vi*li.* xii*s.* ij*d.* are of the yerely value of xxviij*li.* xs. vij*d.*

"Also there are reciant [resident] and demouring [dwelling] of tenauntes and other able persons within the saide mannor, beying in a redines when soever they shall be premonyshed, to serve the Kynges highnes, which are in nombre xxv.

"Also there are within the precinct of the same manor certayne bondemen whos bodies and goodes are alwaies at the Kinge's highnes pleasure, in nombre vj." ^r

1539.

Two years afterwards the lands thus seized were confirmed by Act of Parliament (31 Hen. VIII. cap. 13), to the King, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

During the succeeding five years, that the manor remained in the hands of the Crown, accounts were rendered by the King's bailiff of the profits and outgoings. From the earliest of the Rolls which contain these returns, viz.: that from Michaelmas 1540, to Michaelmas 1541, the following translated extracts have been taken:—^s

^p Inquisitio ad quod damnum.

^q Harleian MS. British Museum, No. 3961.

^r Mon. Ang. new edit. I. 10, from Arch. Bodl. A. inter rotulos.

^s [All these rolls have been carefully examined: they vary from the above in trifling particulars, but it has not been thought necessary to make further extracts from them. They are now deposited (April 1843) in the King's Mews, London. J. B.]

" GRATLYNGTON.

1540. RICHARD SNELL, the King's minister, renders account of 4*s.* received from the free rent of the tenants of the Rector of "Grutelton," for release of their suit at the Hundred Court of Domerham.

Of 15*l.* 13*s.* 5½*d.* for the rent of customary tenants.

Of 118*s.* 8*d.* for the rent of John Sergeant the elder; from the widow of John Galne [Gawen], and Edward Bristowe, who hold of the Lord three parts of the farm of the demesne lands there: from Thomas Farre, and Thomas Donne, who hold a fourth part of the same farm, namely, the Demesne Court, with the barton, oxsheds, and dovehouse, comprising two acres of pasture. The said tenants are bound to keep the buildings of the said manor in good and sufficient repair, and to provide sufficient hay, and one quarter of oats, with carriage to Kington, for the use of the steward and other officers of the court there.

He also accounted for 12*d.* for the new rent of the wardens or keepers of the goods of the Church of All Saints there, for a piece of the Lord's waste, 50 feet in length, and 35 in breadth, for the purpose of building a house for the use of the said church, to be held by them and their successors for the term of eighty years.

He received, moreover, 2*s.* for the perquisites of the courts holden in Mich. Term at Kington; for the Poll Tax of natives, 21*s.* 8*d.*; for estrays, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; from various persons, for fines of land, viz: for the fine of Alice and Ellen, the daughters of John Bristow, for the reversion of half a virgate, now in the tenure of John Bristow, 53*s.* 4*d.*; and for the fine of Edward Farre, for the reversion of half a virgate, now in the tenure of Thomas Farre.

Out of which he paid for the expenses of the Steward holding the court there this year, *nil*; because the court was holden at Kyngton; and for the wages of the Auditor's Clerk for writing the account, and for parchment, *nil*; because allowed in the account of the Receiver General.

"For repairs made to the King's "Pounfald," 12*d.*"

Giles Gore. 1544. By patent, dated 7th July, 36 Hen. VIII. [1544] † the King, in consideration of the sum of 591*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* granted to GILES GORE, of Surrendell, in the county of Wilts, Gent. his heirs and assigns for ever, the Lordship or Manor of "Gruttlyngton," late pertaining to the dissolved Monastery of Glastonbury, with all the rights and profits; also the advowson and right of patronage of the rectory and parish church, to hold the same in as ample a manner as they had been previously holden by the Abbots of Glastonbury. The manor was at this time estimated to be of the clear yearly value of 29*l.* 4*s.* 2½*d.*, and was held of the King in chief, by the service of the twentieth part of one Knight's fee, and a rent of 58*s.* 6*d.*

1555. The Gores were not, however, the sole landowners at Grittleton, because it appears by an Inquisition^u taken at New Sarum, 22 Mar. 1 & 2 Ph. & Mary [1555], on the decease of Edward Mompesson, Esq. who died 16 Feb. 1553; that he held in "Gretleton" two messuages, 200 acres of arable land, 40 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, and 20 acres of wood; and that his co-heirs were his sister Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Perkins, Esq.; his sister Susannah; and his nephew, Gilbert Wells, son of his sister Mary.]

The first COURT BARON and COURT LEET, after the grant from the Crown, was holden by Giles Gore, the grantee, 27 May 1553. The Court Rolls, exhibiting annual lists of the homagers, the King's jury, the haywards,^x and tithing-men, are preserved with regularity.

The following memoranda occur in them:

1574. "1574. Richard Gore, landlord.

† Rotulus Patentium, 36 Hen. VIII. part 28, m. 42. ^u "Cole's Escheats," Harl. MS. No. 757, fo. 21.

^x *Hayward*, from the French "*Haye*," a hedge, and "*ward*;"—one that kept the common herd of cattle in a township. It was his office to preserve the *fences* and grass of enclosed grounds from injury. The tenants of Grittleton in 1611 agreed to pay their hayward twopence *a-yard*; this yard, or yardland, was a number of acres, varying, in different places, from 15 to 40.

In this Court Alice Sealy, widow, was presented as "dead," and Christopher Holborough as the next taker. In the following, Christopher Holborough was presented "dead."

To this entry is annexed an instructive postscript:

"P. S. It was remarkable, that, after Christopher Holborough had purchased the reversion after the widow Sealy, he was several times ordered, by the several courts holden here, to behave himself well towards the widow Sealy. And he himself died next year, after he was admitted next taker following the death of the widow Sealy. *A caution for all reversioners not to long for the death of those in possession, lest their enjoyment of the estate should be short like his.*"

1624. In this court were presented *bows and arrows*, and the *pillory*, and *butts in the church*. 1624.

Giles Gore died in 1561 [3 Eliz.], and was succeeded by his son Richard Gore, Esq. who died in 1582. 1561.

He was succeeded by Edward Gore Esq. who on 3d Sept. 1601 [43 Eliz.], in consideration of the sum of £2,050, sold the Manor of Grittleton (Clapcote Farm excepted), together with the Advowson, to HENRY WHITE, of Langley Burrell, co. Wilts, Esq. The estate thus conveyed consisted of 1112 acres, 22 messuages, and 4 tofts, in Grittleton, Thickwoode, and Cullerne. The conveying parties were, Edward Gore, Elizabeth his wife, and Arthur Gorstlett and Barbara his wife. The Gores were Lords of the Manor of Grittleton for 58 years, but their names occur as freeholders in the parish for some time after they had sold the principal estate. 7

PEDIGREE OF GORE, OF GRITTLETON.

ARMS.—*Or*, a chevron between three bull's heads cabossed *ss.* CREST.—On a wreath, a bull's head coupéd *ss.*

GILES GORE, of Surrendell, gent. had a grant of Grittleton in 1544; ob. 1561. 7....

Richard Gore, of Grittleton, Esq.; ob. 1582. 7—Maria, dau. of Sir William Stourton.

Edward Gore, Esq.; sold Grittleton 1601. 7—Elizabeth

William Gore, bapt. at Grittleton 1591, died 1647; sold Clapcote 1634.	Charles Gore, bapt. 1592.	Edward Gore, bapt. 1601.	Mary, born 1586. Martha, born 1588. Ann, born 1589. Elizabeth, born 1594.	Grace, born 1596. Margaret, born 1598. Jane, born 1599.
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Henry White, the purchaser, died in 1605 [3 Jac. I.] leaving four sons, of whom the youngest, Walter White (the first of four who bore that name), succeeded by his father's will to the Manor of Grittleton.

Walter White.

His only son and heir Walter White, Esq. appeared early in arms on behalf of the Commonwealth, upon the breaking out of the war between the King and the Parliament. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was entrusted with the charge of the Castle of Bristol. He died in 1643, in the 26th year of his age, leaving an infant son, Walter.

1605.

Walter White,
2nd.
1626.

[On the 23rd April 1650 an order was made by the House of Commons whereby the accounts of Lieut.-Col. White, deceased, for the monies disbursed by him for the garrison of Bristol, and for his own arrears of pay, were referred to a committee to examine and to cause payment to be made to his widow, of the amount which should appear to be due. On the 20th Nov. 1651 a further order was made that the petitions of widows whose husbands had died in the service of the Commonwealth should be considered; when Elizabeth "the widow of Lieutenant-Colonel White, who was slain at the last Newberry fight," was named. It

7 [Many of the Gores were buried in the church of the adjoining parish of Alderton, where monuments and stained glass commemorated their names and arms, as shewn in Aubrey's "Collections," part II. p. 21, &c.—J. B.]

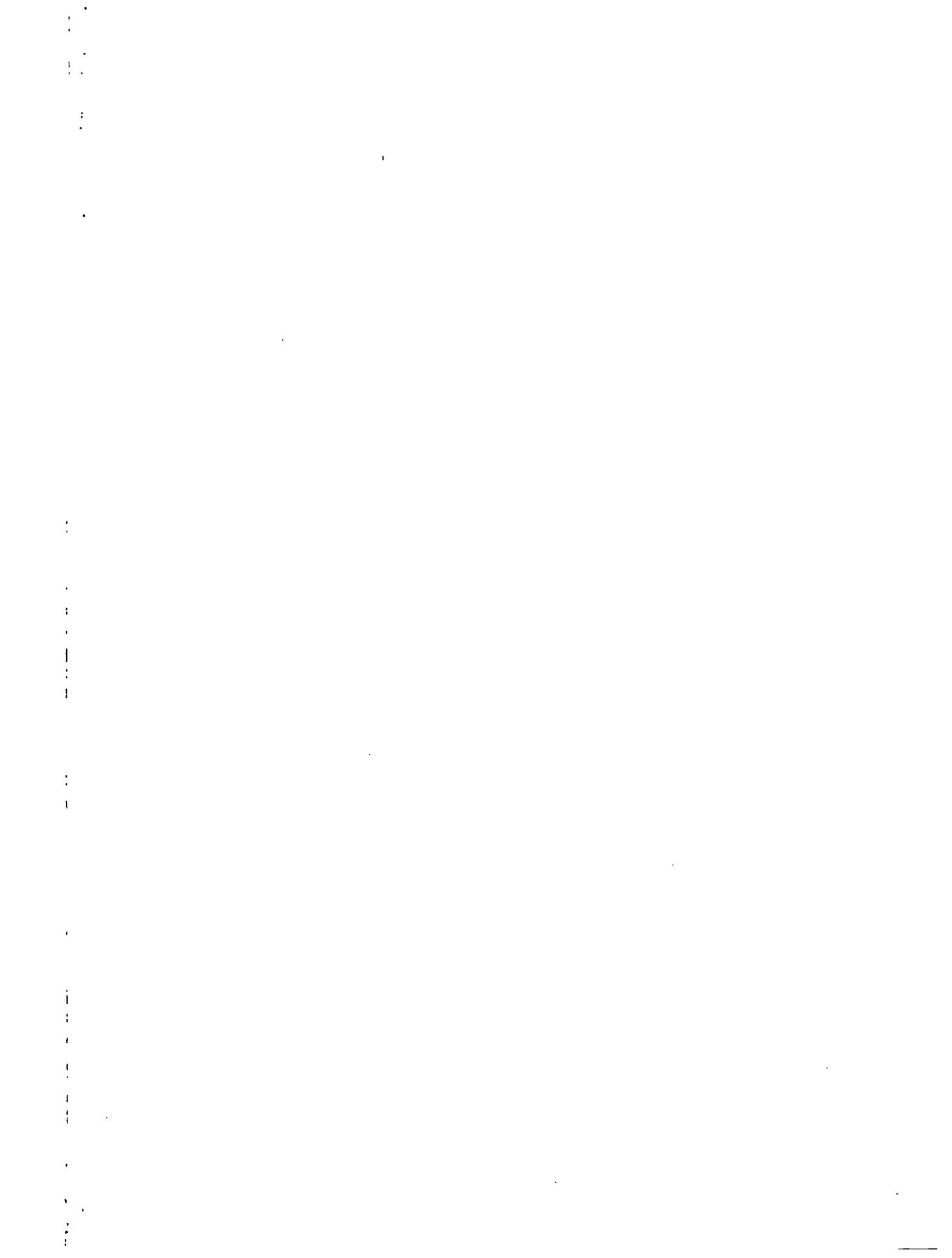
was finally resolved, 26th Aug. 1652, that lands of the yearly value of 200*l.* should be settled upon her and her children in full of all demands.}]

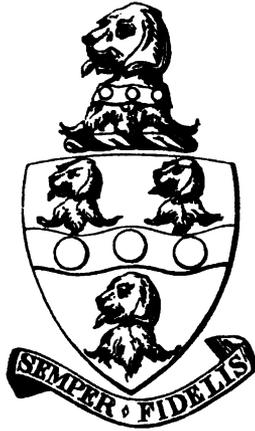
In the year 1633 there was a trial in London between the Landlord and the Tenants concerning the rights and properties of the latter, whereupon the Customs of the Manor were drawn and acknowledged to be as follows :

Customs of the
Manor.

“The CUSTOMS of y^e MANOR of GRITTLETON,
which have been there used time out mind.”

1. *Imprimis.* The Custom of that Manor is and soe hath been tyme out of minde that y^e memory of man doth not run to the contrary that y^e Lorde of y^e Mannor for y^e tyme being may graunt his customary land of or within the said Manor by Copy of Court Roll for y^e number of three lives and noe more, after this manner, that is to say, One life in possession by one Coppy, and one or two lives in reversion by another Coppy, but he may not graunt two or three lives jointly together in possession or successively by one & the same Coppy.
2. Item. The Custome of y^e Mannor is &c. That if there be one life in possession by one Coppy & another life in Reversion by another Coppy, in this case the Lord of y^e Mannor cannot graunt a third life in reversion by Copy, for a reversion graunted upon a reversion is contrary to y^e Custome of that Mannor : And if he doe the graunt of such reversion is utterly voyde.
3. Item. The Custome of that Mannor is &c. That if a graunt be made of land to a man in possession by Coppy & he dyeth seized thereof, that then his Wife shall have her Widdowe's Estate therein for term of her life although he had many wives before.
4. Item. The Custome of that Mannor is &c. That if a reversion be graunted to two men successively by one Coppy one after y^e other after y^e death forfeiture surrender or other determination of the Tenant in possession, & y^e Tenant in possession dyes surrenders or forfeits his estate, & he that is first named in the graunt of y^e Copy in reversion is admitted Tenant having a wife, and after dyeth seized thereof, his wife shall not have her widdowe's Estate. But if the last named in the graunt of the reversion be admitted Tenant in possession after the death surrender or forfeiture of the first named in reversion, & dye seized thereof having a wife, that then his wife shall have her widdowe's Estate although he had many wives before.
5. Item. The Custome of that Mannor is &c. That if a Reversion be granted to one man only and noe more after the death forfeiture surrender or other determination of the Tenant in possession, and after the Tenant in possession dyes surrenders or forfeits his estate & he in y^e reversion admitted Tenant having a wife, & after dyes seized thereof, in this case his wife shall have widow's Estate, but otherwise it is where the reversion is granted to two successively as is aforesaid.
6. Item. The Custome of that Mannor is &c. That if the reversion of any Tenant by Copy in possession be granted to any person without y^e goodwill & license of y^e Tenant in possession, that then such grant of reversion is voyde by the Custom of y^e sayde Manor.
7. Item. The Custome of that Mannor is &c. That if any Tenant by Copy die seized in possession, that then the best beast that the said Tenant had at y^e time of his death or the best dead Chattle w^h he had at y^e time of his decease is due to y^e Lord for a Heriot at y^e choice and election of the Lord.
8. Item. The Custome of that Mannor is &c. That y^e Customary Tenants without license of y^e Lord of y^e Manor for y^e time being or his Bayly have always taken and may lawfully take in & upon their Copyhold land sufficient housboot hayboot plowboot stileboot gateboot & rayleboot, to be used employed & spent only upon their Copyholds and not elsewhere, in so ample and large a manner as a Tenant for Life or years may lawfully doe at or by y^e common law, but such Tenants should still or always give notice to y^e Lord for y^e time being or to his Bayly when they have taken such housboot hayboot plowboot stileboot gateboot & rayleboot, to y^e end that y^e Lord may y^e better observe whether the Timber for housboot &c. be employed about their house or outhouses or no, although some particular reasons have prevented this.
9. Item. The Custome is &c. That the Customary Tenants in possession have always taken y^e Lops & Tops of y^e Timber Trees growing in & upon their Customary Lands not making waste. And also have





PEDIGREE OF WHITE AND HO

FROM PARISH REGIS

HENRY WHITE, of Langley Burrell, co. Wilts, Esq. Pt
of **EDWARD GORE**, Esq. 1601; die

Henry White, of Langley Burrell, Esq. eldest son. — Vincent Smith. Francis White, of Gray's Inn, Gent. 2nd son; ancestor of the Whites of Kingston St. Michael. — Samuel White, 3rd son; ancestor of the Whites of Polshot, co. Wilts.

Henry White, of Langley Burrell, Esq. only son and heir; he sold the said manor to Samuel Ashe, Esq.; died s. p. — **WALTER WHITE**, of Grittleton, Esq. only son and heir; born at Damerham, 5 Feb. 1616; Lieut.-Col. and Governor of Bristol for the Parliament, temp. Charles I; died 3 June, 1643, aged 26; bur. at Grittleton. — Elizabeth, sole dau. and heiress of John Walwyn, of Lulham, co. Hereford; she had the manors of Newlands and Woodsfield, co. Worcester; she married 2dly, and was 3rd wife of Nicholas Green; died 1675; bur. at Grittleton. — Nicho Winte Esq.; Feb. 1 Stoke Comm

WALTER WHITE, of Grittleton, Esq.; died 1678 bur. at Grittleton. — Priscilla, dau. of John Eyles, of the Devezes, Esq., sister of Sir John and Sir Francis Eyles; died 1714; buried at Grittleton. — Elizabeth White, died young; bur. at Grittleton. — Nicholas Green, House, Wilts, E 1688.

WALTER WHITE, of Grittleton, Esq.; eldest son; a Colonel, and M.P. for Chippenham; died unmarried 21 July, 1705; bur. at Grittleton. — Henry White, 2nd son, a merchant at Bilbao; died unmarried, Jan. 1, 1703; bur. in the Church of Little St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-st., London. — 1st w. Mary, dau. of Nicholas Green, of Brooke House, Wilts, great-granddau. of the first Walter White, Esq.; died 1706; buried at Trowbridge Church. — **JOSEPH HOULTON**, of Seagry, and of in right of his 2nd wife, Priscilla; heir of Jos. Houlton, of Trowbridge, FARLEIGH-HUNGERFORD, co. Som. I Wilts, 1700; died 10 April, 1731, age Grittleton.

JOSEPH HOULTON, of GRITTLETON and FARLEIGH, Esq. eldest son and heir; sheriff of Wilts, 1724; died 8 July, 1750; bur. at Grittleton. — Anna, dau. and heiress of Abraham Hooke, of Bristol, Esq.; died 1754; bur. at Grittleton. — John Houlton, of Bristol, and of Monckton Combe, Esq.; died 1767; bur. at Grittleton. — Susannah, dau. of William Watts, of Bristol, Esq.; died 1763; bur. at St. Mary Redcliff. — Nathar Esq. 3 May, tleton.

Joseph Hooke Houlton, died young, 1725; bur. at Grittleton. — Elizabeth Houlton, died young, 1731; bur. at Grittleton. — Anna Houlton, died unmarried, Nov. 18, 1735, aged 20; bur. at Grittleton. — Mary Houlton, sole heiress of the Farleigh estate; died without issue, Sept. 14, 1762; bur. at Moreton. — James Frampton, of Moreton, co. Dorset, Esq.; died 1784. — Joseph Houlton, of Trowbridge, Esq., eldest son; died 1765; bur. at Grittleton. — Mary, dau. of Philip Gibbs, of Trowbridge, Esq.; died 1796; bur. at Grittleton.

Thomas Drinkwater, of Trowbridge, Esq. had issue — Joseph Houlton Drinkwater, who died s. p. — Sarah Houlton, sole surviving dau. and heiress; marr. 2dly J. Taylor, died 1830. — Mary Houlton, died young.

JOHN HOULTON, of FARLEIGH and GRITTLETON, Esq.; marr. 2 Jan. 1799 Lieut.-Col. of Somerset Militia; High Sheriff of Wilts 1808. He died 1839; bur. at Farleigh. — Mary-Ann, sole dau. and heiress of Thomas Ellis, of Rollestone, co. Devon, Esq. — Robert Houlton, second son, Capt. R.N. — Joseph Houlton, third son; Lieut. 40th Reg. Infantry; died unmarried 1795.

John Torriano Houlton, Esq., eldest son and heir. Charles Gore Houlton, died 1826. — George Frederick Houlton, Esq., 2d surviving son; marr. Eliza, dau. of Henry Hart, Esq. — Arthur Houlton, 3d son. Edward Victor Lewis Houlton, 4th son, Fellow of St. John's Coll. Oxford, 1842. Edward, died 1822. Henry and Mary-Anne, died young. — Dorothea-Frances Houlton, eldest daughter, died 1828; marr. Henry Shirley, of Peppington House, Sussex, Esq. — Amelia Elizabeth Bridgen bapt. at Grittleton; ma John Morillyon Wilson K.H., of Chelsea College Usher to the Privy Chamber Majesty the Queen Adela

AND HOULTON, OF GRITTLETON, CO. WILTS.

BRITISH REGISTERS, FAMILY EVIDENCES, &c.



WILTS, Esq. Purchased GRITTLETON MANOR, = Margaret, dau. of William Ayliffe, of Grettenham, co Wilts. Esq. 1601; died 1605.

WALTER WHITE, of Grittleton; 4th son, succeeded his father in the estate; died 15 Dec. 1626; buried at Grittleton. = Hester, dau. and coheir of Abraham Conham, Canon of Salisbury; died 1644; bur. at Grittleton.

Margaret Erberie, of Atford. = Hester White, eldest dau.; marr. first, Colonel Jones, of Brooke House, 2dly, Nicholas Green; bur. at Winterbourn Stoke. Margaret White, born 1623; marr. John English, Esq. and had one dau. Margaret, who married a Strode. Elizabeth White, born at Grittleton, Sept. 25, 1625; marr. Col. William Packer; issue extinct. Catharine White, born 1629; marr. Charles Pleidwell, of London; issue extinct.

Nicholas Green, of Fosscoate and Winterbourn Stoke, co. Wilts, Esq.; marr. at Grittleton, 20 Feb. 1633; bur. at Winterbourn Stoke; M. P. for Wilts, temp. Commonwealth. = Mary Read, of Sevington, Wilts. Rebecca Green; died 1725; bur. at Grittleton. = Robert Wilshere, of Fosscoate; will proved at Chippenham, 1730. Mary Wilshere, bur. at Grittleton, 1709. Priscilla Wilshere; marr. J. Bennett; bur. at Grittleton, 1732. Ann, bur. at Grittleton, 1742.

Seagry, and of GRITTLETON = PRISCILLA WHITE, 2nd wife; she had the Grittleton estate as eldest coheir of her brother, Walter White, Esq.; marr. 1707; died 1722; bur. at Grittleton. Richard Salwey, of the Moor, co. Salop, Esq. and of Newlands and Woodsfield, co. Worc., in right of his wife. Two sons died young. = Elizabeth White, youngest coheir of Walter White, Esq.; died 1710. Mary White, died an infant, 1680; bur. at Grittleton. Priscilla White, died an infant, 1665; bur. at Grittleton.

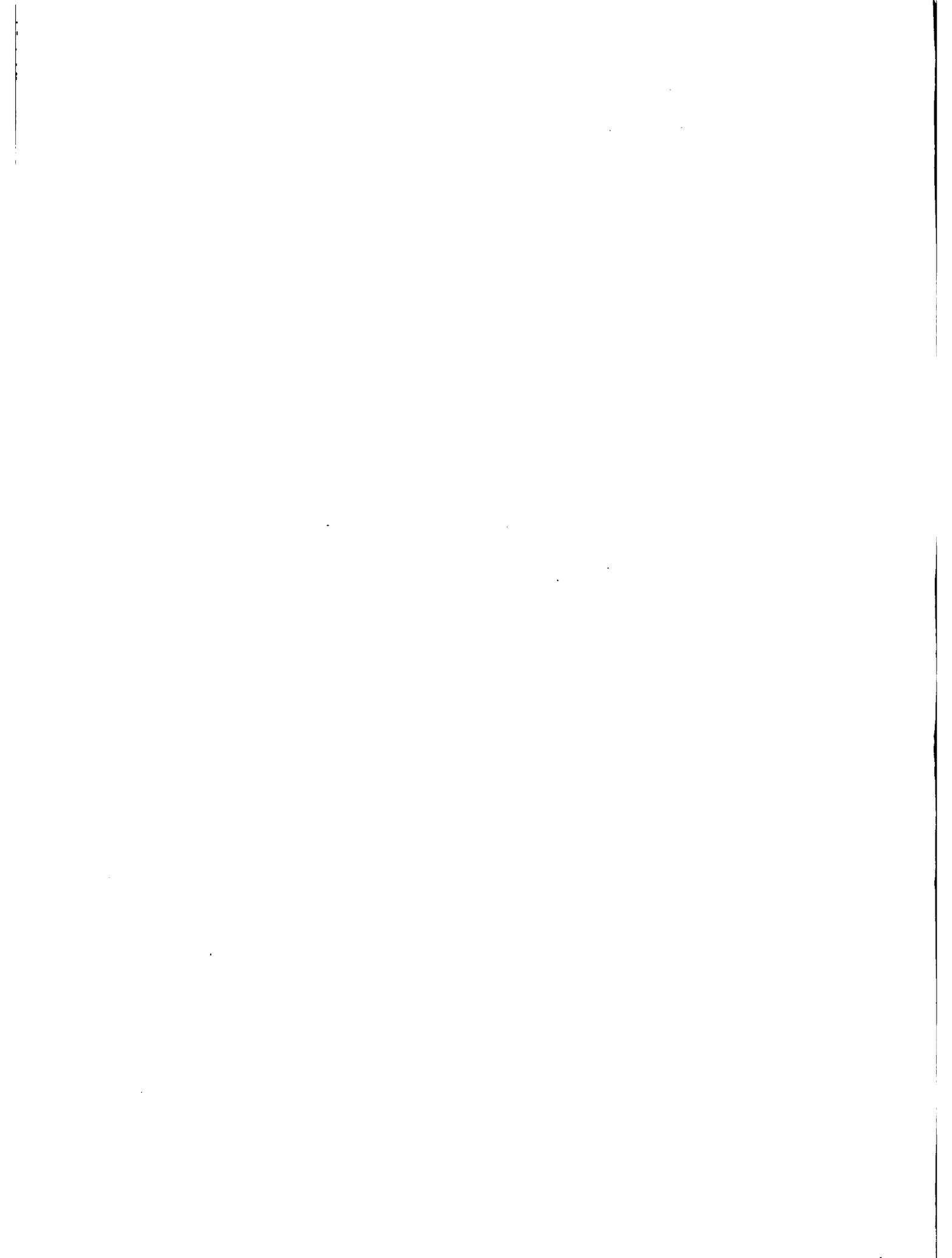
Nathaniel Houlton, of Seagry, Esq. 3rd son; died s. p. 2 May, 1754; bur. at Grittleton. = Mary, dau. of Francis Newton, of Taunton, Esq.; died 1770. ROBERT HOULTON, of GRITTLETON, Esq. succeeded his brother Joseph, 1750; died unmarried, 10 Sept. 1771; bur. at Grittleton. Walter White Houlton, died young, 1709; bur. at Trowbridge. Walter White Houlton, died young, 1715; bur. at Grittleton.

3 sons and 3 daughters, died young. ROBERT HOULTON, of Bristol, 2nd surviving son; succeeded to GRITTLETON on the death of his uncle, Robert Houlton, Esq. and to Farleigh on the death of Mr. Framp-ton; died 1785; bur. at St. Mary Redcliff. = Susannah, dau. of Thos. Tyndale, of The Fort, Bristol, Esq.; died 30 Dec. 1798; bur. at St. Mary Redcliff. Nathaniel Houlton, of Bristol, 3rd son; died s. p. 1767; bur. at Bristol. = Mary, dau. of — Griffith, of Bristol; died s. p. 1767; bur. there. JOHN HOULTON, of SEAGRY and GRITTLETON, Esq. 7th but 4th surviving son, Rear-Admiral of the Blue; died unmarried, 26 Jan. 1791; bur. at Grittleton.

Joseph Houlton, of FARLEIGH, Esq. only son; died Jan. 6, 1806; bur. at Farleigh. = Dorothea Sarah, dau. of Charles Torriano, Esq. Capt. Royal Artillery; died 9 June, 1799; bur. at Farleigh.

Charles Torriano Houlton, fourth son. Samuel Houlton, fifth son; Capt. 11th Reg. Inf.; died 1827, leaving issue, George Edwards. and Anna. = Madelin, dau. of — Sir George Houlton, Knt. Capt. 43d Light Inf. = Anna, dau. of Ensign of the Yeoman Guard at the Court of their Majesties, King William IV. and Queen Victoria.

Beth Bridgeman Houlton; Grittleton; marr. Col. Sir John Wilson, C.B. and Privy Chamber of Her Majesty Adelaide. Isabella Jane Houlton, bapt. at Grittleton; marr. Quintus Vivian, Esq. of Knuston Hall, near Wellingborough. Eliza Houlton; marr. the Rev. James Jackson, M. A. of Brasenose Coll., Oxford, and of Doncaster, co. York; Chaplain to the Hon. E. I. Company. Mary Ann Houlton. Ella Catharine Houlton. Catharine Anne Murray Houlton; marr. Arthur Wellesley Ward, Esq. of Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells. Florentina Louisa Houlton; marr. Neville Ward, Esq. of Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells.



taken dead trees & hollow trees upon their customary lands to fend and employ them for fire or otherwise to doe with them at the pleasure of the Lord or his Bayly.

10. Item. The Custome of that Mannor is &c. That if a Copyhold Tenant dyes after Lady Day or before ye Feast of St. Michael, that then the Ex'or or Adm'or of him or her that soe dyes seyzed shall have the whole Copyhold Tenement with the right members & appurtenances thereunto belonging from ye death of such Tenant unto the Feast of St. Mary next following, & after the Feast of the said Blessed Virgin the Ex'or or Adm'or shall from thenceforth hold over the said Coppyhold Tent. excepting all the meade and stubble fields unto Michaelmas following and noe longer, but the next taker in such case shall enter into the meadows & stubble fields immediately upon Lady Day next following the death of ye said Tenant.

Lieut.-Col. Walter White died in 1643, in the 26th year of his age, leaving a son, Walter.

Walter White,
3rd.
1643.

This gentleman [the third of the name] appears to have inherited his father's political and religious notions, together with his estate. By Will, dated 13 June, 1678, he desires "That six esquires and gentlemen shall carry me to my grave. That a sermon shall be preached by some doctor of divinitie, a Nonconformist, *for the Common Prayer I alwaies hated*. Six escutcheons to bee about my coffin, and nothing but cake and wine to bee at my funerall." He also charges his estate with £500 a-year to his daughters, and with £800 a-year to his younger son or sons; £12 to the poor of the parish, and 12 pence to each servant, &c.

The fourth Walter White succeeded his father in 1678. He appeared in a political character at the Revolution, and, upon the advancement of King William to the throne, was chosen one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Chippenham. The trust was discharged to the satisfaction of his constituents, and he was returned for the same place in all the succeeding parliaments of that reign, and in the first and second of Queen Anne, until his death. In 1704 he purchased, for the sum of £3324, the Manor of *Easton Peyrse*^x in the parish of Kington St. Michael, of Robert Langton, Esq. only brother and heir of Thomas Langton of Brislington, co. Somerset, Esq. Mr. White died unmarried in 1705; and his only brother, Henry, a wealthy merchant at Bilboa, in Spain, having died without issue in 1703, the inheritance passed to his two sisters, Priscilla and Elizabeth.

Walter White,
4th.
1678.

Elizabeth White, the younger of the two, married in 1706, Richard Salwey, of the Moor and Richard's Castle, co. Salop, Esq. She had, for her share of her brother Walter's estates, Newlands and Woodfield, with some tithes at Malvern and Powick, all in the county of Worcester, together with the Manor of Easton Peyrse [above mentioned], and a small estate in Essex.

Priscilla and
Elizabeth
White.
1705.

Grittleton was the portion of the elder sister, Priscilla White, who became in 1707 the wife of Joseph Houlton, of Trowbridge, co. Wilts, and of Farleigh-Hungerford, co. Somerset, Esq.

Joseph
Houlton.
1707.

Besides the property acquired by this marriage Mr. Houlton also possessed, in this neighbourhood, the Manor of Seagry, which he purchased in 1710 from Mr. Robert Stratton, with lands in the same parish bought in 1718 of Mr. Nathaniel Godwin and others, together with a small estate at Langley Burrell, and the farm of Clapcote, in the parish of Grittleton, purchased of Gorges Scrope, Esq.

The aforesaid Priscilla White was the second wife of Mr. Houlton, and upon her death, without issue surviving, the estate descended to the eldest son by the first marriage, Joseph Houlton of Farleigh Castle, Esq. High Sheriff of Wiltshire in 1724, who, dying without issue male, in 1750, was succeeded at Grittleton by his youngest surviving brother, Robert Houlton, Esq.

Joseph
Houlton.
1731.

The elder brother, Joseph, having constantly resided at Farleigh, Robert Houlton had lived as

Robert
Houlton.
1750.

* [For some account of Easton Peyrse see the History of Kington St. Michael. J. B.]

his representative at Grittleton from the time of their father's death in 1731. His own death occurring in 1771, his connexion with this place thus extended to a period of forty years. He was a barrister at law, and a person of considerable literary accomplishments. He died unmarried; and the Grittleton estate descended to his eldest surviving nephew, Robert Houlton, of Bristol, afterwards of Farleigh Castle, Esq., upon whose decease in 1785 it became the property of his youngest brother, Captain, afterwards Admiral John Houlton.

Robert
Houlton.
1771.

Rear-Admiral
John Houlton.
1785.

Captain John Houlton was engaged in the service of his country for fifty years, during one of the most important periods of British naval history. In 1758 he was Lieutenant of the "Cambridge," in the division under Commodore John Moore, in the West Indies. He was made Post Captain in 1752. In 1759 he commanded the "Bonetta" sloop of war, at Guadeloupe. In 1761, war being declared against France and Spain, he commanded the "Mercury" 24 guns, on the West India station. In 1762 he was sent in the "Enterprise" with despatches to Sir Jeffrey Amherst, and was present in August, that year, at the reduction of the Havannah by Sir George Pocock and Lord Albemarle: and was engaged in the protection of the coast of America. Returning to England shortly afterwards, he resided for some time upon his estate at Seagry until 1779, when he was appointed to the command of the "Montagu" 70 guns, and ordered for immediate service under Sir George Rodney. On the 27th January, 1780, he had the honour of sharing in the great victory off Cape St. Vincent over the Spanish squadron, under Don Juan Langara, when the Spanish ship, the "San Domingo" 70 guns, was blown up in action. The "Diligente" 70 guns struck to the "Montagu," being dismasted by the second broadside. The English fleet was driven by bad weather for many days about the coast of Barbary: but Captain Houlton, with his prize in tow, at length succeeded in gaining Gibraltar Bay. From Spain he was ordered to the West Indies, where, alternately under the command of Rodney and Hood, he was employed in cruising and in other service off Martinique and Dominico. April 17, 1780, he was in the action with the Count de Guichen off Fort Royal, in which he was dangerously wounded. His conduct in that engagement is mentioned with particular honour in Rodney's despatch, as having been one of the only three officers whose ships were fairly engaged, and who properly supported the British Flag upon that occasion. On the 9th October 1780, he was in the Great Hurricane. The Montagu was driven from her moorings, and having lost her sails, masts, and bowsprit, with six of her crew killed, and eight feet water in the hold, she was at the mercy of the storm for forty hours, and at last with the greatest difficulty preserved. In Nov. 1781, Captain Houlton was compelled, by ill health and the effects of his wounds, to return to England. In 1785 he sold the Manor of Seagry to Sir James Tylney Long, of Draycot, Bart. upon succeeding to the Grittleton estate at the death of his brother, Robert. In August, 1790, he was appointed to the command of the Royal Sovereign 74 guns, and in September, the same year, was gazetted Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Dying unmarried in January 1791, he left his estate at Grittleton to his great-nephew, John, afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Houlton, eldest son and heir of Joseph Houlton, of Farleigh Castle, Esq.

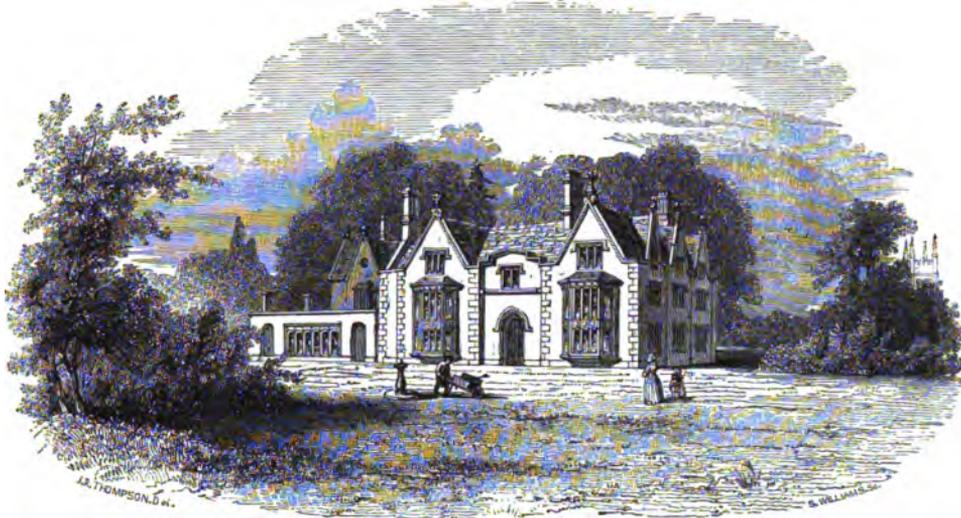
Lieut.-Colonel
John Houlton.
1791.

John Houlton, Esq. of Farleigh and Grittleton, was born at Gibraltar in 1773. He was High Sheriff of Wiltshire in 1808. In 1809 he received his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Somerset Regiment of Militia, which he continued to hold till his death, in Feb. 1839. He married Mary Ann, sole daughter and heiress of Thomas Ellis, of Rolleston, co. Devon, Esq. by whom he had a numerous family. [See the Houlton Pedigree, annexed.]

Joseph Neeld.
1828.

In the year 1828, Colonel Houlton sold the manorial estate of Grittleton to Joseph Neeld, Esq. M.P. for Chippenham, the present possessor.

GRITTLETON: OLD MANOR HOUSE.—No. 1.



Engraved by S. Williams, from a Sketch by the Rev. J. E. Jackson.

Chap. II.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MANOR HOUSE.—LOWER FOSSCOTE.—PEDIGREES OF GREENE AND OF HOULTON.—CLAPCOTE.—THE ADVOWSON.—DR. THOMAS TULLY.—LIST OF THE RECTORS OF GRITTLETON.—ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCH.—MONUMENTS.—BENEFACTIONS TO THE PARISH.

The Manor House.

Grittleton having been Church property for 600 years, it is not likely that any person of higher degree than the Abbot's Farmer or Bailiff had a residence there, until the grant to the Gores in 1544, although, in the Ministers' Account a°. 31 Hen. VIII. (1539) mention is made of "the demesne court, with the barton, oxsheds, and dovecote."^a The Church contains no monument or other mark of patrician connexion of a prior date; and the oldest remaining portions of the Manor House appear to belong to that period.

It is now the residence of Joseph Neeld, Esq. M.P. for Chippenham, the owner of this and of other extensive property in the neighbourhood. [This gentleman, on taking possession, found it necessary either to enlarge the house, or to build a new mansion. Resolving on the former, he employed James Thomson, Esq. architect, to make designs, and the present edifice has been partly built and partly altered in conformity with them. By comparing the annexed wood-cut, No. 1, with that of No. 2, and the engravings of the exterior and interior of the building, the reader will at once recognize the architectural features of the old and the new parts of the house, and perceive the dissimilarities and contrasts of the one and the other. However convenient the former may have been for a country gentleman of the seventeenth

^a Vide p. 5, ante.

century, and however fine and spacious it was then regarded, it would have proved comfortless and ill adapted for the domestic establishment and spacious accommodation of a modern country gentleman of large landed property, and living in a style commensurate to his wealth and station in life. The architect has consequently designed the new apartments to correspond with the habits of modern refined society. Hence the vestibule, drawing-room, dining-room, library, bed-chambers, &c. are large and lofty, but, at the same time, simple and chaste in their general style of ornament, and well adapted to their respective uses.

The interior has been designed with a view to afford as much accommodation as the space would admit. It comprises, on the principal floor, a dining and a drawing-room, each 33 feet by 24 feet, with a large and lofty bay window to each; a library having oak bookcases and other appendages in keeping with the rest of the building; and a breakfast room. These apartments open into a range of halls and vestibules, each differing in their arrangement, but of an uniform character. The "inner hall" is octangular and surrounded by a carved stone gallery, behind which rise tall slender pillars having ornamental capitals, whence spring the ribs of a coved ceiling, and a lanthorn light. The vestibule is terminated by an alcove, called the "tribune."

GRITTLETON MANOR-HOUSE, ENTRANCE PORCH.—No. 2.



Engraved by S. Williams, from a Drawing by C. J. Richardson.

These halls are filled with Italian bronzes, chiefly from the best antique examples, amongst which are two statues of Milo, Prometheus, The Farnese Bull, The Marli Horses, The Wrestlers, Pætus and Arria, The Dying Gladiator, and the Labours of Hercules. The tribune is adorned by a beautiful statue of "Venus Verticordia," executed by Gibson at Rome. In the drawing and dining rooms are two recumbent figures in statuary marble, the master works of Baily, and which, for grace and delicacy in the female form, rank amongst the finest productions of the British school. These apartments also contain pictures by the distinguished English artists, West, Ward, Gainsborough, Serres, Constable, Stanfield, Roberts &c.; also two rich cabinets adorned with enamels by the late Henry Bone, R.A. and Charles Muss: and of copies of pictures from eminent ancient and modern painters.

Other apartments contain various historical and poetical compositions by the late president,

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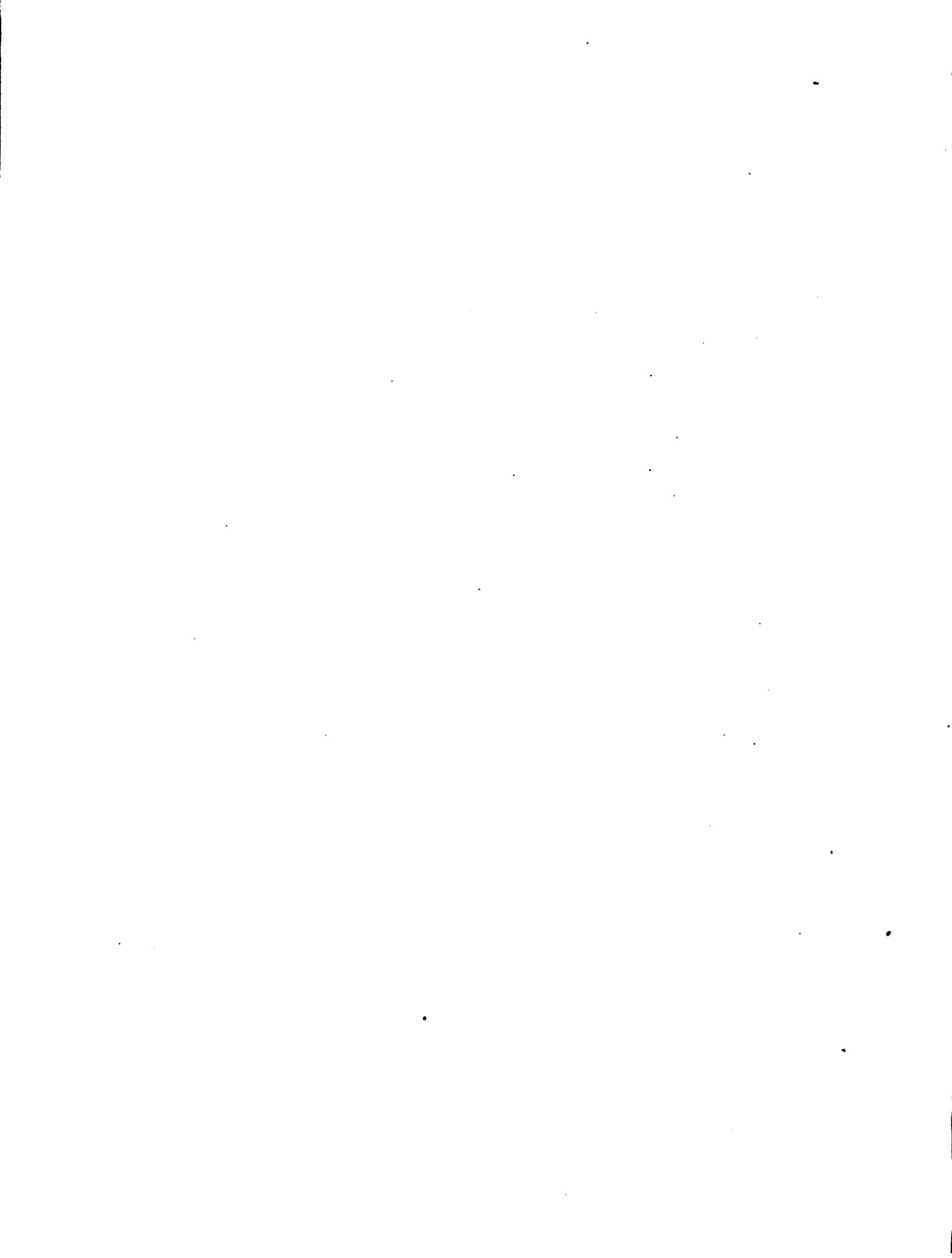
about 1850

GODFREY MANOR HOUSE
W. HAMPTON

Illustration in the Magazine of Architecture, Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 10.

1850







J. Richardson del.

Patent - J. B. Le Gros.

DESIGN FOR A NEW SYSTEM OF
VENTILATION.

W. & A. Wood & Co.

London: Published by the Wiltshire & Hampshire Society, April 1853.

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TILDEN FOUNDATION
R I

West, executed in his best style, viz. :—" St. Paul shaking off the Viper,"—" The Wise Men's Offering,"—" The Golden Age,"—" Narcissus,"—A View in Windsor Great Park,—and others. Also a collection of fine paintings of animals, &c. by James Ward, R.A., and other pictures by eminent English masters.

The *gardens* and *farming houses* are on a capacious scale : the former are surrounded by a wall one thousand feet in length, covered on both sides with the choicest fruit trees, and the latter include a pinery and vinery one hundred and eighty feet long, and extensive melon pits.

The *stables* provide accommodation for a stud of fifty horses, exclusive of those used for farming purposes, and with ranges of loose boxes, on the most approved construction ; they comprise all the desiderata of the menage.

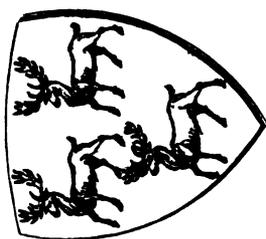
On the north side of the village is a cluster of modern *cottages*, which have been built by the Lord of the Manor, from designs by Mr. Thomson, the architect employed to make additions to the mansion. These cottages are designed and arranged with a view to render them dry, warm, and comfortable ; and thus make the home of the occupant more desirable than the village alehouse. To each cottage is attached a garden and a pigstye. In the neighbouring village of Alderton a similar system has been adopted, and a most pleasing effect produced in the habits and manners of their inmates. J. B.]

Lower Fossote,

Now a farm-house, was occupied about the year 1650 by NICHOLAS GREENE, Esq. of a family once numerous and influential in this and in the adjoining county of Somerset. This gentleman was summoned to Parliament by Oliver Cromwell, as Knight of the Shire for the county of Wilts. Other members of the family were established at Winterbourne Stoke, at Brooke House, near Westbury, at Stowford, Southwick, and at Tellisford, adjoining Trowbridge.^a [*For Pedigree of GREENE, see page 14.*]

Nicholas
Greene, 1650.

^a Fossote was formerly a hamlet sufficiently large to be divided into *Upper* and *Lower*. Its name is explained by its vicinity to the Roman Foss-Road which still skirts the parish for about the distance of a mile on the northern side. There is a small village of the same name, and derived from the same circumstance, about six miles S.W. of Bath.



PEDIGREE OF GREENE, OF FOSSCOTE, AND OF BROOKE HOUSE, CO. WILTS.

Arms—Vert, three stags passant Or.

RICHARD GREENE; had a grant in 1625 from Edward Hungerford, Esq. of the manor and Edith She took out letters of administration to her
parsonage of Winterborne Stoke, co. Wilts, for 99 years. He died intestate, and was husband. In 1639 she assigned the term of the parsonage of
buried there 8 Dec. 1635. Winterborne Stoke to Nicholas Greene, her 2nd son.

<p>1. Richard Greene, eldest son, Ancestor of Capt. Greene, of Dunhead Lodge.</p> <p>1st w. Elizabeth—2nd w. Hester, dau. of Walter White, of Chaffin, of Dorsetshire; buried at Winterborne Stoke, 1639, s.p. at Winterborne Stoke.</p> <p>Mary, dau. of Richard Road, of Sevington, in the parish of Leigh Delamere, co. Wilts; marr. 17 Dec. 1662; will dat. 14 Oct. 1688, est. 4 Dec. 1703. She had a leasehold at Leigh Delamere, called "Ryles."</p> <p>Nicholas Greene, est. 22. Richard Greene, of Tellisford, co. Som.; he left his estate by will to his mother, and sold Brooke House to Edward Lisle, Esq. in 1698; died unm., and was buried at Road, co. Som.; will dated 8 Aug. 1702. Walter Greene, of Southwick, in the parish of North Bradley, co. Wilts. Inherited his brother's lands at Westbury by will. Lived at Stowford, and sold "Vell Leases" to the Harveys, 1698; executor to his uncle Walter Green, of Walton Park; died unmarr. 1705, aged 53; buried in Trowbridge Church.</p>	<p>2. Nicholas Greene, of Foscote, in the parish of Grittleton, 2nd son. He was sum. to Parl. by Oliver Cromwell as Knight of the Shire for co. of Wilts by writ dated 6 June, 1653. Will dated Aug. 1670.</p> <p>Hester Greene, marr. Keynsham. Elizabeth Greene, marr. John Buck. Had a daughter who marr. Wilde. Margaret Greene, lived at Grittleton; bought in 1671 a small estate at Tytherton Kellways, of Gough; died unmarried.</p> <p>William Greene, of Southwick; heir to his brother Walker; heir by his mother's will to the Tellisford estate. His Will, dated 13 Sept. 1797. Died 30 Sept. aged 53.</p> <p>Isaac Greene. A female descendant married Joseph Mortimer, of Trowbridge.</p>	<p>3. John Greene, and a sister who marr. Wiloughby.</p> <p>Rebecca Greene, only child by 3rd Foscote. His will proved at Chippenham 1730. He had land in Leigh Delamere bought of John Organ.</p> <p>Rebecca Greene, marr. Joseph Houlton, jun. of Trowbridge, Esq. Ancestor of the Houltons, of Farleigh Castle.</p> <p>Mary Greene, marr. 1688. Had some estate at Cardiff under her marriage settlement. Died 1705, and buried at Trowbridge.</p> <p>Elizabeth Greene; died unm.</p> <p>Sarah Tilley, of Winkfield, co. Wilts, who survived him. In 1734 she conveyed lands at Tellisford to Jos. Houlton, Esq.</p> <p>Elizabeth Greene, living 1734.</p> <p>Elizabeth Greene.</p>	<p>1. Walter Wilshire, Priscilla; marr. Rebecca Wilshire, co-executrix of her father's Will. Anne Wilshire, co-executrix of her father's Will.</p> <p>Mary Greene, marr. William Whitaker.</p> <p>Sarah Greene, living 1734.</p> <p>Mary Greene, marr. William Whitaker.</p> <p>Hester Greene, living 1784.</p>
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Clapcote

is a Farm belonging to Sir John Jacob Buxton, Bart. In the middle of it is a small estate called Scropes, alias Lofts, the property of the Rev. Mr. Burne, the present Rector. This was formerly purchased from George Scrope, Esq. by Mr. Houlton who married the heiress of the Whites, and it was sold to Mr. Burne's father by the late Colonel Houlton. It is charged with 20 shillings per annum for the repair of the Houlton Aisle, in Grittleton Church.

A family of GAWEN formerly lived at Grittleton, of whom one John Gawen of Clapcote served at Tilbury Camp, at the time of the Spanish Armada. They had purchased some freehold land here in 1634, from William Gore.

The Advowson

is a Rectory in the deanery of Malmesbury, and was formerly in the diocese of Sarum, but has recently been transferred to the united diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. It anciently belonged to the Abbots of Glastonbury, together with the manor; and is returned in Pope Nicholas's Taxation as worth £12. Dugdale, in his History of Glastonbury, mentions that the rectory of Grittleton was recovered against Richard le Dol by Abbot Michael of Ambresbury. This Abbot was a watchful protector of the rights of his house, and his numerous achievements in that way during the eighteen years of his presidency, 1235—1253, procured for him the quaint epitaph—"that he had restored to his sheep their lawful pasture"—[Restituitque ovibus debita rura suis]. The "sheep" were, however, doomed, at a later period, to sustain another invasion of their feeding at Grittleton from a more formidable enemy than Richard le Dol.

A. D.
1291.

The next ecclesiastical notice of the advowson is dated 1342 (15 Edw. III.) when a commission was issued by the King* for raising a subsidy of the ninth of corn, wool, and lambs, in every parish. The return from Grittleton was made at Marlborough before Robert Selyman, Robert de Hungerford, and others, the King's Assessors for Wiltshire, on the oath of Robert le Fysour, John le Hales, Roger le Sheperde, and Peter Pyion. They declare the annual profits of the Church to be *xl. xiiis. ivd.*, and the value of the ninth for the preceding year to be in

1342.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Corn	iv	iii	-			
Wool	-	xx	-			
Lambs	-	-	xii			
				-	civ	-

And the rest of the profits of the Church as consisting of—

Rents of Assize	-	xxxix	-
Tithe of Mills	-	iv	-
— Hay	-	xx	-
Flax, Hemp, Cheese, Milk, Calves, and Geese.—	-	xiii	iv

* Nonarum Inquisitiones, p. 169.

Oblations at Feasts	-	xx	-
Mortuaries and Small Tithes	-	xiii	-
		<hr/>	- cix iv
			<hr/>
		Total	£x xiii iv.
			<hr/>

They further say that there are no merchants [the King being entitled to a fifteenth from this class] in the said village living solely by their wares; and that there is no benefice, or temporal fee, portion, or pension, within the said parish, in the hands of any religious person, that ought to be taxed.

1518. In the British Museum^a is preserved a Terrier, made in 1518, during the Abbacy of Richard Beere, of all the lands and tenements in Grittleton, and in other parishes belonging to the abbey of Glastonbury, before Thomas Sutton, the Cellarer, and on the oath of Edward Bristowe, John Galon, and others, to ascertain the return of the tenth payable to the King, (Henry VIII.) The following is the total amount:—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Netylton	-	xlii	-	Badbury	-	xliv	-
Grutelton	-	xxiv	-	Wynterbourne	-	l	-
Kyngton	-	xxix	-	Idmyston	-	l	-
Cryst-malford	-	lx	-	Damerham	xi	v	vi
					<hr/>		
					£xxvi	iiij	vi
					<hr/>		

1534. In the Valor of Henry VIII., taken in 1534, preparatory to the dissolution of the monasteries, the account of the profits of the Advowson, returned upon the oath of John Colmer, rector, was as follows:—

Ten shillings per annum payable to the adjacent Priory of Bradenstoke; and to the Rector of Grittleton, out of land and tithes, fourteen pounds, four shillings. The charges upon the Rector's income were,

	£.	s.	d.
To the Archdeacon of Wilts for synodals, &c. per annum	-	x	xi½
And a pension to the Abbot of Glastonbury	-	iv	-
		<hr/>	
		-	xiiii xi½
			<hr/>

Leaving clear to the Rector of Grittleton, £xiiij ix s. -½d.

A. D.
1544—1601.

Upon the breaking up of the religious houses the Advowson was seized, with the manor as aforesaid, to the King's use; and it was included in the grant to Giles Gore, in 1544. From the Gores it passed to the Whites in 1601.

^a Harl. MS. No. 3961. A fine old parchment folio, neatly engrossed, and thus described in the Catalogue: "Integra Decima Domini Regis in Com. Wiltes. 9 Hen. VIII. Sic inscribitur Codex: et est Terrarium de Netylton, Grutelton, Kyngton, Cryst-Malford, Badburi, Winterbourn, Idmiston, Somerham, &c. Codex membranaceus, folia habens 206, bene conservatus, &c. Liber olim Henrici Spelman, Militis. Bought in Mr. Rawlinson's Sale." It contains in detail the names of all the holders of land, with admeasurements, rights, payments, &c. Several parts of the volume have found their way to the press in the publications of the antiquaries, Hearne, Ashmole, and, more recently, Sir R. C. Hoare.

On the 1st October, in that year, Henry White, Esq. granted it to his second son, Francis White, of Gray's Inn, gent. by whom, 9 Feb. 1604 [1 Jas. I.] it was conveyed to William Rich, of Cleverton, co. Wilts, gent. and his heirs. Seven years afterwards, 20 July, 1611 [9 Jas. I.] William Rich granted it to Richard Jaques, of Charleton, yeoman, and his heirs; and 31 Dec. 1614 [12 Jas. I.] it was assigned by the said Richard Jaques to Henry Rickman, of Dautesey, clerk, and his heirs; which Henry Rickman conveyed it by deed of even date with the last, to Elias Woodrooffe, of Dautesey, aforesaid, clerk, and his heirs.^a 1604—1614.

The Advowson was again sold by Woodrooffe to Richard Jaques, clerk. George Jaques, his brother, presented twice after the decease of Richard. Upon the second vacancy he gave the preferment to his old college tutor, DR. THOMAS TULLY.^o The name of this rector of Grittleton is connected with one of the most interesting periods of English theological history. Dr. Thomas Tully.

He was born in Carlisle in 1620, became Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford, was sometime Master of the Grammar School at Tetbury in Gloucestershire, and afterwards Principal of St. Edmund Hall. His talents as a preacher and orator, the successful restoration and management of his college, and the popularity of some of his writings upon logic and divinity, brought him into great estimation at the University. It was probably from a sense of duty, and the conscientious desire of defending principles in which he had been educated, and which he conceived to be in danger, rather than from any motive of personal vanity or overrating of his own abilities, that he was induced to engage in controversy with such an antagonist as Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Bull. 1620—1675.

Bull was at this time Rector of Suddington, near Cirencester, and had lately published the famous "Harmonia Apostolica." In this dissertation it had been his object to correct the misconceptions upon the doctrine of Justification that had gained a footing in England during twenty years of confusion in Church and State, and to settle opinions by harmonizing the Apostolical authorities to which conflicting parties respectively appealed. His exposition of the true Catholic doctrine created at first some astonishment. Though many were unable to digest, and therefore willing to abuse, yet, with the exception of a solitary Nonconformist, no one was found bold enough to answer it; so that for some time it remained apparently triumphant. Dr. Tully was a zealous Calvinist, and of great authority with that party. He had, amongst other qualifications, the mastery of a good Latin style, and a lively manner of writing: and being much vexed by the backwardness of churchmen in a matter that seemed to him to be of the most vital importance, he at length came forward to convince Mr. Bull of his errors. The work in which he undertook to do this was published at Oxford in 1674, under the title of "Justificatio Paulina sine Operibus," with another treatise annexed. But the fate of his production, and the mode in which his arguments were destined to be dealt with by his great opponent, he did not live to witness. He was preferred shortly afterwards, through Court interest, to the Deanery of Ripon: but his constitution, originally weak, had been

^a [In a Register of Church Livings in Wiltshire, with a statement of their incomes, also the names of their patrons and incumbents, and accounts of many of the latter, supposed to have been made about the year 1654, for the use of the Commissioners appointed in the Act for ejecting "scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient ministers," it is said, "GRITTLETON hath been let for £80, and is now believed to be worth £100. Incumbent, Richard Jacques; Patron, Richard Woodroffe." Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum, fo. 152, et seq. J. B.]

^o The notice of this link in the descent, which is in the Parish Register of Grittleton, is accompanied by the following sentiment:—"Oh Lord! give alwaies to this Church Pastors according to thine own heart: apt to teach, and examples to the flock, for Jesus Christ's sake Amen." The entry in the Register speaks of Dr. Tully as *Patron* of the living; but it is believed that this statement is incorrect.

Dr. Thomas
Tully.

sinking under continued sickness and mental disquietude, and he died within a year after the promotion.

Bull's reply was finished, and almost printed off, at the time of Tully's death. As soon as he heard of the event, in order that he might not be charged with abusing a dead man, he hastened to make such alterations as circumstances would permit, to soften the asperity of some personal reflections into which he had been provoked; so far, at least, as could be done without injury to truth. But his own statements having been attacked in no very scrupulous language, it would have been too great a concession to private feeling, if, in demolishing a cause, he had wholly spared its champion. Tully was a man of unexceptionable character, but, in the judgment of sagacious contemporaries, fitted neither in mind nor body for intermeddling with theological wars. To him, however, (whatever may have been his own mistakes,) the Church of England is indebted for having caused her theology to be enriched by one of the most masterly and conclusive treatises ever composed,—the celebrated "Defence of the Harmony."

He died at the Rectory House of Grittleton on the 14th of January, 1675. There is a list of his writings in the memoir of him by Wood, (*Athenæ Oxon.* edit. Bliss III. 1055,) and there is a detailed account of the controversy with Bull, in Nelson's *Life of the Bishop*, sect. 38 to 48 (8vo. Oxford, 1816).

1675.

In Jan. 1675 the Advowson having been sold by the executors of Richard Jaques, son of George Jaques, the patronage was in the possession of Benjamin Hine, who presented his son, Richard Hine, M. A. of Merton College, Oxford. Benjamin Hine, son of Richard the incumbent, and grandson of the aforesaid Benjamin, sold it to Thomas Barker, of Daventry, co. Northampton, gent., in the beginning of the reign of King George I. It was afterwards purchased for Dr. Thomas Pollok by his father-in-law, Mr. Charlton Palmer: and in 1801 by Mr. Thomas Burne, father of the Reverend William Way Burne, the present Patron and Rector.

There are about four acres of glebe land; and the tithes have been commuted under the Act 1 Victoria for a rent-charge of £420 per annum. [Aubrey, "Collections," pt. I. 30. speaks of a "little Manor belonging to the Parsonage, the like whereof I know not, except at Christian Malford." J. B.]

RECTORS OF GRITTLETON.

A. D.	Rectors.	Patron.
1269.	Nicholas de Turri	Abbot of Glastonbury.
1324.	John Depyng	ditto.
1396.	John Grey	ditto.
1398.	Thomas Speke	ditto.
—	Thomas Lentwardyn	ditto.
1402.	John Scoy de Louthorp	ditto.
1403.	Thomas Speke	ditto.
1413.	John Waryn	ditto.
—	John Halsanger	ditto.
1419.	William or Walter	ditto.
	Rothewell	
1425.	John Henyle, alias King	ditto.
1428.	John Skyllinton	ditto.
1433.	Nicholas Rychon	ditto.
	Hungerford	
1441.	James Joope	ditto.
1447.	Paschasius Noel	ditto.

A.D.	Rectors.	Patron.
1467.	William Gylle . . . on death of Noel	Abbot of Glastonbury.
1491.	Henry Skydmor . . . on death of Gylle	ditto.
1511.	John Kent on death of Skydmore	ditto.
1522.	John Colmer on death of Kent	ditto.
1541.	William Hill on death of Colmer. Hill was ejected at the Reformation for recusancy.	The King.
1553.	George Bancroft . . . The first Protestant Rector. He was dis- placed in the second year of Queen Mary.	ditto.
1555.	William Hill Restored by Queen Mary, and again displaced in 2nd Elizabeth	The Queen.
1560.	George Bancroft . . . Restored by Queen Elizabeth. He died 1573	ditto.
1573.	Simon Wisdomp . . . on death of Bancroft. He died 1597 . . .	Richard Gore, Esq.
1597.	William Earth † . . . on death of Wisdom. He died 1619 . . .	Edward Gore, Esq.
1619.	Elias Woodroofe . . . Died 1642. At this time the Rectory was leased for £74 per annum	Himself.
1642.	Richard Jaques Died 1652	Himself.
1652.	John Trotman He had an order of Desistance as Rector, 22 May, 1655; and another order to quit possession 20 July the same year, which was done accordingly.	George Jaques, brother to Richard Jaques, the last Incumbent.
1655.	Thomas Pritchard, a Sadler Appointed in place of Trotman. He had the profits of the Living only two years	
1657.	Thomas Tully, D.D. Principal of St. Ed- mund Hall, Oxford . . . on cession of Trotman	George Jaques, Esq.
1675.	Richard Hine, M. A. of Merton College Died 24 July, 1691	His father, Benj. Hine.
1691.	Thomas Tattersall Died 15 April, 1719 The Trustees of Mr. Hine having nominated a Mr. Fitzherbert, a dispute took place upon the validity of the presentation. This lasted four years; during which time the living having lapsed to the Crown, the King presented Mr. Tattersall, March 10, 1695.	Mrs. Hine, widow.
1719.	Thomas Barker, M.A. Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford He died 21 Feb. 1749. The Rectory was at this time let for £124 per annum	His father, Thomas Bar- ker, of Daventry.
1749.	Thomas Barker, junior Son of the preceding Rector	Himself.
1763.	Thomas Pollok, LL.D. Inducted 20 April	Himself.
1801.	William Way Burne, M.A. Present Rec- tor and Patron. Inducted January, 1802	His father, Thomas Burne.

† *Simon Wisdom.*—A family of this name is mentioned by Antony à Wood as living at Burford, in Oxfordshire, two of the members of which bore the surname of Simon. The first died in 1623; he was a zealous but harmless Puritan, and M.A. of Gloucester Hall. The other was his grandson, and matriculated at Queen's Coll. Oxford, in 1597.—*Athenæ Oxonienses* by Bliss, II. 337.

‡ During Mr. Earth's incumbency, about the year 1613, the Parsonage was rented by one John Bristow, of an ancient family in the parish. He is described (in an old manuscript) as a "very laborious man, who threshed out the most part of his corn himself, by *day or night*."

About the same time also, one Roger Kilberye held a small estate belonging to the Rectory. "He gained great wealth, insomuch that he was called "Rich Kilberye." He was the first that gave any of the use-money to the poor of Grittleton,

The Church.

The parish church is dedicated to St. Mary, though, from an old record, quoted in a former page, it would seem that there was formerly a church at Grittleton bearing the name of "All Saints."^r It is not unlikely that the more ancient building was taken down and restored; and that it underwent a fresh dedication in honour of the Saint upon whose festival the work was completed. This supposition is partially borne out by the circumstance, that the village feast (generally commemorative of the dedication of the church) is kept on the Sunday after the 15th August, the day, according to the ecclesiastical calendar, of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. The church presents few materials for the Antiquary or Herald, the sepulchral monuments being simple, and referring only to the families of whose manorial history a sketch has been given. It consists of a tower, a nave with north and south aisles, porch, and chancel. The arches of the nave are pointed; the columns massive and circular, with two varieties of Norman capital. The chancel was rebuilt by the present Rector, Mr. Burne, about the year 1805: and the same gentleman also added in 1836, at his own expense, the new aisle and porch on the south side. The columns dividing this new aisle from the nave correspond with the original ones on the opposite side.

GRITTLETON CHURCH, INTERIOR, LOOKING EAST.—No. 2.



Engraved by S. Williams, from a drawing by C. J. Richardson.

The general architecture is mixed. The tower is of later date than the nave, about 1380. It is in three stories, with square-headed windows in the upper story, three in the eastern and western, but two in each of the other faces. The angles are strengthened by deep projecting

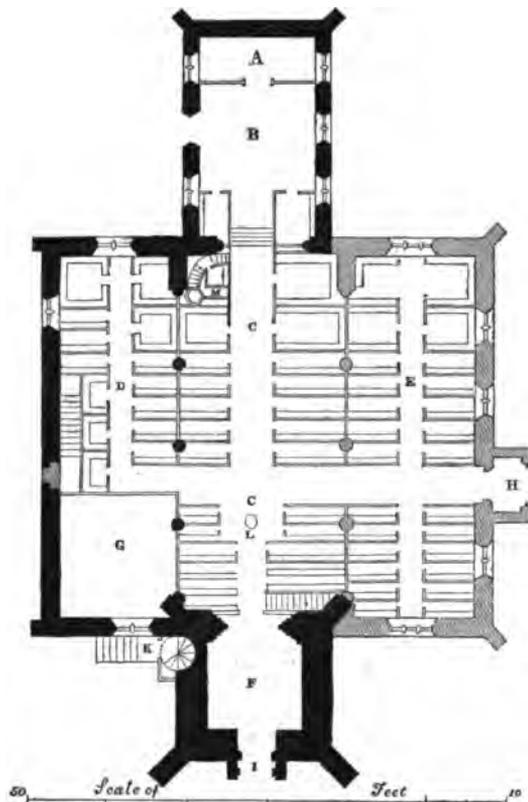
of which he left 10 pounds at his death. The greatest part of his riches he left to his brother's sons. To one of them, Roger Kilberye, he left the living which he held of the rectory, and 1500 pounds in money, which when his kinsman had, he new built the House on the Rectory." The present Rectory House [1843] was built by Dr. Thomas Pollok.

^r There is a field about a mile from the village, called "*The Church-yard*," and as there is also some tradition of a village having formerly stood in the Grove which is near that field, it has been suggested that the Church of All Saints may have stood in the field. But some vestiges of apartments, and of flues for heating baths, which have lately been discovered there, rather indicate the site of a Roman villa, especially as it is close to the Roman foss-road.

buttresses of six stages running up into pinnacles, with castellated battlement and gargoyles. Over the western door is a perpendicular window, surmounted by a small ornamented niche. The pulpit is of the age of Queen Elizabeth.

[The accompanying engraved view of *the Tower, from the west*, shews the architectural features of that building, whilst its singular *western doorway* is delineated in the wood-cut. No. 3, on the following page. The annexed *ground plan*, No. 1, shews the extent and arrangement of the whole church, and its interior is displayed in wood-cut, No. 2, on the preceding page. J. B.]

GRITTLETON CHURCH, GROUND PLAN.—No. 1.



Engraved by S. Williams, from a drawing by J. Pinch, Architect.

A. Communion Table.
B. Chancel.
C. Nave.
D. North aisle.

E. South aisle.
F. Tower and Vestry Room.
G. Houlton's burial vault.
H. South porch.

I. West Porch.
K. Stairs to Belfry.
L. Font.
M. Pulpit and Desk.

[The South aisle and porch, marked lighter than the other part of the plan, have recently been added to the church, to afford a larger area of sitting room, from the design of John Pinch, Architect, by the Rev. W. W. Burne, who paid above £1000 for the same. A new font, in Painswick stone, was made at the time, from Mr. Pinch's design. J. B.]

GRITTLETON CHURCH, PORCH AT THE WEST END.—No. 3.



Engraved by S. Williams, from a drawing by C. J. Richardson.

Monuments.

Within the chancel are the following inscriptions to deceased Rectors, and to various individuals of the family of White, formerly lords of the manor:—

“THOMAS TATTERSALL, the Reverend Rector of this Church, ob. 12 April, 1719, whose good works celebrate his memory. Margaret his wife, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Penwarne, Rector of St. Stephen’s, Bristol. She died Sept. 30, 1714.”

“Here lyeth the Rev. THOS. BARKER, M.A. Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and thirty years Rector of this Church. He died 21 Feb. 1749, æt. 56.” Also some children.

“Sacred to the memory of REV. THOS. POLLOK, LL.D. Rector of this Church 38 years, who died 29 Sept. 1801, aged 65. Also of Susannah, Relict of the Rev. Thos. Pollok, only daughter of Charlton Palmer, Esq. of London. She died 11 Nov. 1802, aged 58. This monument was erected by Mary Pollok their daughter.”

On a brass plate on the floor: A shield bearing three arrows in pale, impaling a chevron ermine between three swans. Below this, but on a separate plate, is the following inscription:—

“In obitum maxime pii GUALTERI WHITE generosi,
qui obiit 15^{to} die Dec. 1626, æt. suæ VVLIIV.*

Heu mihi! quod lacrynis congruit iste color!

He married Easter, dau. of Abraham Connam, by
whom he had issue one sonne and four daus.

White's breathless corpse, which here interr'd doth lie,
Sad lecture reads of man's mortalitie!”

On other gravestones :

“HESTER WHITE (Mother to Lt.-Col. Walter White) died 2 Dec. 1644.”

“LT.-COL. WALTER WHITE, sometime Governor of Bristol Castle for the Parliament of the
Commonwealth of England, and Lord of *Gerthlow*; died 3 June, 1643.” [Vide ante, p. 9.]

“WALTER WHITE (son of Lt.-Col. W. W.) died 2 Jan. 1678, æt. 34.”

The following inscriptions, copied from an old family document, were also at one time to be
seen in this part of the Church:—

1. “Here also is interr'd the body of Elizabeth, wife of the said Lt.-Col. Walter White,
who was afterwards married to Mr. Nicholas Greene, by whom she had issue one dau.
She departed this life 1 Oct. 1675, æt. 63.”
2. “ELIZABETH, dau. of Lt.-Col. Walter White; died an infant.”
3. “Here also is interred the body of WALTER WHITE, Esq. son of the aforesaid Walter
White, who was Lord of the Manor, and M.P. for y^e Borough of Chippenham, in this
county of Wilts, who departed this life 21 July, 1705, æt. 38.”
4. “PRISCILLA, wife of WALTER WHITE, Esq. (who died in 1678) departed this life 17 May,
1714, æt. 67. Also Mary and Priscilla, her two infant daughters.”
5. “Mrs. PRISCILLA HOULTON, wife of JOSEPH HOULTON, Esq. and daughter of Walter
White, Esq. and Priscilla his wife, died 30 May, 1722, aged 53.”
6. “WALTER WHITE HOULTON, son of Joseph Houlton, Esq. and Priscilla his wife, dau. of
Walter and Priscilla White; died 1 May, 1715, aged 9 months.”

In the nave, on a brass plate let into the wall behind the reading desk. A shield of the
Arms of Gore: a chevron between three bulls' heads:

“In obitum GULIELMI GORE, Arm. qui e vivis expiravit xx^{mo} die Aprilis, anno salutis
1647.

“Gaudete, juvenis, pravum dum rideat ævum,
Judicio adventum mente revolve tamen.
Quamvis fata trahant, finem dum spiritus adsit,
Respice: sic munus vita perennis erit.

Eccl. II. 9.

Mors sola fatetur
Quantula sint hominum corpuscula.”

In other parts of the church are tablets to different members of the Wilshere family, of
Fossote; viz.

Mary Wilshere 1709.	And to Isaac Bristow 1656.
Rebecca 1725.	Elizabeth Brokenbrow 1737.

* [This strange mode of marking the age, means XLIII. i.e. aged 43. J. B.]

Priscilla (Bennet)	1732.	Jane	1781.
Ann	1742.	Nicholas	1777.
Walter	1766.	Rebecca	1789.

The Houlton Vault.

The western end of the north aisle, enclosed within iron railings, is appropriated to the burials of the Houlton family. A brass plate, affixed to the wall within the enclosure, records the following bequest for its perpetual repair.

“ROBERT HOULTON, Esq. Lord of this Manor, who died 10 Sept. 1771, gave by his Will one Annuity or clear Rent-charge of Twenty shillings for ever payable out of his Estate at Clapcote, commonly called Lofts alias Scropes, in this parish, to the Minister, Churchwardens, and Lord of the Manor for the time being, to be by them from time to time, as occasion shall require, laid out in repairing and keeping this Isle belonging to the Houlton Family.”

Upon the floor, within the railing, are these inscriptions :

1. On a shield of Arms, *Houlton* and *White*, quarterly, bearing an escutcheon of pretence for *Hook*, viz. a fess between six fleurs de lis *or*. Joseph, Elizabeth, and another ; children, whose parents lie under the next stone.
2. “JOSEPH HOULTON, of Farleigh Castle, co. Somerset, Esq. Lord of this Manor, who died July 8, 1750, aged 62.

“Anna, his wife, sole dau. and heir of Abraham Hook, of Bristol, Esq. [descended from an ancient family of that name in the county of Gloucester] who died Oct. 24, 1754, aged 59.

“His happy temper and amiable disposition in domestic and private life, his lenity, with the strictest uprightness in the public administration of justice, made his death very generally and deservedly lamented. In her a real principle of religion, with a true sense of the conjugal and parental duties, perfected the character of an affectionate wife and tender mother. Happy in each other, they were enabled to bear the loss of 4 children—

“Anna, interred under this stone, who died unmarried Nov. 18, 1735, aged 20.

“The other 3 under that on the left hand.

“Mary, the only child who survived them, died without issue, Sept. 14, 1762, the much loved wife of James Frampton, of Moreton, co. Dorset, Esq., who laid this stone to their memory in testimony of his affection, esteem, and gratitude.”

3. Arms : *Houlton*, impaling for *Greene*, three stags, and *White* as before.

“JOSEPHUS HOULTON, Armiger, ob. x^{mo} die Aprilis, A.D. M.DCCXXXI. æt. suæ LXVIII.

“ROBERT HOULTON, Esq. 4th son of the above Joseph Houlton, and Lord of this Manor, died 10 Sept. 1771; in the 68th year of his age.

“JOHN HOULTON, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, 7th son of John Houlton, Esq. of Bristol. He died 26 Jan. 1791, aged 62, having served in the Royal Navy with great credit for the space of 50 years, and both in his public and private capacities was respected and beloved by all who knew him.”

4. Arms : *Houlton* and *White*, quarterly, impaling for *Newton*, on a chevron three wheat-sheafs.

“NATHANIEL HOULTON, Esq. late of Seagry, 3rd son of Joseph Houlton, Esq. of this place ; who, for upwards of 20 years, was a worthy and useful Magistrate as

one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this County. He married Mary, dau. of Francis Newton, Esq. of Taunton, co. Somerset, and died 2 May, 1754, aged 61, S. P."

Arms: *Houlton* and *White*, quarterly.

"JOHN HOULTON, second son of Joseph Houlton, of this place, Esq. who died 23 April, 1767, aged 76."

"JOSEPH HOULTON, who died 27 Nov. 1765, aged 45.

"MARY, wife of Joseph Houlton, died 21 Oct. 1796, aged 74."

On a brass plate, now let into the wall near the western gallery stairs:—

"Here lies y^e body of SARAH WHITE, who died 27 March, 1763, aged 87, in testimony of whose diligent and faithful service, through a series of 40 years in his family, this stone was laid by ROBERT HOULTON, Esq."

In the north wall of the churchyard is a restored tablet: "To the memory of SIMON WISDOM, Minister of this Parish, who departed this life Nov. 1597; being a very godly man."

Registers.

The Church Register of Baptisms commences 1577; imperfect to 1609, when it ceases.

that of Marriages	ditto	1573;	ditto	to 1608,	ditto.
and of Burials	ditto	1573;	ditto	to 1604,	ditto.

They all recommence in 1653, but were irregularly kept to the year 1763, from which time they are in good preservation.

Benefactions to the Parish of Grittleton.

There are two Charities: one bequeathed for the general benefit of the "Poor Housekeepers," or second poor of the parish: the other for the support of a Baptist Minister.

1. POOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

The sum of twenty shillings per annum, payable at St. Thomas's Day, to the Rector and Churchwardens, "for the benefit of the Poor Housekeepers of the Parish," was given by the last Walter White, Esq. in 1702. On the death of his widow, Madam Priscilla White, in 1715, there was a sum of £60, yielding £3 per annum, available for this purpose; which was further increased to £150 5s. 5d. by a donation of Joseph Houlton, Esq. then Lord of the Manor. The dividend arising out of this fund having been subsequently neglected for some years, the entire sum amounted, in 1820, to £228 7s. 1d., three per cent. consols, yielding the annual income of £6. 17s.; which is distributed yearly to poor housekeepers, who are parishioners, and who have never received parochial relief.

2. THE BAPTISTS' FUND.

A Meeting-House at Grittleton, for the exercise of religious worship by Protestant Dissenters, was licensed upon application to Quarter-Sessions at New Sarum, 11 January, 1721.

A lease for three lives of a tenement at Lower Fossote, with a garden and court, paying a quit-rent of one shilling per annum, was demised by Robert Houlton, Esq. for the support of a minister of this persuasion, in 1771. In 1779, the reversion of the same premises was demised by Robert Houlton, nephew of the aforesaid Robert, to Richard Moseley, Baptist Teacher, for

his life, paying the same rent.* A house at Malmesbury, and the sum of 233*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* in different legacies, were also bequeathed by other members of the family.

Mr. Robert Houlton, who died in 1771, also gave "£60 in trust for teaching poor children at Grittleton to read." No competent teacher being found for several years, the dividend upon this sum was suffered to accumulate to 124*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* and no particular denomination having been made by the testator of the parties to whose use the money should be applied, it was considered, by those who had the disposal of it about twenty years ago, that it was intended for the benefit of the same class of Dissenters to whom his other legacy had been bequeathed. The two funds were accordingly united, and the entire sum of 357*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, 3 per cent. consols, yielding the annual income of 10*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* is invested in the names of trustees.

* [When about eight years of age I was placed in the school kept by this Baptist minister, and remained a boarder with him a short time. I. B.]

THE END.

INDEX

TO

JACKSON'S HISTORY OF GRITTLETON.

. *The Roman figures, viz. i. ii. iii. iv. &c. refer to the Preface, &c.; the Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, &c. to the subsequent pages.*

A.

ADVOWSON of Grittleton, 15, 16, 17
Alderton, Monuments in the church, 7
Anglo-Saxon Grants to Glastonbury, 3

B.

Baptist fund, and meeting-house, 25
Barker, the Rev. Thomas, monument to, 22
Benefactions to the parish of Grittleton, 25
Bows and arrows at Grittleton, 7
Box, proposed history of, vi.
Bull, Bishop, controversy with Dr. Tully, 17
Butts in the church, 7

C.

Castle Combe, proposed history of, vi.
Charities, at Grittleton, 25, 26
Charters, remarks on forged, *note*, 3
Chippenham Hundred, dispute about, 3, 4
Church Registers—of Grittleton, 25
Church livings, about 1654, 17
Church of Grittleton described, with ground plan, views of the interior, west porch, and of the tower, 20
Clapcote, farm of, 15
Coggeshall, Ralph de, dean of St. Paul's, 4
Cottages at Grittleton, 13
Council, address of, iii.
Court-leet, and court-baron, of Grittleton, 6
Customs of the Manor of Grittleton, 8

D.

Damerham Hundred, North, benefices in, 5

Diceto, Radalphus de, 4
Domerham, Adam de, a monk of Glastonbury, 3
Domesday Survey of Grittleton, 4
——— Book, account of Grittleton, 4
Dugdale's Monasticon, reference to, 5

E.

Easton Peyrse, *note*, 9; its manor, *ib.*

F.

Foscote, Lower, farm of, 12
——— a tenement at, 25
Free-Warren of Grittleton, &c. 4, 5

G.

Gawen, family of, 15
Glastonbury Abbey: possessed the manor of Grittleton, 3, 4, 5
Gore, Giles, purchases Grittleton, 6
—— family, account and pedigree of, 7. A brass plate to, 23
Greene, Nicholas, account of, 13
—— family, pedigree and arms of, 14
Grittleton, statistics and names of the parish, 1
—— title and terrier of, *ib.*
—— area and appropriation, with boundaries and features, 2
—— Registers, 25
—— state of the manor at the Dissolution, 5
—— manor, history of, and notices of its Lords, 3—6
—— said to be in Chippenham hundred, 4
—— perambulation of parish, temp. Henry VIII. 5
—— manor seized by Hen. VIII. 5

- Grittleton, its contents, rents, sold to Giles Gore, 6
 ——— court-leet and court-baron, 6
 ——— sold to Henry White in 1601, 7
 ——— customs of the manor, 8
 ——— manor house, account of, 11
 ——— the advowson of, 14 ; terrier of, 16
 ——— list of Rectors, 18
 ——— church of, described, 20
 ——— monuments in, 22, 23
 ——— benefactions to, 25

H.

- Hayward, the word explained : *note*, 6
 Houlton family, notices and pedigree of, 9, 10
 ——— Admiral account of, 10
 ——— Lieutenant Colonel, 10
 ——— monuments to, 21—23
 ——— family vault, 24
 ——— Robert, notice of, 9, 24 ; bequest of, 25

I.

Illustrations, list of, iv.

K.

- Kilberye, Roger, notices of, 19
 Kington St. Michael, said to be in Chippenham hundred,
 4—9. Court held at, 6

L.

Laws and regulation of the Wilts Top. Soc. v.
 Lordship of Grittleton, 3

M.

- Manor of Grittleton, 3. Seized by the king, A.D. 1538, 5.
 Custom of, 8
 ——— House at Grittleton described, 11
 Meeting-house at Grittleton, 25
 Monastic charters, forged, *note*, 3
 Monuments in Grittleton church, 22, 23, 24

N.

- Neeld, Joseph, Esq. M.P. Lord of the manor of Grittle-
 ton, 10, 11.

- Neeld, Joseph, Esq. M.P. presented the engravings of Grit-
 tleton manor-house, iv.
 Nettleton, said to be in Chippenham hundred, 4
 ——— its History announced, iv.

P.

- Parchment folio, old, and finely engrossed, *note*, 16
 Parish of Grittleton, 2
 Patron of Grittleton thrashed his own corn, 19
 Pictures in Grittleton House, 12
 Pillory at Grittleton, 7
 Pollock, the Rev. Dr. monument to, 22
 Population of Grittleton, 3
 Porch of Grittleton church, view of, 22

R.

- Registers of Grittleton, 2—16, 25
 ——— population, 2
 Rolls of the Manor of Grittleton, 5
 Roman Villa, remains of, 20

S.

- Snell, Richard, King's Minister, 6
 Stables at Grittleton, 13
 Statistical particulars of Grittleton, 1
 Statues in Grittleton House, 12

T.

- Tattershall, the Rev. Thos. monument to, 22
 Tithe Commissions, survey of the parish of Grittleton by, 1
 Tithes of Grittleton, commuted, 18
 Tully, Dr. Thomas, account of, 17—19

W.

- White, Lieut.-Col. notice of, 7, 9
 ——— Walter, extract from his will, 9
 ——— possessed the advowson of Grittleton, 18
 ——— family of, account of, 7, 8
 ——— Henry, purchases Grittleton, 7
 ——— Gualteri, monument to, 23
 ——— noticed, 9
 Wisdom, Simon, notice of, 19 ; monument to, 25
 Wilshere family, monument to, 23
 Wiltshire, officers of the Society, vi.
 ——— members of the Society, list of, vii.

AN ESSAY
ON
TOPOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE:
ITS PROVINCE, ATTRIBUTES, AND VARIED UTILITY;
WITH
ACCOUNTS OF THE SOURCES, OBJECTS, AND USES
OF
NATIONAL AND LOCAL RECORDS,
AND
Glossaries of Words used in Ancient Writings.

BY
JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A. &c.



P R E F A C E.

THE ensuing *Essay*, with the accounts of public Records, and Glossaries, have been the result of much consideration, investigation, and anxious solicitude. It originated in a desire to furnish the student in Topography with references to the best and only sources whence authentic and original information is to be obtained; with the opinions and practice of those Topographers who have given proofs of judgment and taste in the execution of their respective works. A long and extensive intercourse with writers of, and readers in, this class of literature enable me to ascertain and duly estimate their wishes and wants, with the qualifications and the performances of all. I therefore deemed it both a duty and a pleasure to put on record, in the first publication of "the Wiltshire Topographical Society," not only my own opinions and practice, but those of other experienced authors. With this exemplar, and the combined information thus imparted, I indulge the hope and expectation that every succeeding year will witness one or more volumes illustrative of certain districts of the county; and that, whilst members emulate each other in zeal, industry, and literary execution, the nobility and gentry of the county will come forward promptly and liberally to augment the numbers and benefits of the Society. Wiltshire has now set an example to other counties and to herself in producing a TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, and will promote her own honour and that of the nation at large by duly and fully carrying into effect the plans and intentions of the prospectus annexed to this volume.

The following Topographical Works are in possession of the Honorary Secretaries, and are for the use of members who may wish to consult them for publications which they are preparing for the Society.

Wyndham's "Wiltshire, extracted from Domesday Book," 8vo. 1788.

"Catalogue of the Hoare Library," 8vo. 1840.

Aubrey's "Collections for North Wiltshire," 2 parts, 4to. 1821, 1838.

Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire," 2 vols. folio. 1810, 1821.

Local Acts of Parliament, for enclosures, settlement of property, &c.

Magna Britannia, for Wiltshire, 4to. 1731.

[It need scarcely be remarked that the Council will thankfully accept and acknowledge the receipt of any other Books, MSS. or materials which may be entrusted to them for the benefit of the Society.]

ADDRESS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WILTSHIRE TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

DESIROUS of rendering the published Works of the Society, and those in progress, as accurate and complete as possible, THE COUNCIL request me to state that they solicit the free communication of information calculated either to correct or augment the histories which are printed, or to provide materials for those in preparation. The former will be given as *Addenda* and *Corrigenda* in future publications, and the latter will be forwarded to, and thankfully acknowledged by the Authors of the respective works to which they may refer.

In conclusion, I beg in my own name and that of the Council, to tender acknowledgments and thanks to the following Gentlemen for assistance in bringing forward and improving this their first publication :—
To JOSEPH NEELD, Esq. M.P. for the Embellishments of the Manor-house, Grittleton ; and for cordial aid in establishing and promoting the Society.

To SIR HENRY HUGH HOARE, Bart. for a Copy of " A Catalogue of the Hoare Library, at Stourhead," 8vo. 1840. A notice of this library and of the catalogue will be found in subsequent pages.

To THE REV. J. E. JACKSON, for his valuable Essay on the Topography of Grittleton.

To THE REV. E. C. AWDRY, for answers to various inquiries respecting that parish.

To JAMES THOMSON, Esq. Architect, for the loan of Drawings, and for Memoranda relating to the Mansion, Cottages, &c. at Grittleton.

To JOHN PINCH, Esq. Architect, of Bath, for a Plan, Section, &c. of the Church at Grittleton.

To EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY, Esq. the REV. JOSEPH HUNTER, and JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq. for their valuable services in examining and correcting some of the proof sheets.

To MR. JOHN BAKER is to be ascribed the labour and care of making researches at the public Record Offices and libraries of London, and for extracts from their Archives, as well as for memoranda relating to the Record Commission.

To the REV. DR. INGRAM, of Oxford, for inquiries at the Ashmolean and Bodleian Libraries.

To CAPTAIN DAWSON, for prompt and obliging information respecting the Tythe Commissioners' Survey.

For the language, opinions, and entire matter of the ensuing Essay on Topography I am solely amenable. From a knowledge that many gentlemen, who are collecting materials for the histories of certain parishes, are not familiar with the best sources of information, and that, however learned and well informed most of these gentlemen are, they may not have had opportunities of studying the science and technical language of Topography, I have been led gradually and imperceptibly to write an essay and explanations more copious than I had anticipated : and for the purpose of expediting this matter through the press I have forborne to wait for the sanction of the Council. I trust, however, and believe that neither they nor the other members of the Society will have reasonable cause to object to any particular part, or to the whole. That it is the result of extensive and laborious reading, and investigation, will be apparent to every impartial reader ; and that it is calculated to be generally useful to the topographical student no one will deny. Although not carried out to the full extent of its capabilities, and to my own wishes, it may be regarded as the first attempt in forming a sort of *Grammar and Dictionary of the Science of Topography*.

Essay on Topography :

EMBRACING A REVIEW OF THE ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND UTILITY OF THAT SCIENCE :—
OPINIONS OF EMINENT AUTHORS ON THE SUBJECT :—REFERENCES TO, AND ACCOUNTS OF THE
SOURCES AND AUTHORITIES WHENCE THE MOST AUTHENTIC INFORMATION IS TO BE OBTAINED, WITH
AN ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE RECORD COMMISSION, AND OF ITS PUBLICA-
TIONS :—EXPLANATION OF WORDS USED IN THE DOMESDAY BOOK, AND OTHER OLD WRITINGS.

“ If the *Study of Antiquities and Topography* be judiciously pursued and tastefully directed, it tends to develop the fluctuations of science, art, and literature : it carries the mind back to remote ages, and displays the condition, customs, and manners of men in former times. Hence this peculiar branch of literature becomes the most positive and incontrovertible data for historical deduction ; as it shows what man has been by his works, and teaches us the important lesson of knowing ourselves by contrast and comparison with our ancestors.”

SUCH were the sentiments entertained and the language I used many years ago : and with the advantage of more extensive study and intercourse with men of talents and experience since, I feel confirmed in my opinions of the utility of this class of literature, and my partiality for it has been strengthened by that conviction.

THE late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, whose attachment to Topography and Archæology induced him to devote many years, and a large sum of money, in collecting materials for, and publishing accounts of the British and Roman Antiquities of Wiltshire, as well as Historical Collections^a for some Hundreds in the southern part of that county, calls himself author of the former, and both *Editor* and *Author* of the latter work. This is proper and correct : for it appears, by the prefaces to the “ South Wiltshire,” that he was Editor, i. e. he planned, directed, and advised the whole, and was Author, or writer, of particular Hundreds. On the present occasion I consider myself to be Editor of the whole volume, and Author of this Essay. Being the first publication issued by “ *The Wiltshire Topographical Society*,” in the formation and

^a I use the phrase “ Historical Collections” cautiously, and, I believe, correctly : for it is admitted and lamented by the best Topographical critics that the amiable, generous, and zealous patron of Wiltshire Topography has not succeeded in producing full and complete histories of the hundreds and parishes which are embraced in his work on “ Modern Wiltshire.” The perseverance, labour, and fastidious discrimination required for perfecting such a task are rarely to be found in any one individual : the author, who reasonably expects to be paid for his labours, cannot afford either the time, or the expenses which are required, and the wealthy country gentleman has usually other and more seductive demands on his attention. A resident Clergyman or private Gentleman may accomplish, with completeness and minuteness, a history of his own parish ; as *White*, in the History of Selborne : *Cullum*, in the History of Hawsted :—*Whitaker*, in the History of Whalley : *Gage*, in the History of Hengrave ; and a few others : but that of a whole county, and particularly such as Wiltshire, is more than ought to be attempted, or could ever be adequately executed by any one person. No such work ever has been accomplished ; though I am aware that Kent, Gloucestershire, Essex, Cheshire, Worcestershire, and a few other counties, have their respective histories.

establishment of which I have been more than commonly zealous and ardent, I am equally anxious that the intentions and utilities of that society should be well understood and duly appreciated by the well-informed inhabitants of the county. It is also desirable that this first part, of what may become a long and important series, may be made a good if not a perfect exemplar for other topographers to imitate, and it is hoped to surpass. Knowing that there are many Wiltshire Gentlemen willing to render assistance in the cause,—that they possess materials,—and are prepared to work upon them, when incited and aided by a laudable precedent, but that they are retarded chiefly by being uninformed of the great and varied sources of original information which constitutes the basis of Topographical history—to this class of students the present Essay is addressed; and I trust that whilst it proves interesting to many readers, it may animate others to prosecute inquiries diligently and zealously; and to arrange and digest their materials for future publication. If “many hands make light work,” we may be assured that many heads, united in one laudable cause, and exerted to accomplish one useful object, may speedily and successfully produce histories of all the parishes of North Wiltshire. This is a desideratum worthy of emulation in a new Topographical Society. As my native county has commenced the career, I indulge the hope that she will display ample talents to execute the task, and equally ample patronage to promote research, and pay for the production of such publications as will reflect honour on their respective authors, on the county, and the Society under whose auspices they have been effected. I have already alluded to the hopelessness—and almost impracticability—of a single person writing a *complete county* history; and now assert that the only way to accomplish it is by the united labours of several: for “union is strength,” and the powerful effects of this union, with its results, are now rendered palpable to the observant world, by the effects of Societies and of Companies: by the operations of machinery, and by the co-operative systems of new Schools and new Colleges.

In 1818, Sir Richard C. Hoare issued a small pamphlet, entitled, “*Hints on the Topography of Wiltshire*,” addressed “to my countrymen,” in which he says, “Wiltshire, amongst the very few counties within our island, still remains unexplored and undescribed. Individuals have been deterred by the magnitude of the undertaking, but the public might accomplish, without difficulty, this laudable and interesting *desideratum*.”—Again he says, an “enlightened period is now arrived, when English Topography is become a favorite pursuit, and the researches of an antiquary are no longer considered as useless. A laudable spirit of inquiry is gone abroad throughout our kingdom, and each county, I trust, will ere long produce its native Topographer; I say *will*, for hitherto the county of Wilts has been but very partially described; and in works of early antiquity and elegant architecture what other county can vie with it? for where shall we find an Abury, or a Stonehenge? Where such a specimen of rich Saxon Architecture as at Malmesbury? or where such an uniform and elegant example of the pointed style as in Salisbury Cathedral?

* As no part of Malmesbury Abbey Church was built by the Saxons, but unquestionably by the Normans, it is strictly correct to call its architecture Norman: but Sir Richard follows the example of John Carter, who ascribed the church to the original founders of the 7th century.

“The united efforts of a *society* might, with ease, accomplish what would surpass the abilities of any individual. A *single Hundred* is within the compass of many.”

The late Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, Esq. of Salisbury, in the preface to his translation of the “*Domesday-Book, for Wiltshire,*” suggested a “*a plan for the general history of the county,*” preceded by the following remarks, which are strictly in unison with my own conviction from experience, and from an extensive acquaintance with Topographers and Antiquaries: “It is well known that Provincial Histories have been oftentimes checked, or retarded, by a consideration of the great labour, and of the heavy expense that would necessarily attend them. Few people can be expected to engage in an operation, the trouble and expense of which would be certain, and the termination of which could scarcely be hoped for, during the existence of a single life. And where shall we find a man whose abilities and circumstances would enable him singly to persevere in so complicated an undertaking? If a man of proper abilities should venture upon the work, and depend upon a proper subscription to support its expenses, it is much to be apprehended that few people would risk subscriptions on the precarious uncertainty of ever seeing the history; particularly as it would not only depend upon the honesty and the industry of the undertaker, but would also be liable to a total miscarriage by the intervention of death or illness that might happen to him. These hazards would, in my opinion, be removed, or greatly diminished, by the following plan:—

“A general subscription to be opened, and no subscription to be less than twenty-five pounds. Every subscriber of fifty pounds to be entitled to one copy of the work when published; and also to one copy for each other fifty pounds which he may choose to subscribe. The profits of the publication to be proportionally divided amongst all the subscribers in general.”—The plan then recommends a Committee of five to manage the work, and the subscription to be placed at a Banker's:—“Ingenious men, not subscribers, to be admitted into the Committee, whose assistance would be very useful and desirable. The Committee, when £1500 or £2000 were raised, to engage the most able historians, antiquarians, draughtsmen, heralds, botanists, engravers, &c. &c.” By such means “the history of a county, which has hitherto been considered as the labour of twenty or thirty years, might easily be effected within the short period of three or four.

“And even this period might be shortened if the country gentlemen could be persuaded liberally to communicate abstracts of their ancient deeds and papers, or at least suffer the Committee to employ proper persons to make such extracts from them as might be necessary towards the perfection of the work.

“It has been justly complained of in other counties that papers of the utmost consequence to their histories have, with an useless precaution, been timidly withholden from public inspection, under the futile idea that the titles of the proprietors might, by a free communication, be called in question: but I have too good an opinion of my countrymen to suppose them biassed by such unmanly sentiments, and am rather inclined to think that every proprietor will willingly and joyfully contribute to the full completion of a work in which every individual will be partly concerned.”

Drawings and Engravings of all private buildings to be executed at the expense of their owners: but

“public edifices, remarkable ruins, and curious churches, or monuments, to be paid for by the Committee.”—In conclusion, the learned translator of Domesday-book for Wiltshire, and author of an interesting “Tour in Monmouthshire and Wales,” 4to. 1781, offers one hundred pounds “either in support of this plan, or any other that may be better approved of by the county.” This was a liberal, a patriotic, and an exemplary offer: but it was not responded to: or at least it was not carried into effect. When I first visited Salisbury, about 1796, I was introduced to and received kindly by Mr. Wyndham, who was then very desirous of promoting a history of his native county, but was reasonably doubtful of my qualifications to execute any part of that laborious and difficult task. About the same time I became acquainted with *Mr. Davis*, of Longleat, who was Steward to the Marquiss of Bath, and extensively acquainted with Wiltshire and its Inhabitants. He had written an account of the “*Agriculture of the County*,” for the “Board of Agriculture,” and was a shrewd and well-informed man. From him I derived much valuable information, not the least of which was to think, to doubt, and to seek for substantial information. He introduced me to Sir Richard Colt Hoare, who, at that time, had not paid much attention to, even if he had thought about, the Topography of the county. The Baronet was personally reserved, and referred me, by letter, to R. S. Tighe, Esq. who was living near Stourhead.

In reference to the Topography and Topographers of Wiltshire it is proper to advert to collections and persons preceding those just mentioned. *Aubrey*, and *Bishop Tanner*, both natives of the county, had announced intentions of publishing something about the county: and the latter issued a printed paper, a copy of which is now before me. It is called “*A Scheme of the intended History of Wiltshire*,” and appeals to the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of the county to “encourage such a public design;” &c. but there is no evidence that any of them answered the call. Mr. Gore, Sir John Ernley, and Mr. Yorke appear to have co-operated with the learned Author of the “*Notitia Monastica*,” but from the slight materials by Bishop Tanner, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, it is quite evident that little progress was made. The “Scheme” does not manifest much ability in the author for the arduous task: but Camden, Aubrey, Carew, Dugdale, Lambard, Plott, Stukeley, and a few other topographers and antiquaries, had given a literary fashion to the subject. The “*Britannia*” of Camden had passed through several editions, at least eight, before the year 1715, when Tanner announced his scheme.

The origin, progress, and results of Sir Richard Colt Hoare’s labours towards illustrating the Antiquities of the county may be fully ascertained by the “*Catalogue of the Hoare Library*,” and the contents of his invaluable collections. It was some years after I had published my juvenile and very imperfect work “*The Beauties of Wiltshire*,” 2 vols. 1801, that the worthy baronet purchased from Mr. William Cunnington, of Heytesbury, a large and valuable collection of ancient relics, obtained from the Barrows on Salisbury Plain, with Sketches and copious manuscript accounts of the same. These constituted not only the basis, but a large portion of the first volume of “*Antient Wiltshire*,” 1810. This volume is appropriately and honourably dedicated to Mr. Cunnington, whose faithful portrait is engraved for and prefixed to it. Sir Richard says, “I dedicate this to you to gratify my private feelings, and pay a tribute due to justice and friendship.

You first projected the plan of this history, and by your interesting collections and important discoveries encouraged me to pursue it." Although the title of this work seems to limit it to Wiltshire, its contents belong to the history, the customs, and the arts of all Britain, and indeed of Europe: for the aboriginal and early inhabitants of this Island, many of whose remains were inhumed beneath the numerous tumuli on the Wiltshire Downs, were part and parcel of the human race whose successive migrations had spread over and settled in Northern Europe.

The two volumes of "*Antient Wiltshire*" contain a mass of interesting and authentic information, with a profusion of illustrations, relating to the old Celtic inhabitants of Britain, and also concerning the Roman colonists who had conquered the former, and had introduced their own national laws, polity, arts and customs, to supplant those of the subjugated natives. The first volume is devoted to South, and the second to North Wiltshire. They describe and illustrate not only the numerous Barrows which abound on the Salisbury and Marlborough Downs, but also the several encampments, or castrametations, with other earth-works; also the Roman roads, and other vestiges of the ancient Britons and Romans.

In 1799 the *Rev. Dr. Davidson*, of Froxfield, addressed a circular "to the Nobility, Gentlemen, and Clergy of the county of Wilts," stating that he "had made considerable progress" in collecting "materials for a History of Wiltshire," and invited answers to a series of twenty-seven queries: but of this undertaking, and of the materials, I could never obtain further information.

My own collections for the county are of considerable extent, in addition to what has been offered to the Public in "*The Beauties of Wiltshire*," 3 vols. 8vo. 1801—1825; the "*Account of Wiltshire*," 8vo. 1814, in the Beauties of England; a *History of Corsham House*, 8vo. 1806; the *History of Salisbury Cathedral*, with several highly finished engravings, 4to. 1815; *Accounts of Malmesbury Abbey Church*, and the Cross there; of *Longleat*, *Longford Castle*, *Charlton House*, and the Cross at *Stourhead*; in "*The Architectural Antiquities*," 4to. 1805; and the "*History, &c. of Fonthill Abbey*," 4to. 1823.

The preceding may be regarded as a very concise notice of the principal schemes that have been promulgated, and of the efforts made, towards accomplishing a history of the county: but there is still a large and fertile field uncultivated, and almost unknown. It is with ardent feelings I commit to the press, and to the candour of my fellow-countymen these pages, in the hopes of awakening emulation and exertions among them, to show them what has been done, what is left undone, and whence the best information is to be obtained, and how it is to be employed.

Having devoted full half a century to this department of literature, and commenced my career with Wiltshire—having also taken much pains, or rather obtained much pleasure, in founding and forming a Society to promote the publication of works to elucidate the topography of the northern portion of the county, in particular, I feel it a bounden duty to render the society every assistance in my power. The present essay is written to aid the less experienced author, and impart to him the best information and advice which long and diligent inquiry into the sources and principles of Topography and Archæology will enable me to give. These branches of literature, essentially united, have acquired more popularity and

influence in England since the commencement of the present century than at any former period: and this is easily to be accounted for. An inquisitive and laudable curiosity pervades the public mind—literature has been assiduously and extensively cultivated—publications are numerous, and of varied degrees of interest and importance—the arts of the draftsman and the engraver have been advanced to a high degree of excellence—science has been studied and propounded to a vast extent, and has unfolded to the admiring and astonished world many valuable objects for the use and pleasure of man. The whole intellectual world seems teeming with experiment and result: old prejudices and follies are daily assailed: many are exploded, and others are maintained on precarious, and it is hoped, short tenures. Amidst this diffusion of knowledge—amongst the many improvements of our age and country—Topographical literature has substantially participated: and has been studied and practised by several authors eminently qualified to confer and derive honour from the profession. Excellence in this, as in all branches of art, science, and literature, cannot be attained but by partiality, zeal, and devotion to the subject. Many Topographical works—or rather publications assuming the title—could be referred to as beacons to warn the inexperienced student from trusting their fallacies and puerilities: whilst others may be noticed with almost unqualified approbation for the sound and trustworthy information they impart—the enlightened sentiments and opinions they inculcate—and the varied and important usefulness of their pages.

“The ancients had no Topography,” says the learned and acute historian of South Yorkshire.^a “Strabo and Mela are Geographers. But who is not ready to say,—would that they had! How inestimable would be a work on a Roman province, composed with that minuteness and accuracy and painful research which appear in “Histories of Surrey,” and of “Durham.” Those who are disposed to undervalue our topography should remember this; and also that topography is not the only subject in which England has the proud distinction of taking the lead among the nations of Europe.”—Leland, in “Itinerary” and “Collectanea,” Lambard, in “Perambulation of Kent,” and “Dictionarium Angliæ Topographicum,” and Camden, in “Britannia,” were the fathers or founders of English topography: but as their sources of information were few and of difficult access, and the sympathies and pursuits of their age but little calculated to fan the embers of zeal, or reward industry, it is not surprising that their literary labours were but slight and imperfectly appreciated and encouraged. These authors lived and wrote at the latter end of the sixteenth century. Thence-forward, until Dugdale produced his valuable “*History of Warwickshire*,” A. D. 1656, very little was done to promote and honour topography. His interesting work excited both emulation and zeal in other local historians.

I must again employ the eloquent language of my esteemed friend Mr. Hunter, to express my own opinions of and devotion to Topography. If this “has fallen amongst us into some degree of disrepute, who will venture to say that it does not lend a useful light to inquiries into almost every department of our national literature? who will say that there is not room for the exercise of some of the higher powers of the mind? or that learning, both classical and indigenuous, may not be successfully applied? And if

^a The Rev. Joseph Hunter, in the work here referred to, and in his “*History of Hallamshire*,” has exemplified the great and varied interests of legitimate topography.

amongst our topographical writers there are some who have possessed no other quality but plodding industry, and some of even a lower form, whose volumes consist only of the pilfered stores of some ingenious or pains-taking predecessor, there are others who have brought to the study both knowledge and genius, such as would ennoble any subject, and in the ranks of those who have cultivated this department of our literature, there are some, living and dead, from whom the public admiration will never be withdrawn.

“Topography, in the sense it is now used, is a literature peculiar to the English nation. It cannot be said to have extended itself even to Wales or Ireland. No shire of Scotland has yet been described as our English counties are described. Foreign nations have admirable descriptions of their principal cities and towns, but their topographical writers have not yet learned to ascend the rivers, and penetrate the recesses of their pasturable forests, shewing us where men, in the infancy of society, fixed their habitations, and where and how the village churches arose in the infancy of Christianity. So little do foreign nations know of their country that even Pæstum remained to be *discovered* within the memory of man.” Since this passage was written we have had valuable proofs of the advantages of that research and inquiry which have led some of our countrymen to explore and illustrate the vast and varied antiquities of Egypt, of central America, of Asia Minor, and of other districts, which had previously been unknown. Still there are many places and objects, not merely in foreign countries, but within the precincts of our own island, which have never been either studied or described.

Topography, which is as much a science as Geography, or any other department of literature, may be properly termed Local History, it being strictly confined to special objects, in connexion with the description of particular districts or places. Though thus comparatively of limited scope and powers, it is evident, from what has been already produced by men of learning and talent, that it is susceptible of varied and commanding interest, and may be made eminently conducive to the public welfare. The matter and the manner of this species of writing constitute its excellence or its defect. By furnishing full, vivid, and authentic accounts of all the essential features of a parish, district, or place—of its natural products, both beneath and on the surface of the earth—the artificial objects which are truly indigenous—with such biographical anecdotes of eminent and remarkable persons—and notices of the phenomena which belong to the place—the Topographer will have fulfilled his duty as to *matter*; but he must also, to be successfully useful and attractive, narrate and illustrate the whole in a manner calculated to attract the uninitiated student, and to please and satisfy the veteran critic. This will test both the taste and abilities of the writer. In the “*History of Kiddington*,” by the Rev. Thomas Warton—of “*Selborne*,” by the Rev. Gilbert White—of “*Whalley*” and of “*Craven*,” by the Rev. Dr. Whitaker—of “*South Yorkshire*” and of “*Hallamshire*,” by the Rev. Joseph Hunter—of “*Northamptonshire*,” by George Baker—and of “*Ashridge*,” by the Rev. H. J. Todd—we have truly valuable specimens of what has been accomplished by the talents of their respective authors, and at the same time have full evidence of the capabilities of Topography.

“Not dull nor barren are the winding ways
Of hoar Antiquity, but strewn with flowers.”—T. WARTON.

“Histories of Counties,” says *Warton*, the accomplished “Historian of English Poetry,” “have been condemned as the dullest of compilations. They are commonly supposed to contain only materials of a circumscribed and particular nature, and consequently to be incapable of acquiring any large share of the public attention. But 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 liberal curiosity. What is local is often national.

“There are indeed many Topographers who think nothing tedious or superfluous; and it must be confessed that books of this kind are too frequently encumbered with the pedantries of Heraldry, fantastic Pedigrees, Catalogues of Incumbents, and ostentatious Epitaphs of obscure individuals. But in the hands of a judicious and sensible examiner they are the *Histories of Ancient Manners, Arts, and Customs.*”—*Preface.*

“The literary annals of the present age,” says *Sir R. C. Hoare*, “proclaim *Topography* as one of its most favourite subjects, as very justly may it be considered as worthy of general attention: for what information can be more useful, or desirable, than the knowledge of our own country, of its inhabitants, its property, and its antiquities?”

The late learned *Mr. Gough*, who devoted his life and fortune to the accumulation of Topographical materials, and the publication of many of them, in his edition of Camden’s “*Britannia*,” “the Sepulchral Monuments,” “*British Topography*,” &c. thus characterises the writings of some of his predecessors and contemporaries:—“Those who have hitherto treated on Topographical Antiquities seem to have trodden in mazes overgrown with thorns: neglecting the flowery paths with which the wilderness of obscurity is diversified. Incorrect pedigrees, futile etymologies, verbose disquisitions, crowds of epitaphs, lists of land-owners, and such farrago, thrown together without method, unanimated by reflections, and delivered in the most uncouth and horrid style, make the bulk of our county histories. Such works bring the study of antiquities into disgrace with the generality, and disgust the most candid curiosity.”—*British Topography, vol. I. Preface.*

“That the *Science of Topography* is worthy of diligent study and skilful execution will be readily admitted by every person of liberal and cultivated mind; for it brings into comparative life and light long-lost, dark, neglected events and persons of former ages. It is a mirror reflecting the men and manners, the customs, conditions, and states of ancient society through all the changes and revolutions of time; shewing to “the mind’s-eye” the aboriginal natives of the soil, as well as the other varied classes and nationalities of people who successively waged war against them, and against each other. By ascertaining and recording the remote annals of the Britons, the Romans, the Saxons, the Normans, and other dynasties, and other people who alternately wielded the sceptre of the whole, or portions, of the island, it supplies important materials to our national history, and tends to enhance both its value and its permanence. On these grounds, and others which might be adduced, I venture to advocate the utilities, as well as the capabilities, of *Topography*; and although it cannot be expected that every locality or district will include

all the elements here referred to, there is scarcely a town or parish in England that does not contain many of them, and thus afford ample matter for investigation, and to exercise the imagination as well as the judgment of the discriminating local historian. The natural surface of the earth and its scenic features,—the geology and the varied effects resulting from the cultivation of the soil,—the civil, military, and religious vestiges which some of its occupants have left behind,—are so many branches and ramifications of the topographic tree.”—*History of Cassiobury: Preface.*

To write a *complete History of a County*, whether it be of the large extent of Yorkshire, or of the small area of Rutlandshire, is an arduous, a delicate, a laborious, and a complicated task. It demands such an amount of personal toil and perseverance—such a variety of human knowledge—such a discreet and fastidious judgment—and such a quality of good taste,—that it is not surprising it should never have been accomplished. Many have undertaken, and some have written and published respectable Topographical works; but I cannot name one that may be correctly called a complete county history. Those approaching the nearest to the standard are Surtees’ “Durham,”—Hunter’s “South Yorkshire”—Raine’s “North Durham,”—Baker’s “Northamptonshire”—Whitaker’s “Richmondshire,”—Gage’s “History of Thingoe Hundred,” Suffolk,—and Ormerod’s “Cheshire;” the authors of all which manifest many of the highest qualifications for their respective histories. It will neither be delicate nor expedient to institute comparisons, or presume to name the best. Each may be referred to with pleasure and advantage by the lover of Topography: and from all, the historian, the biographer, and the antiquary may obtain a fund of interesting and satisfactory information.

For the benefit of the student in Topography I am induced to give short notices of the plans adopted by, and the opinions of a few distinguished authors in this department of literature.

The *Rev. Dr. Milner*, in the Dedication to his “*History of Winchester*,” says, “As it is a proof of gross ignorance, stupid apathy, or base self-love, to contemplate with unconcern the most important transactions, or memorials of past ages, such as the sepulchres in our city of the princes to whom we are indebted for our Christianity, our Monarchy, and our Constitution; or to experience no sentiment either of the sublime or the beautiful in surveying the wonderful efforts of our religious ancestors art in their sacred edifices; so in an age of unbounded dissipation, and amidst the blandishments of youth and fortune, to prove a preference and relish for such refined and rational pleasures is the mark of a mind ingenuous, rational, and exalted in an eminent degree. To those intellectual gratifications the study of antiquity is, or ought always to be subservient.”—Again, in the Preface, the learned and acute Winchester Topographer says, “As to the general manner of writing a local history, this the author thinks ought not to be different from that which is laid down by the able judges for writing in common, namely, that a regular series of events should be kept up, and that the motives, causes, consequences, and chief circumstances of such events should be pointed out; as a bare rehearsal of insulated facts cannot afford either much instruction or much pleasure. In like manner it is impossible to present a just and adequate idea of any particular city or

place at a certain period of time without some general notion of the state of the kingdom or empire to which the same belongs, and of the transactions that are then going forward in it." Few topographical works excited more notoriety than the *History of Winchester*, when first published. The author was a Roman Catholic priest, settled in the city, and actuated by warm feelings and deep conviction of the justness and eternal importance of his doctrines, did not hesitate to impugn the statements and opinions of "Camden, Leland, and Gibson, in points of Topography; Carte, Rapin and Hume, in those of history; Stephens, Warton, and Lowth, in the particular account of the cathedral and city: but, what is a much bolder attempt, he has not been afraid of thwarting many deep-rooted opinions of the present age, in matters that are directly or remotely connected with their religion and their politics." It is not surprising that such an author, with such prejudices of his own, and unflinching courage to maintain them, should have provoked and aroused the hostility of Protestants, equally prejudiced in favor of their own tenets: for religious partisans cannot be impartial. Several of the clergy of the Established Church seized their pens instead of swords, and assailed the history and historian of Winchester. The principal of these were the Rev. Dr. Sturges, the Rev. Dr. Hoadly Ashe, the Rev. R. Warner; and certain anonymous writers in the *Anti-Jacobin*, *Monthly*, *Critical*, and *British Critic*, *Reviews*. These were all answered, and many of their statements and opinions clearly refuted in a volume of "*Letters to a Prebendary*," by the Rev. Dr. Milner: the chief parts of which are reprinted in the second edition of his *History of Winchester*, 4to. 1809.

"*The Natural History of Selborne*, in the county of Southampton, with engravings," by the Rev. G. White, 4to. 1789, pp. 481. It may be said that no other Topographical work has been so popular as "*White's Selborne*." This is to be attributed to the style and sentiments of the amiable and learned author, and to the quantity of interesting anecdotes relating to natural history. The latter subject constitutes the main and most essential feature of the work; and addresses itself to a larger class of readers than antiquities or strict topography. The habits and other natural phenomena of birds, animals, and insects, belong to the whole island, and almost to all Europe; whereas the history of landed property, of ecclesiastical foundations, and personages, of societies, and classes of insular people is not calculated to excite the same extent and amount of sympathy as the former. "The work," says Sir Willaim Jardine, in his introduction to a new edition of the "*Natural History*," 18mo. 1812, "consists of a series of letters, written in a clear and elegant, yet somewhat popular style; containing very varied information upon most subjects connected with the natural history of the age, and is rather the description of an extensive district than of a particular spot or village."

"*The History of Shrewsbury*," 2 vols. 4to. 1825, by the Rev. H. Owen, and the Rev. J. B. Blakeway, is a valuable and truly interesting work. It is replete with authentic and well-written information respecting an ancient town, which, from its proximity to the Welsh border, was a place of varied importance in former times.

“*The History and Antiquities of Kiddington,*” by the Rev. Thos. Warton, 4to. 1815, third edition, may be referred to as a valuable specimen of Topographic writing. It is evidently the work of a man who brought much learning and literary taste to the history of a parish, which presented few, scarcely any, attractions to the antiquary and local historian; yet Warton has filled 82 quarto pages with matter which cannot fail to interest not merely the reader of county history, but every diligent student, who inquires into the manners and customs of our ancestors. The following opinions, expressed in his preface, are entirely in unison with my own:—

“It is the prevailing opinion of the world that histories of counties are solely fabricated by the petty diligence of those unambitious antiquaries who employ their time in collecting coats of arms, poring over parish registers, and transcribing tombstones. But these performances, 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. Books of this kind, in the hands of a sensible and judicious examiner, are the histories of ancient manners, arts, and customs.” The whole preface may be read with advantage by every person who undertakes the history of a parish.

The following Plan for the arrangement of the subjects and for a county history has been recommended and adopted by Mr. Baker, in his “*History of Northamptonshire;*” which work, it is much to be regretted, has been left incomplete by the zealous and laborious author. This is among the instances of the improbability of one person, however well qualified, ever completing a comprehensive county history.

- I. Natural History: the soil and its productions.
- II. Manorial History: proprietors of land, with pedigrees and accounts of ancient families.
- III. Topographical History: buildings and their inhabitants.
- IV. Miscellaneous: including biography of eminent persons, with accounts of ancient inhabitants before the establishment of parishes, manors, &c.

The Rev. Dr. Whitaker has adopted the following Plan in the arrangement of local materials for the “*History of the Original Parish of Whalley, and Honour of Clitheroe,*” 4to. A third edition, (an unprecedented circumstance in Topographical Literature,) was published in 1828.

BOOK I. CHAP. I. *Introductory*: the natural division of the district. Original Celtic names of the hills, streams, &c.

CHAP. II.—*Roman History*: History of Antoninus, of Richard of Cirencester: station at Ribchester: Roman inscriptions, patera, helmets, &c.

CHAP. III. Memorials of the parish during the *Saxon era*: name of Whalley in Saxon charters: Etymology: copy of Domesday, &c.

BOOK II. CHAP. I. *Ecclesiastical History*. CHAP. II. History of Whalley Abbey. CHAP. III. parish church and vicarage of Whalley.

BOOK III. Origin, progress, and ramifications of property, Lords of the Honor, Castle and its Chapel.

BOOK IV. Topographical Survey of the present parish of Whalley, by townships.

BOOK V. Parishes severed from Whalley before and since the Conquest.

BOOK VI. *Biographical Memoirs* : Dissertation on the origin and progress of *Domestic Architecture*, &c.

The topographical reader will perceive by these headings, that the learned historian of Whalley has not only treated his subject in a novel manner, but that the large, wild, once desolate, but now populous district, presents much truly curious and interesting matter for its topographer. The extensive sale of the work,—having reached a third edition,—is at once complimentary to the author and to the age; shewing that the former has imparted unusual interest to its pages, and that there is a large number of purchasers and readers of this class of literature when imbued with talent. Of this learned Topographer, Mr. Hunter has recorded the following encomium, in his preface to "*South Yorkshire*:" "Where shall we find so much sound learning, accurate research, perspicacious criticism, and elegant composition, brought into the service as in the latest edition of the "*History of Whalley*?"

The whole preface from which this is taken may be studied by the Topographer with infinite advantage; for it is the writing of an author amply qualified to impart sound instruction.

The student in Topography and Archæology is referred to Brewer's "*Introduction to the Beauties of England and Wales*," 8vo. 1818, for much useful information on all the essential matters connected with the subjects now under consideration. This work may be regarded as a sort of grammar, or elementary treatise on the topography of Great Britain. In it is a letter, by myself, explanatory of the origin, progress, and characteristics of that once popular publication.

Although not usually regarded as a Topographer and an Antiquary, the late *Sir Walter Scott* gave abundant proofs of his qualification and practical talents in both departments of literature. By a vigour and vivacity of genius, by a maturity and compass of talent, peculiar to and pre-eminent in himself, he united and combined the two with the novelist and the poet; and has thus imparted to his writings an interest, a pathos, and a vividness of effect, surpassing those of all his predecessors and contemporaries. This is not limited to his numerous popular novels, but will be found in the "*Provincial Antiquities of Scotland*," 4to. 1819. "*The Border Antiquities*," 2 vols. 4to. &c. 1814. "*The Introduction*" to the last work, extending to 127 pages, evinces the reading and talents of the author, who had not at that time commenced his anonymous writings.

The *Natural History* of a district, as of a country, constitutes an essential, valuable, and very interesting portion of its Topography. The geology of the substrata, the productions of the soil, and the zoology of the locality are all proper objects of enquiry, as well as for history and description. White, in his truly inte-

resting "*History of Selborne*" has shown that all the beasts of the field, birds of the air, fishes of the waters, and even insects which pervade all space, are not only made for the uses and amusements of man, but that the peculiarities and individualities of every genus and of every species, are truly edifying subjects for his careful and critical examination and study,—as a moralist, a philosopher, and a philologist. The cunning and artifice of the spider, the marvellous but beautiful economy and instinct of the bee, the power and national advantages produced by the torpid silk-worm, the systematic and never ceasing migration of summer and winter birds, the natural economy and vast uses to mankind of the pig, the sheep, and the cow, are, what Ray has properly and beautifully described to be among the evidences of "the wisdom of God, manifested in the works of the creation."

In conclusion it may be safely asserted that the *History* of a Nation, of a District, of a City, a Town, or a Parish, can only be satisfactorily written from authentic and genuine documents: the events of remote times must be ascertained and developed from contemporaneous evidence. Hence chronicles, diaries, legal instruments, and letters, are the most essential evidences to be sought, and discreetly employed to furnish that history which shall be lasting and interesting. When we reflect on the successive wars that have at once marked and chequered the progress of civilization, the appalling and frightful state of real and comparative barbarism that has prevailed in different parts, and at different periods of the world: when we likewise duly and fairly consider the tendency of mankind to exaggerate fact, and substitute fable for truth, we shall cease to wonder at the paucity of genuine history that has been written, and the doubts and ambiguity which pervade the annals of all nations. We cannot peruse what is called Universal History, without being constantly stopped in our progress with scepticism and suspicion. Improbabilities, and seeming impossibilities, excite our incredulity and divest us of all confidence. If we pursue the narrative of the writer, it is more for the purpose of amusement than from a confidence in obtaining truth. The published histories of Egypt, Greece, Rome, Great Britain—indeed of all nations—will abundantly justify these strictures. It is not surprising that the mass of mankind should have been illiterate and uninformed before the invaluable art of printing was known and publicly practised. What has been called learning was previously confined to a very small number of the human race, and we know that the enlightened few were never disposed to advance the many to a state of knowledge, whereby they might compete with their masters, or superiors. In the early annals of nations we find that king-craft and priest-craft governed every civilized state, and that knowledge, like free-masonry, was "tiled-in" and guarded by wardens, and authorised officials. The antiquities of India, Egypt, America, even those of Greece and Italy, are ample evidences of the tyranny and superstition of man, in a semi-civilized, and also in a refined state; whilst history, or those writings commonly called historical, serve to verify this inference. The age, commonly called dark, when a new religion was struggling and fighting for supremacy and power, was changed from the domination of the pagan to that of the Christian priesthood: man in power was still a tyrant to his dependant fellow men; and thus continued for many centuries until that grand illuminator and reformer of the world,—the printing press—disseminated information, and promoted thinking amongst the

human race. This has been, now is, and ever will be the only palladium of real liberty, the best check to vice and folly, and the most effective advocate of virtue and wisdom.

The influence and incalculable benefits of the Press, in the class of literature I am now advocating, must be well known to readers who have had occasion to examine the writings of the earliest and the latest Topographers. Formerly, dry, dull, insipid details of minute events and circumstances were extended, page after page, through a large folio volume: now, we often find much discrimination as to matter, with a terse and luminous manner actuating an author. Now, also, the Topographer has ready and easy access to numerous sources of authentic information which were unknown to his predecessors: and hence, with laudable zeal and perseverance, he has the means, if he possesses the ability, of producing literary works replete with original and interesting information. It will be my duty to verify these assertions by pointing out the sources whence the best materials are to be obtained. As some of the ensuing pages are devoted to *Glossaries*, it may not be irrelevant to say that *Topography* has its technical language, like every other science; and this language must be properly employed by a writer, and readily understood by a reader to be intelligible and effective. Up to the present time we have neither a grammar nor a dictionary of this science. It is to be lamented that many persons attempt to publish accounts of cities, towns, and places without knowing the real meaning of the words they employ: hence serious errors are committed, and confused and futile accounts are recorded in print. The veteran Topographer has frequent occasion to examine, and is not a little mortified with works which tend to bring an interesting subject into disrepute. The impatient student expects something like a "royal road" to the science: but he seeks it in vain; and eager to appear in print he sends to the press and to the public "some account" of a favourite place, in imperfect and very inaccurate language. To assist the emulous but uninstructed Topographer, the following *Glossaries*, with the preceding *Essay*, have been prepared: and though far from complete, it is believed that the whole will prove useful both to authors and readers in this class of literature. Unless words are well defined and equally well understood both by writer and student, there cannot be any sympathy between the two, nor can the latter profit, or be amused, by the talents of the former. The profound and sublime language of Milton and Shakspeare are unintelligible to the illiterate.

On the Record Commission ;

WITH A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORDS.

It is not improbable that persons who are conversant with the best sources of General and Topographical History may deem the following account of the establishment of the *Record Commission*, and of the Publications which have emanated from it, to be unnecessary or irrelevant in this place : but when it is considered that there are gentlemen, even of education and talent in this country, who are willing to devote their time to works elucidatory of the history of the counties with which they are connected, but are ignorant of the contents of the publications referred to, and which afford ample materials for their use, it is hoped that no apology is necessary for its insertion, as it may afford not only additional information to such as are previously acquainted with that which is too often considered the dry and beaten path of literature, but may also induce others, to whom, under recent enactments, access to the Public Records has been rendered comparatively easy and inexpensive, to commit to writing such matters as may, from local or other sources, come to their knowledge. The attainment of this object is among the desiderata of the "*Wiltshire Topographical Society*:" and it may be remarked that a society of this nature, containing among its members landed proprietors, clergy, magistrates, and others who are well informed as to the statistics, natural history, and other peculiarities of the districts wherein they reside, may acquire and put on record more information than can be done by any other individual.

In the year 1800 a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed "to enquire into the state of the *Public Records*; to report on their nature and condition, and to suggest measures for their better arrangement, preservation, and more convenient use." Their *first Report* (4th July 1800) notices the manner in which the Records had been preserved in former times; the general proceedings of the Committee; and suggests plans for future adoption. In the Appendix are "Returns from the several Repositories for keeping the Public Records," with "replies to special orders of the Committee." The returns made by the *Clerk of the Peace for Wiltshire*, and the *Chapter Clerk of Salisbury Cathedral*, are in pp. 292—341. Annexed to the Report are *fac-simile* engravings of ancient records, from the reign of William the First, to that of Edward the First, with copies *in extenso*, in *modern* type; also alphabets of the different Court hands, which will be found very useful to the student of Palæography.

To enable the Committee to carry their views into effect, a *Commission* was issued 19th of July, 1800, which states that "it had been represented that the Public Records of the kingdom were in many offices unarranged, undescribed, and unascertained; that many of them were exposed to erasure, alteration, and embezzlement; and were lodged in buildings incommodious and insecure; and that it would be beneficial to the public service that the records and papers contained in the principal offices and repositories should be methodised, and that certain of the more ancient and valuable amongst them should be printed." On the 22nd of July, Sub-Commissioners were appointed, whose annual Reports, from March 1801 to March 1806, prove that they were not inattentive to the duties entrusted to them. The establishment of this commission—the many and important publications it produced—the number of persons it employed and handsomely paid—the novel arrangements that were made for the better preservation of the public national

archives and muniments—with the vast amount of money which was expended—are matters of English history, and well deserve the study and careful examination of all persons connected with the government, or devoted to topographical and historical literature. Previous to this epoch many of the public archives of the kingdom were almost inaccessible, from the excessive fees of office, and the difficulties opposed to research and publication; but they are now of comparatively easy access.

On the 23rd of May 1806 a second Commission was issued; but it was not until the 8th of June 1812, that the House of Commons ordered “the Reports from the Commissioners appointed to execute the measures recommended by a select Committee of the House of Commons respecting the Public Records from 1800 to 1812” to be printed. This comprehensive review of a great national undertaking, which involved a vast expenditure of public money, and was commenced when the country was oppressed by a calamitous and alarming war, unfolds at once the resources and energies of our kingdom, which was then threatened with subversion. It is attested by seven of the Commissioners, and explains the nature, the objects, the sources, and the publications which had been executed by the authority of the Commission; points out others that were in progress; and indeed, explains what had been done, was doing, or ought to be done by the Government to carry out and completely execute the plans which had been contemplated by the advocates of the measure. The consolidated result of all the proceedings under each Commission is annexed to the Return. In the Appendix are the abstracts of the annual reports of the Commissioners from March 1801 to March 1812. This Report was ordered to be re-printed in 1819.

In the year 1819 was also published an “*Appendix to the Reports from the Commissioners, &c. respecting the Public Records.*” This contains *fac simile* copies, and copies *in extenso*, in modern type, of statutes, charters, deeds, &c. from the reign of King Stephen to that of William and Mary, with engravings of the seals of Popes, Monarchs, Earls, Barons, &c. during the intervening period. This volume is most valuable to students who are in conversant with ancient MSS., as a short study of its contents will enable a person to decypher the national records from the Norman Conquest to the present time.

New Commissions were issued 25 June 1817, 18 June 1821, and 7 April 1825; but their reports do not appear to have been published. On the 8th of March 1831 new Commissioners were appointed, and an account of their proceedings from June 1832 to August 1833, edited by *C. P. Cooper, Esq.*, the Secretary to the Commission, of which fifty copies only were printed, was published in the latter year. In this report are ground-plans of the several record depositories in London, extracts from original records, and much information of a miscellaneous character. It contains many entries relative to *Wiltshire*.

In 1831 was also published “*A description of the contents, objects, and uses of the various works printed by authority of the Record Commission, for the Advancement of Historical and Antiquarian knowledge.*” In 1832 appeared in 2 vols 8°, edited by *C. P. Cooper, Esq.* “*An Account of THE MOST IMPORTANT Public Records of Great Britain, &c.*” in which is given a general account of the documents published under the sanction of the various Commissions; and many suggestions are made for future operations.

Between 1831 and 1837 appeared several Reports and controversial pamphlets, also anonymous critiques in Reviews and Magazines, on matters connected with the Public Records: but as they refer chiefly to private and personal disputes, it is perhaps unnecessary to make further allusion to them. A list of them will be found in the *Catalogue of the printed books* in the British Museum. It is a singular fact that this collection, which is now perhaps unique, was sent to the Museum under a feigned name, accompanied by a letter evidently fictitious. Of these Papers the most material is “*The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the management and affairs of the Record Commission.*” 8°. 1837.

On the 24th Feb. 1837 the House of Commons ordered the “*General Report to the King in Council from the Board of Commissioners on the Public Records*” to be printed. To this Report is prefixed a “*Commission*” dated 12 March, 1 Will. IV. (1831) the preamble to which is identical with that of July

1800. New Commissioners were thereby nominated to appoint “persons of ability to methodise, regulate, and digest the records, &c.; to cause copies to be made of such as were liable to decay; to make calendars and indexes, and to superintend the printing thereof.” The Commissioners appointed in March, 1831, reported that they had made “a general inquiry into the state of the offices; also the manner in which the necessary reforms and alterations could be best carried into effect.” In this Report is the following passage. “The general historian, the topographer, the genealogist, the ecclesiastical antiquary, the constitutional lawyer, the practiser in legal business connected with the transfer of real estates, and the title to tythes and other payments issuing out of land, or its produce, have all found amongst the publications of the Record Commissioners, documents, which each of them would describe as the most valuable to his own particular pursuits; whilst to the general literary inquirer they have furnished a vast store of new, important, and interesting matter.” Amongst the documents relative to *Wiltshire*, which are specifically mentioned in this Report are the following:—in the CHAPTER-HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, is a *Valor of Kingswood*, temp. Hen. VIII. p. 12:—a Court-Book of *Southwick*, p. 13:—Muster-Rolls temp. Hen. VIII. p. 14:—Index to the *Fines for Wiltshire*, from the reign of John to that of Edw. IV. p. 13:—*Placita de Juratis et Assisis*, 7, 10, 17, Edw. I.; 2, 3, Hen. V.:—*Placita Coronæ* et deliberationes Gaolæ, 3—9, 11, 32, Edw. I.; 2, 3, Hen. V.:—*Rotuli Coronatoris*, 13—22 Edw. III. 5 Ric. II.:—*Placita apud Sarum*, coram Justic’ assign’ ad querelas tangen’ reginam consortem Regis audiend’, &c. 19 Edw. I. p. 24. In pp. 64, 65 of the same volume are also mentioned the following documents relative to *Wiltshire*:—“*Rotuli Placitorum de Juratis et Assisis, ac de Corona*, &c. annis 33, 56 Hen. III.; 9—17 Edw. I.; and 14, 17 Edw. II. The “*Miscellanea*” refer to the following towns, manors, &c.:—

BEREWICK BASSETT, MANOR; Petition in Parliament by the Abbot and Convent of Stanleye respecting their claim thereto, A°. 1. Edw. III. and proceedings thereon.

CHILTERN LANGLEY, MANOR. Rolls of Courts Leet and Baron, and of Customary Courts, toto regno Hen. IV.

COMPTON CHAMBERLAIN, MANOR. Steward’s Accounts, Anno 6 Hen. VI.

CLAVERDON (? Clarendon) park. Annual value thereof, temp. Hen. VIII.

DEPEFORD. Spa’lis Assisa de terris in Depeford. A°. 17 Edw. II.

DEVISES CASTR’. Appointments, temp. Hen. III. and Edw. I. of Hugh le Despencer and others, keepers thereof.

DONEHEDE, MANOR. Rolls of Courts Baron and Customary Courts. A°. 19, 20 Edw. IV.

HANWORTH, HUNDR’. Numerous rolls of the Hundred and Portemote Courts, temp. Edw. I.

HYDE, MANOR. Steward’s Accounts, A°. 10, 11, 16 Edw. I. Extent thereof A°. 14 Edw. I.

EDEROS’, als’ IVESCHURCH, als’ ALWARDBURY, PRIORAT’. Valuation of all the lordships, manors, rectories, portions, &c. temp. Hen. VIII., amongst which are the rectories of Tydulsyde, Caundell, Hatton, Uphaven, and Charleton.

KINGSWOOD, MONASTERY. A like valuation thereof temp. Hen. VIII.

LANGLEY, ECCLESIA. Steward’s Account, A°. 6, 7 Edw. I.

MAIDENBRADLEY, YARNFELD, and BEKYNGTON, MANORS. Rolls of Courts Baron, Leet Courts, and Customary Courts, A°. 1, 2, Hen. VIII.

OVERTON, MANOR. Steward’s Account, A°. 44 Edw. III.

SARUM. Inquisitions touching the value of the temporalities and stock on the lands belonging to the bishop, canons, and monks of Sarum, circa temp. Hen. III.

SARUM, CIVITAS. An Account of the amount in value of the goods of the inhabitants of New Sarum, temp. Hen. VIII.:—Articles to be presented to the King by way of petition respecting the mayor and his jurisdiction against the Bishop.

SIR EDWARD SEYMOUR, Knight, and others. Annual value of the lands in the king’s hands in the

county of Wilts: also (of those) of Sir Edward Seymour and several other persons attainted, and in the hands of the crown, temp. Hen. VIII.

SEVENHAMPTON, MANOR. Court Rolls and Stewards accounts, temp. Edw. I.

SOMERSET (? Somerford) KAYNES and CHELESWORTH, MANORS. Petition in Parliament of William de Kaynes, and proceedings thereon, A°. 1. Edw. III. respecting these manors, and the bailiwick of the Forest of *Bradowe*.

STRATTON, MANOR. Court Rolls and Stewards accounts, temp. Edw. I.

TIDCOMB, COMMUNA. Special assize respecting common of pasture A° 13 Hen. IV.

UPTON, MANOR. Court Rolls and Stewards accounts, temp. Edw. I.

WILTON, ABBATIA. Valuation of the possessions and declarations of Receiver Accounts, temp. Hen. VIII.

WOTTON BASSET, HOSPITAL. Original instrument of foundation, A°. 1266.

ANCIENT DEEDS, charters, grants, &c. relating to the following manors, advowsons, lands, &c.,—*Berewic Basset*, maner'; *Brodebluntesden*, servic'; *Collingbourne*, maner'; *Crekelade*, advoc'; *Cousande*, boscus; *Cumpton*, maner'; *Dydeham*, boscus; *Fasterne*, capella et boscus; *Lidiard Tregoz*, maner' et ecclesia; *Littleton Paynel*, maner'; *Marlebergh*, castr'; *Mershton*, maner'; *Peverellswode*, boscus; *Plateford*, maner'; *Sende*, maner'; *Sevenhampton*, *Worth*, *Crekelade*, *Stratton*, maner' et hundr'; *Sheperugg*, piscaria; *Sutton Maundeville*, maner'; *Troubrugge*, *Winterton*, *Aumbresbury*, *Caneford*, *Henksrugg et Charleton*, maner'; *Tremeworth* maner'; *Uphaven*, prebend' et capella; *Winterburn*, maner' et ecclesia: *Worthe*, maner'; *Wotton*, maner', capella, et parcus; *Wydeford*, maner'; also numerous other deeds between party and party relating to this county. There are also *Hundred Rolls* of the year 3 Edw. III. for the hundreds of *Alwarbyr*, *Blagrave*, *Cadewith*, *Calne* (hundred and borough), *Caudon*, *Chalke*, *Chippiham* (borough), *Cnowell*, *Deverell Longeporte* (liberum maner.') *Divises*, (burgus) *Domerham*, *Dolesfeld*, *Donewich*, *Duntone*, *Ellestube*, *Kynwardston*, *Marleber*' (burgus), *Melkesham*, *Normanton*, (maner'), *Ramesbir*', *Sarum* (civitas), *Sarum*, (burgus vet'), *Selkelee*, *Stapele*, *Sterkelee*, *Stodfolde*, *Swaneber*', *Thorhulle*, *Werminster*, *Weroulesdone*, *Westbir*', *Wonderdich*, *Wylton*, (burgus.) Also a *Roll of Inquisitions* in Eyre, of the Articles, anno 39 Hen. III. Amongst the *Pleas of the Forest* are numerous Inquisitions, Pleas, Perambulations, Claims, &c. during the reign of Edward the Third, relative to the forests and woods of *Braden*, *Cheut*, *Claryngdon*, *Schwoode*, *Melchet*, (*Melkesham*), *Savernak*, *Chippenham*, *Pewesham*, *Penchet*, and *Graveling*.

In the REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE in the EXCHEQUER is an Inquisition of *Cosham*, A°. 24 Hen. III. p. 181; a return of persons holding hundreds and liberties in *Wiltshire*, temp. Hen. III. p. 184:—Issues of the *Abbey of Glastonbury*, from 10 Dec. A°. 2 to 20 Mar. A°. 3 Edw. I. p. 186:—Expenses of the *Priory of Bradleigh*, A°. 6 Edw. I. p. 187:—Accounts of the Reeve of *Marlborough* A°. 6, 7 Edw. I. p. 188:—Memorandum of the surrender of the manors of *Chyreton* and *Roukle*, by the keeper of the lands of the Templars, A°. 1 Edw. I. p. 190:—Account of the issues of the manor of *Yatebur*'. A°. 1 Edw. I. p. 191:—An Inquisition taken A°. 20 Edw. II. of the lands, and of the value of the goods and chattels of *Hugh le Despenser*, late Earl of Winchester, Hugh le Despenser the younger, Edmund late Earl of Arundel, and Master Robert de Baldock; including " *Beaumes*, *Cunele*, *Sende*, *Nuthaven*, *Berewyk*, *Tolkenham*, *Lydyerd Tregotz*, *Stoke*, *Chilton*, *Upphaven*, *Sterte*, *Meredene*, *Somerford*, *Merston Meisy*, *Magna Cheleworth*, *Wotton*, *Fasterne*, *Bredetoune*, *Compton Basset*, *Wynterbourn*, *Aldeburn*, *Wynterburn Basset*, *Keynes*, *Northmereston*, *Stapleton*, and *Sharenton*." p. 193.

In the LAND REVENUE OFFICE, London, are *Ministers' accounts for Wiltshire*, from the reign of Henry the Eighth to that of Charles the First, p. 202: a rental, valor, &c. of the crown manors and possessions in the seven western counties, A°. 8 Eliz. p. 204.

In the LIBRARY of LAMBETH PALACE, in Vol. xiv. are the returns made under a Parliamentary

enactment of 16 Nov. 1646, of Ecclesiastical Benefices, from the *Hundreds of Amesbury*, fol. 306, 412, and 443: *Elstubby* and *Everley*, fol. 341; *Downton*, 369: *Cawdon* and *Cadworth*, fol. 374: *Chalke*, fol. 391: *Branch* and *Dole*, fol. 403: *Alderbury*, fol. 426: *Frustfield*, fol. 441: *Underdich*, fol. 442: *Chippenham*, fol. 451: *Malmesbury*, fol. 471: *Calne*, fol. 489: *North Damerham*, fol. 494. In p. 443 of the Report is a return made by the High-bailiff of *Cricklade* of the muniments in his custody; in p. 479 is the report made by the deputy-recorder of *Salisbury*; and in p. 508 the report of the town-clerk of *Westbury*.

By an Act passed A°. 1 & 2 Vic. entitled, "*An Act for keeping safely the Public Records*," new measures were adopted for their preservation; the Commission of 1831 was abrogated; the Master of the Rolls for the time being was appointed Keeper-general, a deputy and assistant keepers were nominated, the fees formerly payable at Record Offices were greatly reduced, and access to their contents was much facilitated.

The "*first Report, of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records*," (*Sir F. Palgrave*) was printed in 1840. It details the proceedings which had been then pursued, or were intended to be adopted, to carry the Act into execution. (*Reports from Commissioners*; Session 16 Jan. 11 Aug. 1840, vol. xxviii.) The *second Report*, made in May 1841, (*Bills and Reports*, 1841, vol. i.) contains the proceedings relative to the taking possession of the Offices of Records, arrangements, appointments, accounts of general business, &c. In it will be found notices of many records and documents relative to *Wiltshire*. The *third Report*, made in 1842, (*Accounts and Papers*, Sess. 3. Feb. — 12. Aug. 1842, vol. ix.) contains a return of the names and titles of works which were left unfinished by the late Record Commission, Catalogues of MSS. and copies of records made at the public expense, together with a general statement of the proceedings in the different offices. In this report are notices of numerous documents relative to *Wiltshire*. The *fourth Report*, dated Feb. 1843, is signed Francis Palgrave, deputy keeper of the public records, and particularises the present state, proceedings, and arrangements of the Records, with accounts from the Assistant Keepers of the improved condition of the records in their respective custodies.

Of the value of these Records for the purposes of County History and of Topography in general, the following extracts from Letters, addressed to the Secretary of the Record Commission (*Charles Purton Cooper, Esq.*) by "*Eminent Historical Writers*," will afford ample proof.

In reply to the following question submitted to the Secretary:—"What is your opinion of their usefulness and value, whether as materials for civil and political history, for biography, for archæology in general, or for matters of personal concern and use in genealogical and legal researches?" and to another,—“Are the works published by the Commission such as could have been undertaken by individuals with any likelihood of realising a profit, or of covering their own expenses by sale?” It is said by *GEORGE BAKER ESQ.* “My researches have been limited to the acquisition of materials for the "*History of Northamptonshire*," in which I have been unremittingly engaged since the year 1815, and during the whole of that period I have had constant recourse to the Record publications for information, more particularly to the ‘*Inquisitiones post mortem*,’ ‘*Testa de Nevill*,’ ‘*Originalia*,’ ‘*Abbreviatio Placitorum*,’ ‘*Patent Rolls*,’ ‘*Charter Rolls*,’ and and ‘*Inquisitiones ad quod damnum*,’ ‘*Hundred*’ and ‘*Quo Warranto Rolls*;' amongst others of a more recent date, the ‘*Close Rolls*,’ ‘*the Fines*,’ and the ‘*Rolls of the King’s Court*.’ Many of these publications abound in curious and otherwise inaccessible illustrations of early manners and customs, and of the rise and progress of our civil and political institutions. The usefulness and value of the volumes to which I have specially referred cannot be too highly appreciated by the local, genealogical, and legal inquirer, and they not merely facilitate the labours of, but are absolutely essential to, the county historian, who, without their assistance, would be unable to trace the distinction between paramount and mesne interests, or satisfactorily to deduce either manorial or personal descents.”

On the same subjects, the *REV. BULKELEY BANDINEL, D.D.* Keeper of the Bodleian Library, says, “I have no hesitation in bearing my humble testimony to the very great use of the publications of the

Record Commission, particularly to the biographer, the antiquary, and the historian. I have had occasion to make frequent references, particularly to the folio publications of the Board, and I have always found them of the greatest service."

SIR WILLIAM BETHAM, Ulster King of Arms, is of opinion that, "the publication of the valuable Records of the United Kingdom has done much to elucidate its history, and added more to our true and substantial enduring glory than any other civil achievement of modern times."

THE REV. PHILIP BLISS, D.C.L. in reply to the questions submitted to him, answers: "I have no hesitation in stating that I consider those publications of the highest importance to literature in general, and of the greatest value to all who have occasion for reference on matters connected with national and local history, to the inquirers in genealogy and biography, and more especially to those who are desirous of tracing the tenure and succession of the landed property of the country."

The historian of "the Hundred of Chalk," in Wiltshire, CHARLES BOWLES, Esq. in answer to the second question, says, he is "decidedly of opinion that these copies (of records) must be of great importance and value, as well to the civil and political historian, as to the antiquary and genealogist, &c."

I. D'ISRAELI, Esq. remarks, on these works,—"They are the truest chronicles; they are not only descriptions of manners, customs and things, but the realities themselves; all the objects are distinctly viewed, and future historians, by such more circumstantial knowledge than they have hitherto possessed, may appropriate those peculiar discoveries which are reserved for the historical antiquary, and deprived of which the generalising results of the philosophical historian remain vague and uncertain."

THE REV. T. D. FOSBROKE thinks that, "as to local *history*, they form the important materials, beyond statistics, of legitimate topography, because a topographer ought to give a mass of legal evidence in his book; and because genealogy and topography are intimately connected with the interests of the nobility and gentry, in regard to the value and titles of estates, especially those derived from inheritance; and because the Records exhibit the ancient, and often modes of cultivation best suited to the soil.—As to *biography*, the Records are the sole sources from which the names, possessions, and in numerous cases, private history of the landowners, as a body, can be derived." "As to *Archeology* in general, it is needless to mention the number of curious things which throw great light upon the manners and customs of our ancestors. As to matters of personal concern and use in genealogical and legal researches, the Records are often the sole authorities in claims of titles and pedigrees."

HENRY HATCHER, Esq. editor of "Richard of Cirencester," says, "I can have no hesitation in asserting that I have derived essential advantage from these volumes. I consider them, farther, as forming a valuable mass of materials for the national historian, as well as the antiquary."

SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, in a letter dated 23rd June, 1836, observes, "I am convinced that every person engaged in Topography must be sensible of the great information contained in the records, and of their utility."

A brief Account of National Records,

PUBLISHED BY THE RECORD COMMISSION.

DOMESDAY BOOK: seu LIBER CENSUALIS WILLIELMI PRIMI, REGIS ANGLIÆ. In Domo Capitulari Westmonasteriensi asservatus, 2 vols. folio, 1783. ADDITAMENTA and INDICES, 2 vols. folio, 1816.^a

DOMESDAY BOOK, sometimes called the "ROTULUS WINTONIÆ," being the earliest authentic record of landed property in England, immediately after the Norman Conquest, and also the register of the value, tenure, and service of the lands described therein, is the primary source of information for the Antiquary, the Historian, and the Topographer: hence it is desirable to describe briefly its contents, objects, and uses.

The exact time when this Survey was commenced is unknown; but from a contemporary memorandum, at the end of the second volume of the original manuscript, it appears that it was completed in 1086. The causes of its being undertaken, and the mode of its execution, are detailed in "Blackstone's Commentaries," and, more recently, in the Introduction to the printed volumes, by SIR HENRY ELLIS: it is, therefore, only necessary to state generally, that, the military constitution of the Saxons having been abolished after the Conquest, the nation was without an army, and an invasion by the Danes being apprehended, a Great Council was held at Sarum, in which it was resolved to establish feudal tenures. Commissioners were appointed to procure information from juries of the different Hundreds, in every county, of the quantity of land, in all manors; the names of the superior Lords and sub-tenants; and the amount of Danegeld paid in the reign of Edward the Confessor. Their returns were transmitted to the Exchequer at Winchester, and were there arranged in the *Domesday Book*.

The order generally observed in writing the Survey, was to insert at the head of every county (excepting Chester and Rutlandshire) the King's name, "*Rex Willielmus:*" next, a list of the bishops, religious houses, and other tenants who held of the King in capite; also the names of his thanes, ministers, and servants. In some counties, the cities and chief boroughs, with the customs peculiar to each, are noticed. After the list of tenants, the manors and possessions which belonged to the King, and his feudatories throughout the county, whether in the same or in different Hundreds, are minutely noted, with their under-tenants. The King's demesne, "*Terra Regis,*" stands first.

From this Survey was obtained an account of the possessions of the Crown; the names of the landowners; the means of ascertaining the military strength of the country; of increasing the revenue in some cases, and of decreasing it in others. It became also a Register of Appeal in disputed titles, and enabled the King to apportion the Danegeld, which he had revived; which was the more necessary, as the demesne lands of religious houses, and of persons who held by knight-service, were excused from payment, as were some sheriffs, judges, and others.

Appeals to Domesday were made at a very early period on questions of ancient demesne, the proof of which still rests upon the authority of the Survey; the present occupiers of lands, which were of ancient demesne, being free from the payment of Toll-thorough. Other cases in which its evidence is yet appealed to in courts of law, are in proving the antiquity of Mills, and in setting up prescriptions in "non decimando:" but "Lord Tenterden's Act," limiting the period of prescriptive right to the term of twenty years, instead of, as formerly, to the reign of Richard the First; and the "Tythe Commutation Act," have nearly superseded its value for the latter purposes.

As the Domesday Survey refers to almost every ancient parish in the kingdom, it is thought expedient to give an

^a A translation of so much of the Survey as relates to WILTSHIRE was published by Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, Esq. Salisbury. 8vo. 1788.

analysis, in glossarial form, of the terms most commonly used in this record, by which much time and labour will be saved to persons not familiar with its language. These definitions are chiefly taken from the Introduction to the work, written by SIR HENRY ELLIS. Words applicable only to mines, salt-works, maritime rights, or to particular counties, are omitted. Apparent discrepancies occur in the explanation of such words, as "Bovate," "Carucate," "Hide," "Virgate," &c.; and distinctions between the tenants or occupiers of land are, in some instances, not clearly defined: but an examination has been made of all works which treat on the subject, and such definitions given as seem to be the most correct. On the ambiguity of old documents it has been observed, by a veteran and critical topographer: "it is, perhaps, impossible to ascertain, with accuracy, what were the distinctive characteristics implied by the various designations of the tenants, or occupiers of land; and who are respectively termed villans, or villagers, (villani); bordars, (bordarii); serviles, or serfs, (servi); coliberts, (coliberti); and Radknihts, Radechenistri. These and the numerous other descriptions of occupiers noticed in the Domesday Book would furnish abundant scope for discussion, and the subject is highly deserving of attention, as the inquiry could scarcely fail to illustrate the state of society, as to property, at different periods of our history."^b A valuable volume entitled "Domesday-Book illustrated," by Kelham, was published in 8vo, 1788.^c

THE STATUTES OF THE REALM, with Alphabetical and Chronological Indexes: eleven volumes folio.^d

The Statutes commence with the *Charter of Liberties*, of King Henry the First, which is followed by "*Magna Carta*,"^e other Charters of Liberties, and all public legislative enactments, down to the accession of the House of Hanover. The Charters of Liberties were printed from MSS. preserved in the English Cathedrals and other depositories. The Statute Rolls, from 6 Edw. I. (1277) to 9 Edw. IV. (1469), are in the Tower; those from 1 Ric. III. (1483) to the present time, are in the Rolls Chapel: *Private Acts* from 1 Hen. VIII. (1509 to 1843) are kept in the Parliament Office. Until the reign of Hen. VI. the Statutes were usually in French or Latin.

Some of the Statutes contain much information respecting the habits, customs, and manners of our ancestors, and tend to illustrate the nature of other records: those relative to Religion, Domestic Policy, and Gentilitial Law are well worthy the attention of the Historian and the Topographer. There are Indexes of Subjects, Persons, and Places. The labour and expense of this valuable edition of the Statutes may be estimated by the fact that it was twenty-eight years in progress, executed by five learned professional gentlemen, and cost 59,392*l.*

FÆDERA, CONVENTIONES, LITTERÆ, &c. ab ingressu Gulielmi I. in Angliam A.D. 1066; commonly called "RYMER'S FÆDERA." Ten volumes folio, Hague, 1734-45.

THOMAS RYMER, the Historiographer Royal, was appointed by Queen Anne to make and publish a selection of documents illustrative of the history of England, and especially of her diplomatic relations with foreign countries: the contents of these volumes are very miscellaneous. It has been remarked, that, "the work forms an inexhaustible storehouse for historians, antiquaries, and biographers, and whatever may be the object of enquiry connected with the middle ages, the *Fœdera* is one of the first books consulted: it is in fact the TEXT-BOOK of ANTIQUARIES; for the documents contained in it were taken from contemporary records, and therefore the information which they afford is more valuable than the statements of Chroniclers, whose narratives are by them often corrected, and frequently illustrated or confirmed."^f

^b Brayley's "History of Christ-Church, Hampshire," 4to. 1834, p. 4.

^c There is a curious and interesting volume of the Domesday-Book preserved in the Chapter House. "It is an abridgment compiled apparently in the reign of Edw. I. and is richly illuminated, having in the margins of some of the pages circles of gold containing heads, or half lengths, representing the chief tenants whose lands are therein described. Prefixed are leaves of vellum with six illuminations, or pictures of incidents from the legend of Edward the Confessor, in a rude style of art, possibly not later than the reign of Henry the First." —Introduction, p. lxiv. There is also in the Queen's Remembrancer's Office an abridgement of the Survey made about the 13th century.

^d For a full account of the history and different editions of these national records, see the elaborate and able Introduction to the first volume, by Sir Thomas Edlyne Tomlins.

^e See Thomson's interesting vol. intitled "An Historical Essay on the Magna Carta of King John," &c. 8vo. 1829.

^f Description of the Public Records, 8vo. 1831.

Fifty-eight volumes of inedited materials, collected by Rymer, are in the British Museum (Additional MSS. from No. 4573 to No. 4690,) a catalogue of which is contained in vol. xvii. of the second London edition of the *Fœdera*, and there is a Calendar to each volume.

A new Edition of the *Fœdera* was commenced by the Record Commission, but only three volumes were published between the years 1816 and 1830. These volumes were edited by DR. CLARKE, J. BAYLEY, and F. HOLBROOKE; and to show the importance which the Commissioners attached to the work, they expended upwards of £30,000 for editing, engraving, paper, and printing. Copious Indexes are added to each volume.

EXCHEQUER RECORDS.

MAGNUM ROTULUM SCACCARII, vel MAGNUM ROTULUM PIPE, de anno tricesimo-primo regni HENRICI PRIMI (ut videtur) &c. nunc primum edidit JOSEPHUS HUNTER, S.A.S. 1 vol. 8vo. 1833.

The regular series of the "Great Rolls of the Exchequer," or "Great Rolls of the Pipe," commences anno 2 Hen. II. (1155) and is continued to the present time. They contain the yearly accounts of the revenue in every county of England, as returned by the Sheriffs, or other officers of the Crown; by whom payments were frequently made for repairing Palaces, Castles, and Churches; for alms, carriage of wines, and provisions, conveyance of prisoners, and other miscellaneous expenses. The annual account for each county is kept separate; but there are no indexes. The *Pipe Rolls* are deposited in the vaults of Somerset House. Many of the *Chancellor's Rolls*, which are duplicates of the Pipe Rolls, from 14 Hen. II. (1168) to 17. Jac. I. (1620) are preserved in the British Museum. The printed volume has Indexes.

ROTULUS CANCELLARII, vel ANTIGRAPHUM MAGNI ROTULI PIPE de tertio anno regni Regis JOHANNIS (1201). 1 vol. 8°. 1833.

This is another of the preceding series of Rolls, and is of a similar nature to the former. It has a copious index. The portion of the volume relative to *Wiltshire* extends from p. 222 to 234.

ROTULI CURIÆ REGIS. ROLLS AND RECORDS OF THE COURT HELD BEFORE THE KING'S JUSTICIARS, OR JUSTICES. FROM THE SIXTH YEAR OF KING RICHARD I. TO THE ACCESSION OF KING JOHN. EDITED BY SIR FRANCIS PALGRAVE, K.H. 2 vols. 8°. 1835.

These Rolls, it is remarked by the learned editor, in his Introduction, pp. i—vii. "are the earliest consecutive judicial records now existing;" that in many cases the matters in dispute were of trifling importance, and for a small number of acres of land. "It is probable, however, that the 'acre' originally contained one hundred and twenty of the present statute acre, especially when the land was situated in the western shires of England; or that the term acre was equivalent to 'carrucate.' It is possible also that the common rights appurtenant to small pieces of land, held in severalty, may have been much more valuable than the land itself, and were the substantive objects of litigation." These records are of the greatest importance in elucidating the judicial history of the kingdom, and the transfer or other disposition of landed property. Entries relative to *Wiltshire* will be found in the Indexes to both volumes. Fac-similes are prefixed to the first volume.

TESTA DE NEVILL. Sive LIBER FEODORUM in CURIA SCACCARII, temp. Hen. III. Edw. I. (Edited by JOHN CALEY and W. ILLINGWORTH.) 1 vol. folio. 1807.

This volume, printed from two MS. books, compiled late in the reign of Edward II., or early in that of Edward III. now preserved in the Queen's Remembrancer's Office, enumerates the fees holden, either of the King, or of others, who held of him in capite, and states whether the owners were enfeoffed "*ab antiquo*" or "*de novo*;" the fees holden in frank-almoigne, and the Serjeanties due to the King; the widows and heiresses of tenants in capite, whose marriages were in the

King's gift, and the value of their lands; the churches in the king's gift; the escheats as well of the lands of the Normans, as of others; the names of their occupants; the services rendered by them, and the amount paid for scutage and aid by each tenant. It notices many singular tenures, divisions of property, and other matters relative to the topography and genealogy of the kingdom, in the thirteenth century. It has Indexes of places and names.

ROTULI SELECTI AD RES ANGLICAS et HIBERNICAS SPECTANTES, &c.; curâ JOSEPHI HUNTER, S.A.S. 1 vol. 8°. 1834.

This collection, from the miscellaneous records in the Chapter House, Westminster, comprises, as relative to local History, a *Patent Roll* of 7 John (1205-6); copies of grants of annuities, manors, lands, &c. in the reigns of Henries the Fifth and Sixth; six Rolls relative to the reign of Henry the Third; the "Dictum de Kenilworth," proclaimed in November 1266, stating the terms on which those who had been disinherited for rebellion were to be allowed to redeem their lands. The parties included and the fines payable by them are classed according to their several delinquencies. The returns made by the Commissioners appointed under the "Dictum" exhibit many facts relative to the disturbances of Henry the Third's reign, the changes of property which resulted therefrom, and also much anecdote for the biographer and the inquirer into the customs and state of society at that period. There are indexes.

PLACITORUM in DOMO CAPITULARI WESTMONASTERIENSI ASSERVATORUM ABBREVIATIO. TEMPORIBUS REGUM RIC. I. JOHANN. HENR. III. EDW. I. EDW. II. 1 vol. fol. 1811. (Edited by WILLIAM ILLINGWORTH.)

This volume contains abstracts of Pleadings, which abound in curious matter illustrative of the descent of landed property, and of the manners and state of society in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and afford much information as to bridges and sewers, to charters and grants to Corporations and others, concords and fines, enrolments of deeds, heirs, and proofs of their age and pedigrees, honours and baronies, jurisdictions, liberties and privileges to towns, and to measures of lands, obsolete words, &c. besides which they serve to elucidate many events in the ecclesiastical, judicial, and political history of the country. Copious indexes of places, names, and subjects are annexed to the printed volume. To the original Rolls, which extend from 10 Hen. III. (1225) to 51 Edw. III. (1377), there are office Indexes.

ROTULI HUNDREDORUM temp. HEN. III. et EDW. I. IN TURRI LOND. et IN CURIA RECEPTÆ SCACCARIJ WESTM. ASSERVATI. 2 vols. folio. 1812. (Edited by W. ILLINGWORTH.)

During the reign of Henry the Third the revenues of the crown had been much diminished, and the Subjects oppressed, by tenants in capite alienating their lands without licence; by ecclesiastics and laymen withholding the king's rights; by illegal claims made by the nobility and others, of free chase, free warren, and fishery, and unreasonable tolls in fairs and markets; and by the extortions of escheators and other officers. To remedy these grievances Edward the First, in 1273, appointed a commission of inquiry in every hundred, which led to the issuing of Quo Warranto Proceedings against persons who claimed rights, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, or exemptions, to compel them to prove their titles to the same. To the volumes are Indexes of names and places. A list of *Hundred Rolls for Wiltshire* will be found in the Report of the Record Commissioners for 1837, p. 65.

PLACITA DE QUO WARRANTO, TEMPORIBUS EDW. I. EDW. II. ET EDW. III. IN CURIA RECEPTÆ SCACCARIJ WESTM. ASSERVATA. 1 vol. folio, 1818. (Edited by W. ILLINGWORTH.)

In consequence of the returns made by the Commissioners of the Hundreds 3 Edw. I. (1274) writs of right and of Quo Warranto were issued three years afterwards, against persons who had claimed manors, liberties, &c. but whose claims had been disproved or disputed. The Quo Warranto Rolls contain the pleadings under each writ and each county.

"The frequent references to these proceedings, in courts of law, prove their great importance and utility; as not only the boundaries of many free chases, free warrens, and fisheries, and the allowance of eyre of various franchises and liber-

ties, but many royal charters not elsewhere recorded, are frequently recited therein; the descents of manors, advowsons, &c. from the earliest period, are every-where apparent; many obscure passages and obsolete words in charters are explained; and much learning, illustrative of the laws and customs of the county, both useful and interesting to the lawyer and the antiquary, is dispersed throughout the work." The Rolls are arranged under counties, with copious Indexes to each.

ROTULORUM ORIGINALIUM in CURIA SCACCARII ABBREVIATIO: TEMPORIBUS REGUM HEN. III. EDW. I. II. and III. 2 vols. folio 1805—1810. (Edited by J. CALEY.)

The "Originalia" are the estreats, or copies of those charters and patents wherein any rent was reserved, any salary payable, or for which any service was to be performed, transmitted from the Court of Chancery to that of the Exchequer, to enable the officers of the treasury to keep the accounts of the royal revenue arising from fines, wardships, marriages, forfeitures, or other sources. They commence A°. 20. Hen. III. (1236), and the volumes published by the Record Commission close in 1377: abstracts of the rolls from 4 Ric. II. (1377) to 22 Jac. I. (1625) are contained in the British Museum (Additional MSS. Nos. 6363 to 6387.) Numerous notices of an Historical and Antiquarian nature occur in the "Originalia," which serve to elucidate the genealogies of families, the descent of lands, and occasionally the manners and customs, as well as the general state of society in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. There are Indexes of names and places. Two volumes of Calendars of the "Originalia" and "Memoranda" of the Exchequer were published by Edward Jones, folio, 1793.

FINES SIVE PEDES FINIUM: SIVE FINALES CONCORDIÆ IN CURIA DOMINI REGIS ASSERVATI. (Edited by J. HUNTER, F.S.A.) 1 vol. 8vo. 1835.

This volume contains copies of the fines levied^s of lands or other possessions in the counties of Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, and Cornwall, during the reigns of Richard, and of John, which also exist for all the counties of England, in almost unbroken series, from 7 Ric. I. (1195), to the present day.^h The indexes, which commence A°. 1 Hen. VIII. (1509), and continued to the end of the reign of George II. (1760), are in Westminster Chapter House; the fines and indexes from that period remain at the Chirographer's office: there is also an index to those of an earlier date in the Carlton Ride, where the fines themselves have been recently removed. These records notice the origin and progress of families, the passing of manors, advowsons, lands, &c.; also names of persons who possessed them in early times; partitions of estates among, and marriages of, coheirs; the names of wives (which rarely occur in other documents); local terms; the dependencies and connections between contiguous properties; the course of ancient roads; peculiar services and customs; the names of the superiors of religious communities, &c. There are Indexes.

THE ANTIENNT CALENDARS and INVENTORIES of the TREASURY of HIS MAJESTY'S EXCHEQUER: edited by SIR FRANCIS PALGRAVE. 3 vols. 8vo. 1836—7.

These Calendars were compiled about the year 1323; but are now of little further use than to prove the former existence of the muniments mentioned in them, many of which are lost or dispersed.

Amongst the numerous records referred to in the Editor's preface, remaining in the Treasury of the Exchequer, may be noticed as most useful in local history, the PROCEEDINGS of the COURTS of JUSTICE, from the reign of Richard the First to that of George the Second, which include the Pleadings at Common Law, termed the *Rolls of the "Curia Regis,"* from 5 Ric. I. (1193), to 56 Hen. III. (1272). These are supposed to constitute "the most ancient consecutive series of judicial proceedings existing in Europe, and abound with the most valuable information respecting our political and legal antiquities, as well as concerning the general state and condition of society."¹ The *Rolls of the King's Bench* from 1 Edw. I. (1272), to 10 Hen. V. (1422); the *Rolls of the Common Pleas* from 1272 to 1508, which comprise

^s The legal effect of a Fine is explained in Cruise's "Essay on the Nature of Fines and Recoveries," ed. 1794, vol. I. p. 1—3.

^h A list of them is contained in the Additional MSS. No. 8977, in the British Museum.

¹ Preface.

the judicial and other business of those Courts, with enrolments of deeds and charters; Pleadings in other Courts; Hundred, and Quo Warranto Rolls; pleas, views, perambulations, and other proceedings relative to the Forests, from the reign of Henry the Third to that of Charles the Second; the *Books of the Court of Wards and Liveries*, which contain orders and decrees, sales of wards, contracts of marriage, accounts, surveys, inquisitions, leases, particulars of dowers, jointures, &c., from 1 Edw. VI. (1547), to 20 Car. I. (1644); the *Proceedings of the Court of Requests*, amongst which are title deeds; and the *Pleadings in the Star Chamber*, from the reign of Henry VII. to 10 Car. I. (1634), all of which afford materials for topography and genealogy, as well as for public and private history.

The other documents, which, after the Domesday Survey, refer to territorial property, are the *Certificates of Knights' fees*, which include a record called "Kirby's Quest," formed in the reign of Edward II. for the purpose of ascertaining the names and tenures of tenants in capite. These extend from the Reign of Henry II. to the year 1636; and, with other documents of the same class, furnish the materials for a connected history of land and its occupiers during the intervening period.

The Court Rolls, Accounts of Bailiffs and Ministers, surveys of towns, monasteries, manors, lands, &c., of all periods, are numerous, and render much useful information. There is also a very large collection of deeds, charters, privy seal bills, and family papers of much local interest; and the collection of muniments relative to tithes, church lands, and ecclesiastical affairs in general, from the reign of Stephen to the Reformation, is both extensive and valuable. To the printed volumes of the Calendars there are Indexes.

ISSUE ROLL of THOMAS DE BRANTINGHAM, BISHOP OF EXETER, A° 44 Edw. III., (1370), edited by F. DEVON. 1 vol. 8vo. 1835.

This roll has been selected for publication as a specimen of a class, which extends from the reign of Henry the Third to that of George the Third, and is preserved in the Pell office. The series comprise accounts of moneys received, and payments made out of the crown revenue, which, after the reign of Elizabeth, were entered in Books called "*Issue Books*;" the *Rolls of the King's Household*;* the *Liberate Rolls*, which are extant for the 4th, 38th, 42nd, and 43rd years of Henry the Third, and also extend through the reign of Edward the First. They contain orders to Sheriffs to deliver possession of lands or goods which had been extended; writs for paying Sheriffs and other officers moneys which had been expended by them in the repairs of Royal Palaces, Castles, and Chapels, the conveyance of wines, provisions, prisoners, &c.; the *Rolls of Aid* granted by the King's tenants in capite, for marriages, &c.; *Rolls of Subsidies*; *Eleemosynary Rolls*; Enrolments of Letters Patent, Books of Privy Seal, Warrants and Writs under the Great and Privy Seal, from James the First to 1834. To none of these documents are there office indexes, excepting to the last-named collection. Indexes are annexed to the printed volume.

ISSUES OF THE EXCHEQUER; A COLLECTION OF PAYMENTS MADE OUT OF HIS MAJESTY'S REVENUE, FROM KING HENRY III. TO KING HENRY VI.: edited by F. DEVON. 1 vol. 8vo. 1837.

The nature of these documents has been already explained above. They contain much valuable information for the historian, the topographer, and the biographer. An analytical Index is annexed.

TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA ANGLIÆ ET WALLIÆ AUCTORITATE P. NICHOLAI IV., A.D. 1291. 1 vol. folio. 1802.

In the year 1288, Pope Nicholas IV., to whose predecessors in the See of Rome the first fruits and tenths of all

* In the Remembrancer's office, now Carlton Ride, are Wardrobe Accounts between the 1st year of Edw. I. and 22nd Edw. II.; seven volumes, from 23 Edw. I. to 18 Hen. VIII. are in the Chapter House of Westminster. The account of 28 Edw. I. was published in 1787 by the Society of Antiquaries. Others, of various dates, from Edw. I. to Hen. VII., were purchased by the British Museum at Mr. Orde's sale: a few remain in the Tower, whilst some are in private libraries; and a collection from Hen. VII. to Car. I., are in the State Paper Office.—See Report of the Record Commission for 1837.

ecclesiastical benefices had long been paid, granted the same to King Edward the First, for six years, towards defraying the expense of an expedition to the Holy Land; and that they might be collected to their full value, a taxation was commenced in that year, and finished in 1291. This volume and the "Valor Ecclesiasticus," are very important in all matters of ecclesiastical history, and particularly in disputes about tithes. It has Indexes of names and places.

NONARUM INQUISITIONES IN CURIA SCACCARII, TEMP. REGIS EDWARDI III. edited by GEORGE VANDERZEE: 1 vol. folio. 1807.

In the Parliament of 14 Edw. III. 1340, a grant was made to the King of the ninth lamb, the ninth fleece, and the ninth sheaf of landowners, and of a ninth part of the goods of citizens and burgesses. Commissioners were therefore appointed to assess in every parish, by the oath of parishioners, the value of the ninth. Although the principal utility of these rolls is in tithe cases, for which purpose they will be shortly superseded by the enactments of the "Tythe Commutation Act," they will prove useful to the topographer.

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS TEMP. HENR. VIII. 6 vols. folio, 1810—1831.

This is another record the value of which for legal purposes will shortly be much diminished by the Tithe Commutation Act. By statute 23rd Hen. VIII. (1531), the payment to the See of Rome of the first fruits of Archbishopricks and Bishopricks, and of sums given for Palls, Papal Bulls, and on the consecration of Prelates, was prohibited; and by stat. A. 26 Hen. VIII. (1534), the *first fruits* of all Benefices and ecclesiastical dignities, and the *tenth* of all church property, were transferred to the Crown. To ascertain what ecclesiastical foundations were affected by the Act, and what was the annual amount due to the King, this survey or "Valor" was made.

It is useful now, as formerly, to determine the sums payable as the first fruits and tenths of the benefices and dignities which are still liable to the payment of them. Queen Elizabeth discharged from this burthen Parsonages under the value of £10; the Universities; the Colleges of Eton, and Windsor; Hospitals for the Poor, and Schools; hence it applies only to the wealthier rectories and vicarages, and to such ecclesiastical offices as now exist. The revenue derived from this source was surrendered by stat. 2 and 3 Anne, c. 11, for the augmentation of small livings, now called "*Queen Anne's Bounty*."

It also shews the value of church preferments, proves what churches were of ancient foundation, and enjoyed tithe as of common right, designates the chapels which existed before the Reformation, and affords the best evidence of the profits of benefices, the endowments of which cannot be found. There are Indexes to each volume, and maps of the different dioceses. In the last volume is an Introduction by the REV. J. HUNTER, of which a few copies are printed in 8vo. 1834.

RECORDS IN THE TOWER OF LONDON, &c.

ROTULI CARTARUM in TURRE LONDINENSI ASSERVATI, accurante THOMÀ DUFFUS HARDY, ab anno 1199 ad annum 1216. 1 vol. folio, 1837.

"The Charter Rolls are the contemporaneous Registers of Royal grants of lands, honours, dignities, hereditary offices, liberties, and other estates of inheritance to the nobility and commonalty; and of lands, markets, fairs, free warren, privileges, immunities, and other estates in mortmain, to ecclesiastical, eleemosynary, and lay corporations. They are in fact the public title deeds of every man's particular right to his franchise, property, or estate which came to his ancestors or predecessors by grant from the Crown."¹ The series of these rolls commence in 1199, and terminate in 1516.

¹ For a definition of the term "Charter," see Hardy's Introduction to the Volume. The Calendar to the Charter Rolls published in 1803 by the Record Commissioners, was printed from Vincent's Collections, now in the Tower, which are very imperfect. A new Calendar is in progress.

Thenceforward royal grants were made by letters patent, and were recorded upon the *Patent Rolls*. The *Charter Rolls* from the year 1199 to 1483, are deposited in the Tower of London. Those from 1483 to 1516, are in the Rolls Chapel. The *Cartæ Antiquæ* consist of fifty-one rolls, containing transcripts made apparently in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, for the purpose of obtaining confirmations of Charters granted between the reigns of Kings Ethelred the First and Henry the Third.^m The printed volume has Indexes.

CALENDARIUM ROTULORUM PATENTIUM in TURRI LONDINENSI. 1 vol. folio, 1802.

The Patent Rolls, to which this volume professes to be a Calendar, but which does not refer to one-tenth part of the documents entered on the Rolls, extend from the reign of King John, 1201, to the end of that of Edward IV., 1483, and are preserved in the Tower; the remainder are kept in the Rolls Chapel. On them "are entered all grants of offices, honours, lands, annuities, and particular privileges, either to individuals or corporations, restitutions of temporalities to bishops, abbots, and other ecclesiastics, confirmations of grants, special liveries, creations of Peers, licenses of all descriptions, grants of pardon, &c., and all Commissions which pass the Great Seal." [Preface.] There are few subjects connected with English history, whether general or personal, which they do not tend to illustrate. To the Rolls in the Tower a new office Calendar is in progress. To those in the Rolls Chapel, there are Indexes.

The Patents from A.D. 1201 to 1216 have been published at length by Mr. Hardy, in one volume folio, 1835, with an elaborate Introduction and copious Indexes.

CALENDARIUM INQUISITIONUM POST MORTEM. 4 vols. folio. 1806—1828.

Before the abolition of feudal tenures, an Inquisition was taken after the death of every tenant in capite, to ascertain the lands he died seised of, by what service he held them, and the name and age of his next heir; because if the heir was of age, the Crown would be entitled to a payment called a "Relief," without paying which and doing homage, he would not be qualified to have livery of his lands: if an heir was a minor, the profits of his lands and wardship of his body would belong to the King until he attained his majority. "It is thus evident that the *Inquisitiones post Mortem* contain valuable information connected with the descent of lands and families, and are of the first importance to topographical writers, and for genealogical evidence." Commencing in the reign of Henry III., they continued to be taken until the abolition of the Court of Wards and Liveries, at the Restoration. The Calendars refer only to the Inquisitions in the Tower, which end in the reign of Richard the Third, and contain Indexes of names and places. After that time they are kept at the Rolls Chapel, and have office Indexes of names only.

CALENDARIUM ROTULORUM CHARTARUMⁿ ET INQUISITIONUM AD QUOD DAMNUM. folio. 1803.

This Calendar comprises a list of Inquisitions (taken from all the counties of England) to protect the rights, property, or revenue of the Crown and of the Subject from injury or incroachment. These inquiries were made whenever the King was petitioned for license to alienate lands in mortmain, which might render the grantor unable to perform the service due for it;—to hold a market or a fair, or to build a mill which might prove detrimental to one in the vicinity; or to possess any peculiar privilege which might interfere with vested rights, whether of a public or a private nature; hence these instruments were termed "*Inquisitiones ad quod Damnum*." Those in the printed volume, extend from 1 Edw. II. (1307), to 38 Hen. VI. (1460), and often afford much useful antiquarian, genealogical, and historical information. Indexes are given.

CALENDARS OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; to which are prefixed examples of earlier proceedings in that Court, from the originals in the Tower. (Ed. by JOHN BAYLEY.) 2 vols. folio. 1827—1830.

"These volumes contain Calendars stating the names of the Plaintiffs and Defendants, the object of each suit, and the

^m An Index to these Rolls was printed by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, 4to. 1774.

ⁿ The Charter Rolls have been already noticed in a preceding page.

name and situation of the lands or tenements in dispute, with a slight account of the nature of the claims in the proceedings in the Court of Chancery during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1558 to 1603, alphabetically arranged under the names of the Plaintiffs."° They contain much genealogical and topographical information.

ROTULI LITTERARUM CLAUSARUM in TURRE LONDINENSI ASSERVATI. accurante THOMÀ DUFFUS HARDY,
ab anno 1204 ad annum 1224. 1 vol. folio, 1833.

These rolls, which commence A°. 6 John (1204) and end in the reign of Edward IV. (1483) are in the Tower; thence to the end of the reign of George the Third (1820) they are kept in the Rolls Chapel. They contain mandates, letters, and events of a private nature, illustrative of the history and policy of the country, the biography of its princes, and of other illustrious personages, the prerogatives of the Crown, the power and influence of its clergy and nobility, and the relative condition of the people. They embrace commands of the sovereign upon all domestic or public matters, and exhibit evidence, in various forms, respecting feudal and other property, the titles, genealogies, special rights and privileges appertaining to ancient families. Amongst many subjects connected with *Wiltshire*, may be included such as afford information relative to the Crown revenue, treasure trove, "donationes Regis," fines for transgressions, royal parks and forests, the royalties of hunting and hawking, the levying of armies, homage, fealty, knight's service, aids, marriages, duels, bail, pardons, protections, scutage, talliage, livery of lands, assignments of dower, the wardships of minors, the custody of idiots and lunatics, appointments of justices of the peace, escheators, coroners, &c. Numerous entries occur respecting repairs of palaces, public buildings, bridges, &c.: also respecting pictures, paintings, costume, &c.; in fact, in these records the investigator of English history, the biographer, the political economist, and the jurist, will find an inexhaustible fund of materials. To the printed volume full Indexes of names and places are given: there are also in the Office nine volumes of Indexes, but they scarcely notice one instrument in ten entered on the rolls: a new Calendar is in progress. To that portion of the series in the Rolls Chapel, there are Indexes.

EXCERPTA È ROTULIS FINIUM IN TURRE LONDINENSI ASSERVATIS, HENRICO TERTIO REGE,
A.D. 1216—1272: curâ CAROLI ROBERTS. 2 vols. 8°. 1835.

The Fine Rolls in the Tower commence an. 1264, and end 1483: those from the latter date to 1641, are in the Rolls Chapel. This collection refers chiefly to subjects connected with genealogy, family history, descent, division and alienation of property, &c. It contains also entries of fines paid for exemption from knighthood, attendance on the King in foreign expeditions, or from bearing arms in his service; for grants or confirmations of fairs and markets, pontage, murage, free warren, and for other privileges or exemptions. These documents supply much information, which from the loss or decay of many of the Inquisitions post mortem, would be otherwise unattainable. The printed volumes have Indexes, as have the Rolls in the Rolls Chapel.

ROTULI DE OBLATIS ET FINIBUS IN TURRE LONDINENSI ASSERVATI TEMPORE REGIS JOHANNIS.
ACCURANTE THOMÀ DUFFUS HARDY. 1 vol. 8°. 1835.

This volume extends from 1st to 18th John (1199—1216). The series of *Fine Rolls* terminate in 1641: those preserved in the Tower begin in 1199 and end in 1483; the remainder are in the Rolls Chapel. Those on which are entries of gold, silver, horses, dogs, hawks, &c. paid to the king as offerings for the enjoyment of honors, offices, lands, liberties, and privileges, are called the "*Oblata Rolls*," which during John's reign chiefly contain notices of the oblations offered; but in the later reigns they comprise the writs and proceedings which state the object for which the fine had been made. These were Memoranda of homage and fealty; reliefs paid by tenants in capite; leases and temporary grants; writs of various kinds; appointments to offices; commissions for collecting taxes; matters affecting the revenue; pardons of grace, &c. These records tend to illustrate the manners, customs, laws, and government of the kingdom, and afford valuable materials for general and local history. There is an Index to the volume.

° Description of the Public Records, 8vo. 1831, p. 91.

ROTULI NORMANNIÆ, in TURRE LONDINENSI ASSERVATI, JOHANNÉ et HENRICO QUINTO ANGLIÆ
REGIBUS. T. D. HARDY. 1 vol. 8°. 1835.

To the English Historian the "*Rotuli Normanniæ*" are chiefly valuable to identify the names and elucidate the pedigrees of persons who held lands both in England and Normandy; but the "*Rotulus de Valore Terrarum Normannorum*," A°. 5 Hen. V. (1417) specifies the value of the lands in England held by Normans who had rebelled, and which had consequently escheated to the English crown: it also gives a minute account of the value of land, cattle, and agricultural produce at the time. Indexes are annexed.

DUCATUS LANCASTRICI: pars prima:—CALENDARIUM INQUISITIONUM POST MORTEM. Pars secunda:—
A CALENDAR TO THE PLEADINGS, FROM HEN. VII. to PHIL. and MARY. Vols. 1 & 2, folio. 1823—1827.

Though these documents refer to the Duchy of Lancaster, their evidence frequently applies to other counties, or to estates comprised within the Duchy. The Inquisitions are of a similar nature to those preserved in the Tower; and the Calendars are formed on the same plan as the "*CALENDARS TO THE PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY*." There are Indexes of names and places.

THE PARLIAMENTARY WRITS, and WRITS OF MILITARY SUMMONS. COLLECTED AND EDITED
BY FRANCIS PALGRAVE, Esq. 3 vols. folio, in five Divisions: from 1827 to 1830.

This work, as its title implies, chiefly refers to Parliamentary observances, most of which have been rendered nugatory by the passing of the Reform Act. They extend from the reign of Edward I. 1272, to the end of Edward II. 1327. The documents relating to County History, are writs of summons to Parliament, writs of military summons, commissions of array addressed to the Sheriffs, from whose returns the names of tenants in capite, the extent and value of their estates, with notices of their personal history, and of their respective ranks may be obtained. "Whether in relation to the manner in which the armies of this country were formed, or as materials for the biography of distinguished individuals, from the close of the thirteenth to the commencement of the fourteenth century, its contents are important to the historian and highly interesting to the antiquary."—(Palgrave's Preface.) Copious Indexes of names, and Digests of the contents, are given; but there are no Indexes of places.

As connected with parliamentary history it will be proper to notice, although not published by the Record Commission, the "*ROTULI PARLIAMENTORUM*," which commence A° 6 Edw. I., 1278, and extend to the reign of Henry the Eighth. They were printed about sixty years since, by order of the House of Commons, but, being written in Norman-French, Low-Latin, and obsolete English, were comparatively inaccessible to the common reader until there appeared, in one vol. fo. 1832, an *Analytical Index*, prepared and edited, by order of a Committee of the House of Lords, in part by the Rev. JOHN STRACHEY and the Rev. JOHN PRIDDEN,^p and completed by EDWARD UPHAM, F.S.A. Of this work it has been remarked (*Description of the Public Records*, 8°, 1831, p. 66), that "the value of the Rolls of Parliament can only be adequately appreciated by those who have been in the habit of consulting them; for there is scarcely a subject connected with the parliamentary, legal, or general history of this country, on which information may not be derived from those records. The petitions to Parliament frequently contain very curious matter, abounding in biographical materials in illustration of the state of society, and in notices of the descent of lands." An idea may be formed of the great importance of this work for topographical purposes when it is stated, that in the Index, under "*WILTSHIRE*," the references occupy nearly three closely printed columns.

Of the same class of documents as the Rolls of Parliament are the *JOURNALS* of the *HOUSES* of *LORDS* and *COMMONS*. The former commence A°. 1 Hen. VIII. and are continued to the present time. They extend to seventy-three folio

^p The work was compiled with great labour by Mr. Pridden (under the sanction of Dr. Strachey's name), and, after Mr. Pridden's death, was finished by Mr. Upham.

volumes with Calendars and Indexes, and afford much general information to the historian and topographer. The Commons Journals begin Nov. 1547, and are also continued to this time. They comprise ninety-seven volumes, fully indexed, and afford a large mass of matter relative to private acts, sequestrations during the Commonwealth, and other events generally affecting landed property. It has been already stated that the original Private Acts antecedent to the reign of Queen Anne are deposited in the Parliament Office: those from the reign of George the First, including a few of Queen Anne's, are published. The "POPULATION RETURNS," the "REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF WOODS AND FORESTS," the "REPORTS OF THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS," and the "SESSIONAL PAPERS" of the House of Commons, will afford much statistical and local information relating to various parishes of Wiltshire.

PROCEEDINGS AND ORDINANCES of the PRIVY COUNCIL of ENGLAND. Edited by SIR HARRIS NICOLAS.
7 vols. 8vo. 1834 to 1837.

The first six of these volumes, extending from 10 Ric. II. (1386) to 39 Hen. VI. (1461), were printed from the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum:—the seventh volume, which comprises part of Henry the Eighth's reign, was printed from the original Minutes in the Privy Council Office, which exist, with occasional lacunæ, from that time to the present.

Although these proceedings refer principally to the political affairs of the country and to transactions with foreign powers, they contain much information as to personal and local objects, manners, and customs. Each volume has a translated digest of its contents, with Indexes of names and places.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM ;—PUBLICATIONS ON WILTSHIRE ;—WILLS ;—THE
HOARE LIBRARY.

It has been remarked that “ the Manuscripts in the British Museum form the most important materials for Historical Literature in Europe ;” and that “ no individual can possibly consider his information on any point of history, antiquities, biography, or bibliography, complete, until he has ascertained what exists in that library.”^a These MSS. are indeed the chief sources whence historians, and other writers engaged on almost every variety of subject connected with the history of past ages, have derived, and must hereafter resort, for their most essential materials.

The three principal collections of Manuscripts, to which Catalogues, or Calendars have been printed, are the *Cottonian*, the *Harleian*, and the *Lansdowne*.

I. CATALOGUE of the MANUSCRIPTS in the COTTONIAN LIBRARY, deposited in the BRITISH MUSEUM : by J. PLANTA. One vol. fol. 1802.

This Collection was made by SIR ROBERT COTTON, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First. It was augmented by SIR THOMAS COTTON, his son, and SIR JOHN COTTON, his grandson; the last of whom, in 1700, in pursuance of the wishes of his father and grandfather, surrendered it for the public use. It originally consisted of 958 volumes, which were reduced by a fire, in 1731, to 861. When these were brought to the Museum, 105 were found to be damaged bundles. They consist chiefly of ancient chronicles, state papers of the 14th 15th and 16th centuries, chartularies, also transcripts of, and extracts from Records.

II. A CATALOGUE of the HARLEIAN MANUSCRIPTS, in the BRITISH MUSEUM, by WANLEY, CASLEY, HOCKER, and others : four vols. fol. 1808—1812.

Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford, of that name, formed this library towards the end of the seventeenth century. It comprises the collections of Sir Simon d'Ewes, Stow, Fox the Martyrologist, Randle Holme the Cheshire Herald, and Bishop Kennett. The library was much increased by Edward the second Earl of Oxford, on whose death, in 1741, it contained 7639 volumes, and forty thousand original rolls, charters, deeds, and other instruments.^b From his daughter and heiress, the wife of William, second Duke of Portland, it was purchased by the Government, on the establishment of the British Museum, in 1753, for the use of the country, “ to be consulted by the curious, and for public use to all posterity.”^c It is said, in the preface to the Calendar, that there is “ so great a number of curious and authentic manuscripts relative to the topographical description and antiquities of Britain, and the Civil and Ecclesiastical History of the kingdom, its laws, constitution, and government, that this mine of learning appears inexhaustible, and every vein replete with the richest stores.” There is also a great number of Heraldic and Armorial Collections, Register Books, Cartularies, and other evidences of the estates of the ancient nobility and of monastic houses. “ This Catalogue is a key to inexhaustible sources of information on almost every subject : but to those who are interested in historical, antiquarian, or biographical literature it is indispensable, and as well as the Cottonian and Lansdowne Catalogues, will well repay an attentive perusal ; for so infinite is the variety of subjects which occur, that the general indexes furnish but an im-

^a Description of the Public Records, 8vo. 1831, pp. 98—107.

^b To these there is a MS. Calendar, with Indexes, in 3 vols. fol.

^c Statute 26, George II. c. 22.

perfect idea of the contents of these matchless collections.”—*Description of the public Records*, 8^o. 1831, p. 104.

Among the MSS. which refer exclusively to *Wiltshire*, are No. 259. *A List of the Sheriffs*, from Henry II. to Charles I. :—No. 366. An account of the *payments made by the County of Wilts*, for the subsidy granted A. 29 Eliz. 1587 :—No. 888. *Harvey's Visitation of Wiltshire*, for 1565, copied narratively :—No. 1565. another copy of the same, with many additional pedigrees, and very considerable augmentations :—No. 5184. another copy :—No. 1165. *The original Visitation of Wiltshire*, by William Camden, Clarenceux, by Deputy, for 1623 :—No. 1111. *Valuation of the estates of many of the Wiltshire gentry*, made about 1565 ;—the original *note book of William Harvey, Clarenceux*, who during the Visitation of the County in 1565 noted the names and places of residence of the *gentry of Wiltshire* ;—entries of the names of many persons of the same county, who, having usurped the style of gentlemen disclaimed the same lest they should be degraded thereof :—*copy of the Visitation of 1565* ;—*Church notes*, with arms of *New Sarum*, and of *Marlborough*, and of *Wiltshire gentlemen* :—No. 6826. A minute account of *Living*s, arranged under the rural deaneries, with a description of each rectory, or vicarage ; an account of *the tithes, patrons, &c.* *Heraldic Collections*, pedigrees, arms, &c. relative to *Wiltshire families*, are also contained in No^s. 1054, 1057, 1068, 1179, 1192, 1386, 1437, 1482, 2230, 5871, and 6124.

III. A CATALOGUE of the LANSDOWNE MANUSCRIPTS, by F. DOUCE and J. FORSHALL. Preface by H. ELLIS, one vol. folio, 1819.

The *Lansdowne Manuscripts*, which consist of 1245 volumes, were purchased in 1807 by the Trustees of the British Museum, from the representatives of William, first Marquis of Lansdowne, for the sum of £4925. They contain 121 folio volumes of *State Papers*, and the miscellaneous correspondence of *Lord Burleigh* ; 50 volumes of the correspondence and other papers of *Sir Julius Cæsar* ; 107 volumes of the MSS. of *the Rev. Dr. White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough*, relating chiefly to ecclesiastical history, and the biography of Churchmen : Collections for topography and heraldry, including Registers, Cartularies, and heraldic MSS. by Segar, St. George, Dugdale, Le Neve, and other Heralds. Amongst them are No. 47, art. 8, “*The value of heriots due to the Queen in Wiltshire in 1586* :—No. 166, art. 23. *Particulars of false returns made by the Sheriff of Wiltshire, of lands which had been extended for the King* :—No. 459. A *Register of all the Church Living*s in *Wiltshire*, with an account of their *income, the names of the patrons and incumbents*, and the particular characters of many of the latter, supposed to have been made about the year 1654 for the use of the Commissioners appointed by the Act for ejecting “*scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient ministers* :”—No^s. 417 and 442 are *Registers of Malmesbury Abbey, and of the Prebendal Church of Edindon*.

Other MSS. in the Museum, not comprised in the preceding Catalogues, are called the “*ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS*,” with the exception of a collection relative to Jurisprudence, made by F. HARGRAVE, Esq. of which a catalogue has been printed. There are also 56 volumes of *MS. Collections by the Rev. Wm. Cole*, to which there are Indexes. Of the Additional Manuscripts, the Rev. Samuel Ayscough compiled a classed catalogue of 5071, which was published in two vols. 4to. in 1782 : the remainder are catalogued, but have no Indexes. In the year 1840 these MSS. amounted to 14,419. In 1834 was published by order of the Trustees a “*CATALOGUE of MANUSCRIPTS in the BRITISH MUSEUM*” (new series), 1 vol. fol. Part I. contains the *Arundel MSS.* in number 550, with *fac-simile* specimens of the more ancient of them. Part II., which was printed in 1840, comprises the *Burney MSS.* 524 vols. Both these collections consist chiefly of Theological and Classical Literature.

It is hoped that the preceding account of the nature and extent of the Public Records and Public Libraries

will prove satisfactory to the general inquirer. There are numerous *published works* whence various information relative to Wiltshire may be obtained: but to particularize the whole would occupy too great a space. Amongst the most important are—

The “*MONASTICON ANGLICANUM*,” originally published by Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE; re-edited by JOHN CALEY, Esq., F.S.A. HENRY ELLIS, LL.B. Sec. S.A. and the REV. BULKELEY BANDINEL, 6 vols. folio, 1817—1830. It contains accounts of Salisbury Cathedral, and of all the monasteries, priories, and other religious establishments in Wiltshire, with lists of bishops, deans, abbots, and priors, copies of charters, deeds, ministers’ accounts, terriers, &c. Annexed to the sixth volume is a “General Index;” but it is to be regretted that to such a voluminous work there is not a full Index of names and places.

TANNER’S “*NOTITIA MONASTICA*,” 1 vol. folio, 2d Edit. 1787, likewise contains matter of a similar nature, with notices of, and references to, documents relating to monastic establishments in Wiltshire.

COLLECTANEA TOPOGRAPHICA et GENEALOGICA, 8 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1834—1843.

In the preface to this work it is said—“Every local historian has more or less had to deplore the limited means of access to the public and private repositories which throw light on the descent of property and families; and although, by the exertions of the Record Commission, the former evil may, in time, be removed, yet the latter must still continue.”—“It has been a principal object with the editors that the volumes should be furnished with complete Indexes. It was by means of its Index of names that the “*Monasticon*” became of essential service to Dugdale when compiling the materials for his “*Baronage*;” and it is only by the aid of their Indexes that the multifarious but invaluable collections of Leland and Hearne have been rendered very extensively available to succeeding antiquaries.”

The work contains numerous important entries relative to *Wiltshire*. In vol. v. pp. 20 to 40, is “an account of the *Church of Bedwyn Magna*, with a list of the Vicars, and extracts from the Parish Registers: and others from *Bedwyn Parva*, *Froxfield*, and *Easton*.” [The Epitaphs in the church and church-yard of Great Bedwyn in 1821, are printed in *Sir Thomas Phillipps’* Collection of “*Monumental Remains in Wiltshire*,” part ii. pp. 171—180: of that volume, however, only *six* copies were published, one of which is in the library of the College of Arms.] In vol. v. also, from p. 260 to 274 are “Extracts from the *Registers* of the parishes of *St. Peter and St. Paul* the Apostles, and *St. Mary* the Virgin, *Marlborough*; with the important or unpublished Epitaphs.” From p. 346 to 362 are “extracts from the parish registers of *Preshute*, *Mildenhall*, *Ogbourn St. Andrew*, and *Ogbourn St. George*, with some of the most important and unpublished epitaphs;” also “extracts from the Registers of *Hungerford*, and *Bedwyn Parva*, chiefly relating to the family of *Hungerford*.”—Vol. vi. contains, pp. 237—244, “Extracts from the *Parish Registers of Malmesbury*.” pp. 385—391, “Extracts from the *Parish Registers of Albourn*, with a few church notes and genealogical particulars.” In vol. vii. pp. 175—190, are “Extracts from the *Parish Registers of Collingbourne*, *Kingstone*, *Burbage*, and *Tidcombe*,”—and in Vol. viii. pp. 190—204, are “Extracts from the *Parish Registers of Chute*, and of *Market Lavington*.”

WILLS.—The most important class of documents to be consulted on subjects connected with history, both general and local, biography, genealogy, the descent of property, the manners, habits, and customs of our ancestors, are the WILLS deposited in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Library of Lambeth Palace, and in the Registries of the different dioceses. Of these it has been observed by one of the most eminent of modern topographers, that, “in respect to a class of public documents which are of immense utility to the topographer—the *early wills*—we do not possess even a printed catalogue of the names of testators, much more any work which should communicate to the Public the choicer portions of the information, topographical, historical, biographical, literary, which is lurking unseen by every eye, in the dispersed, the dark, and dusty depositories of the testamentary evidences of England. I am persuaded, by experience in such inquiries, that there is no department of antiquarian research, topo-

graphy, public or literary history, lives of our eminent men in every department, manners, language, which would not be essentially benefited by a publication of matter which, to an experienced eye, would appear of importance, in wills of the Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart reigns; while a better acquaintance with these evidences would be the creation of a new world in our gentilitial antiquities. Preface to vol. ii. of *Hunter's "History of South Yorkshire."*

See *Nichols's "Royal Wills,"* 4to.: the "*Testamenta Vetusta,*" by Nicholas H. *Nicolas,* 2 vols. 8vo. 1836: and the *Wills* published by the "*Surtees Society,* from the Registries of Durham and York," 2 vols. 8vo.

The Wills in the Prerogative Court, London, commence in 1383, and have Indexes from that time to the present. To the Registers in Lambeth Palace, which extend from 1279 to 1756, there are full and valuable Indexes made by Dr. Ducarel, amongst the "Additional MSS." in the Museum Nos. 6062 to 6109. The Harleian MS. No. 10 also contains transcripts made by Sir Simon D'Ewes, of the *Wills* in the Registry of the Bishop of Norwich.

Amongst the principal works which have been published in illustration of the History of Wiltshire the following may be mentioned as embracing much general Topographical information:—

"THE BEAUTIES OF WILTSHIRE DISPLAYED IN STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES: interspersed with Anecdotes of the Arts," by J. BRITTON, F. S. A. 3 vols. 8°. 1801—1825. —Annexed to the third volume is an "*Appendix of Provincial Words of Wiltshire, and the adjacent Counties;*"—"Catalogue of Monasteries in Wiltshire;"—"Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen in Wiltshire: with references to the volumes and pages of the work wherein the places are noticed;"—"Eminent Persons, natives of, or belonging to Wiltshire;"—"Nobles and Gentry of Wiltshire, in the time of Henry VII.;"—"Families settled in Wiltshire previous to the reign of Henry VII.;"—and "since the beginning of Henry the Seventh's reign;"—"Notes to the preceding Lists of Names, referring to each by corresponding Figures;"—"Alphabetical List of Local Acts of Parliament, for enclosing of common fields, transferring property, &c., with the names of Lords of Manors, Resident Clergy, &c.;"—"A Sketch of the Geology of the county of Wilts, by J. Provis;"—"Ancient Castles and Encampments in the County of Wilts: with references to works in which they are described;"—"Roman Roads, Stations, and Pavements in Wiltshire;"—"A List of Books, Maps, and Prints, that have been published illustrative of the Topography of Wiltshire."

"THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT WILTSHIRE," By SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, BART. 2 vols. fol. 1810—1812.

Of Sir Richard Colt Hoare's "MODERN WILTSHIRE" the following volumes have been published, containing accounts of the hundreds hereafter enumerated, viz. VOL. I.—the *Hundreds of Mere and of Heytesbury,* dated 1822—1824. VOL. II.—the *Hundreds of Branch and Dole; Elstub and Everly; of Amesbury, and of Underditch,* 1825, 1826. VOL. III.—*Hundreds of Dunworth, and Vale of Noddre,* by Lord Arundell, and Sir R. C. Hoare. *Hundred of Westbury,* by Mr. Richard Harris, and Sir R. C. Hoare. *Hundred of Warminster,* by Henry Wansey, Esq. and Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. *Hundred of Chalk,* by Charles Bowles, Esq. 1829—1833.—*Hundred of South Damerham,* by William Henry Black, Esq. and Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.; *Hundred of Downton,* by George Matcham, Esq. LL.D. of Newhouse; *Hundred of Cavden,* by Sir Richard Colt Hoare. 1834, 1835.

"THE HISTORY OF OLD AND NEW SARUM, OR SALISBURY," is now printing from materials collected by Sir R. C. Hoare, R. Benson, Esq. and H. Hatcher: the last having prepared the whole for the press. It will make a very large volume, and may be regarded as the most copious, authentic, and interesting work ever written of a particular city or town. The histories of *Winchester,* by the Rev. Dr. Milner; and of *Shrewsbury,* by Owen and Blakeway, were heretofore unrivalled specimens of local history: but the work here referred to, it is expected, will surpass them.

“*Historical, Topographical, and Antiquarian Sketches of Wiltshire.*” By John Britton, F.S.A. 8vo 1814. This forms part of the XVth volume of “*The Beauties of England and Wales;*” but some copies were published separately with the above title.

“*An Introduction to the Survey and Natural History of the North Division of the County of Wilts.* By John Aubrey, Esq.” Published in “*Miscellanies on several Subjects.*” London, 8vo. 1696.; second edit. 1714. 8vo. A new edition, 1784. In the dedication to James, Earl of Abingdon, the Author says—“It was my intention to have finished my *Description of Wiltshire*, (half finished already) and to have dedicated it to your lordship: but my age is now far spent for such undertakings: I have therefore devolved that task on my countryman, Mr. Thomas Tanner, (Chancellor of Norwich, 1720) who hath youth to go through with it, and a genius proper for such an undertaking.”

“*Aubrey's Collections for North Wilts.*” Part I. 4to. 1821.—Part II. “*An Essay towards the Description of the North Division of Wiltshire.*” By me, John Aubrey, of Easton Pierce. 4to. 1838. These miscellaneous papers were printed for Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. from MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford.

“*Chronicon Vilodunense; sive de vita et Miraculis Sanctæ Edithæ,*” &c. cura Gulielmi Henrici Black; sumptibus Ricardi Colt Hoare. fol. 1830. pp. 141. A learned and elaborate Preface, on ancient Poetry, is prefixed to this volume by Mr. Black.

“*Registrum Wiltunense, Saxonicum et Latinum, in Museo Britannico Asservatum, ab anno Regis Alfredi 892, ad annum Regis Edwardi 1045, &c.* Sumptibus R. C. Hoare.” Lond. fo. 1827. pp. 56.

“There is perhaps no one record more interesting, as to local Topography, than the CHARTULARY OF WILTON ABBEY, of which one copy alone remains in the British Museum, and which I have now the satisfaction of making better known by the publication of *one hundred copies.*” Preface. This volume appears to have been revised, and notes added, by J. I. Ingram; S. Turner; T. D. Fosbroke; Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.; and Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.

“CATALOGUE OF THE HOARE LIBRARY AT STOURHEAD, CO. WILTS, &c.” Compiled by J. B. Nichols. 1 vol. 8vo. 1840. pp. 780. In his Preface Mr. Nichols says, that “under Wiltshire (as particularly interesting from the name of its Historian, and its locality in connection with Stourhead) I have given references to the descriptions of each place in ‘*Ancient and Modern Wilts,*’ thus forming a slight local index to the valuable labours of Sir R. C. Hoare in his favourite County.”

It will be useful to enumerate some of the principal DRAWINGS AND MSS. relating to Wiltshire which are preserved in this valuable Library, and thus described in the Catalogue.

“A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF DRAWINGS OF CHURCHES, MONUMENTS, FONTS, AND ANCIENT MANSIONS IN WILTS,” drawn under the direction of Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. at an unlimited expense by J. Buckler, F.S.A. Bound in russia. 10 vols. Atlas folio.

Sir R. C. Hoare, in his Catalogue, page 412, thus speaks of them:—

“The love of topography has induced me to collect as many books as could be procured relating to the General History of Britain; but my attention has been paid in a higher degree to that of the province in which I reside. On which account I employed for many years, Mr. JOHN BUCKLER, an artist every way competent to perform the task, in making drawings of every Church, every curious Font, Brass, or Tomb, and every remarkable Mansion; which laborious undertaking he has now happily completed, and much to my satisfaction.”

ARCHITECTURAL VIEWS OF MALMESBURY ABBEY. 47 Drawings, by JOHN CARTER, F.S.A. fo. 1801. In the same volume “Architectural Views of LACOCK ABBEY. 14 Drawings, by John Carter, F.S.A.” “These Collections from Malmesbury Abbey and Laycock, made for me by Mr. J. Carter, cost £189. 3s. 6d.—R. C. HOARE.” In alluding to these Drawings, Sir R. C. Hoare adds in his Catalogue:—

“The fine Saxon *Abbey at Malmesbury* most powerfully excited both my admiration and attention from the very moment I first viewed it. I therefore prevailed upon Mr. John Carter to devote a summer to the minute investigation of this fine relic.” Sir R. C. Hoare appears to have been perfectly satisfied with the result of the inquiries which he had instituted, and adds:—“Thus I have endeavoured, by rescuing

from oblivion the many curious specimens of ancient Architecture with which this county abounds, not only to hand down their merits to posterity, but to make myself acquainted with buildings and antiquities of which I was in a great measure ignorant."—CATALOGUE, p. 412.

"A splendid Volume of Drawings of MONUMENTS at *Salisbury, Wilton, and Farley*, by Thomas Trotter."

"HOARE (Sir R. C.) Memoranda on Roman Roads in Wilts." 3 vols. 8vo.

"HOARE (Sir R. C.) *Hungerfordiana*: or Memoirs of the Family of Hungerford." 8vo. 1823. There are other copies of this work, including cancels, manuscript corrections, &c. One of these is inlaid in Elephant, 4to. and illustrated with numerous Drawings by Buckler, with Portraits, &c.

"HOARE (Sir R. C.) *Monasticon Wiltunense*," containing a List of the Religious Houses in North and SOUTH WILTS, compiled chiefly from Bishop Tanner's "*Notitia Monastica*." Imp. fol. Shaftesbury. 1821.

[Of this work 25 copies only were printed by Sir R. C. Hoare, for the use of his coadjutors in the History of Wiltshire.]

"HOARE (Sir R. C.) *Tumuli Wiltunensis*: Guide to the Barrows on the Plains of Stonehenge." 8vo. 1829.

"HOARE (Sir R. C.) Pedigrees and Memoirs of the Families of Hoare." 4to. (Privately printed, with numerous MS. corrections and additions, 1819.) To this volume are annexed, "Hints on the Topography of Wiltshire," and "Queries submitted to the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Yeomanry of the County of Wilts, with a view to promote a General History of the County."

"COLLINSON (REV. J.) Collections for the County of Wilts," MS. Two small vols. 4to. lettered "History of Wilts."

"PHILLIPPS (SIR THOMAS.) Collections for Wiltshire." 1818. By Tho. Phillipps, Esq. jun. 8vo. Pedigrees of Wiltshire and Wales. 2 broadside sheets, printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps.

WYNDHAM (H. Penruddocke.) A folio volume of MSS. relating to Wilts, presented by Mr. Wyndham to Sir R. C. Hoare, with some additions by Sir R. C. Hoare.

WYNDHAM (H. P.) Extracts from Domesday Book relating to Wilts; with a plan for the History of the County. Interleaved in 3 vols. 1788.

CIVIL WAR: References to Nine Tracts relative to Wiltshire between 1642 and 1643.

Amongst the MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS and DRAWINGS for WILTSHIRE are—"WILTS MSS. five Vols. William Cunnington's Account of Barrows, &c. including "a further account of Stonehenge;"—Sir R. C. HOARE's Collections relating to Roman Roads, Castles, Camps, and Tumuli, in Wilts, a list of which is given; HEWLETT (Henry William)—"Charters of the *Forests* in Wilts, compared and translated from the originals in the possession of the Marquess of Bath, at Longleat, A.D. 1824;" EXTRACTS from Aubrey's *Monumenta Britannica*, a volume in the Library of William Churchill, Esq. of Henbury in Dorsetshire, copied by Sir R. C. Hoare, as far as relates to Wilts;—Collections for an account of the Family of Hungerford, three folio copy-books; *Visitation of Wilts*, anno 1565, made, it is believed, by William Harvey, copied from one in the library at Corsham House; *Visitation of Wilts*, anno 1623, copied from one in the possession of Mr. Montague of Lackham, and other copies of the same from the British Museum; *Monumental Inscriptions* in North Wilts; [privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps]; *Miscellaneous Collections*, by Sir T. Phillipps, privately printed, including No. 1. "Preface to the Wilts Institutions"; 4. Registrum Abbatiae de Malmesbury; 8. Index Registri Cartarum Ecclesiae Cathedralis Sarum, penes Biblioth. Interioris Templi 1822; 13. Wilts Close Rolls, temp. Edw. III. ex MSS. Phillipps; 15. Index to Wiltshire Fines, from 1 Edw. III. to Rich. III. from the Lansdowne MS. 306; 17. Lands leased by Queen Mary during her Reign, in various Countries, from Harleian MS. 1192, pro Com. Wilts.; &c.

Glossary of Terms in Domesday-Book :

CHIEFLY DERIVED FROM THE INTRODUCTION BY SIR HENRY ELLIS.

ACR', ACRA : an acre, did not originally signify any definite extent of land. The Norman and the Saxon acre differed. By stat. 31 Edw. I. 1303, cap. 1, the acre, when ten perches in length, was to be sixteen in breadth ; and when eighty perches in length, two in breadth ; the elementary acre was forty perches long, by four wide. *vide ante*. p. xxvii.

ÆCC'LA : a church. *vide* ECCLESIA.

ÆCCLÆSIOLÆ : chapels.

AFFRI : cart-horses.

ALOarii, *Alodarii*, or *Alodiarii* : were tenants and possessors of land before the Conquest. *Allodium* signifies an hereditary estate, of which the possessor could dispose, but subject to the hidage tax.

AMBRA : a Saxon measure, both dry and liquid.

ANCILLÆ : females who were disposed of at the pleasure of the Lord of the soil, and were circumstanced similarly to the *servi*. *vide* SERVI.

ANGL' : an Englishman.

ANIMALIA : Cattle and stock generally. *Animalia otiosa*, cattle unfit for husbandry ; as swine, &c.

ARPENNA, or ARPENT : an acre, or furlong of ground ; but the measure varied in different districts. In Wiltshire the *Arpenz*, or *Arpenna*, implies a certain measure of meadow land.

AULA, HALLA, or HAULA : the Hall, or chief mansion-house appendant to a manor : also a large apartment : a court-baron.

B.

BALISTARIUS, ARBALISTARIUS : an archer who shot stones or darts from the cross-bow.

BARO, a Baron : the "Barones Regis" are mentioned in most cases as the King's Justiciaries : the designation applied generally to the King's freeholders, or tenants in capite.

BEDELLUS : an apparitor, a beadle, the Under-Bailiff of a Manor.

BEREWIC, or BEREWITE : a portion severed from the body of a manor, as a vill, or hamlet of a manor, or lordship ; sometimes used synonymously with *Manerium*.

BORDarii, BORDERARS : have been described as "Boors, holding a little house with some land of husbandry, bigger than a cottage ;" as "cottagers living on the borders of a village, or manor ;" as "tenants of less servile condition than the *Servi* and *Villani*, who had a *bord*, or cottage with a small piece of land allowed them, on condition of supplying their Lord with poultry, eggs, &c.;" and as "drudges who performed the vile services which were reserved by the Lord upon a poor little house and small parcel of land : such as grinding, threshing, drawing water, cutting wood," &c.

BOVATA :^a an Oxgang, as much land as an ox-team could plough in a year : eight bovates made a carucate : a bovate embraced from eight to twenty-four acres.

BROCA : Brushwood. *vide* p. l. *postea*.

BURES, *Buri*, or *Burs* : free tenants in soccage ; apparently synonymous with the "*Coliberti*."

C.

CARUCATA : a ploughland : as much arable land as could be managed with one plough, and oxen in a year. This measure was Norman, and varied from sixty to one hundred and eighty acres, probably according to the nature of the soil. Many translators have been misled by the use of the contraction "car" both for *caruca*, and *carucata*, the former signifying the plough and team, and the latter the land tilled.

CENSarii, CENSORES, or CENSORII : free persons, but subject to the payment of rent.

^a Much ambiguity and uncertainty exists with respect to the number of acres contained in the chief measures of land noticed in the Survey : thus, the Bovate, the Carucate, and the Hide, are sometimes used by the earliest and most learned writers on the Law of Tenures, including Bracton, Selden, Agarde, Kennet, Blackstone, and White, as synonymous terms, and sometimes as portions of land varying greatly in extent ; but as these authors seldom agree, it is impossible to reconcile their discrepancies.

OHI

CHIRCH-SCOT: a contribution to the church, which originally consisted of corn paid to the priest on St. Martin's day, as the first fruits of harvest: it was afterwards taken for a reserve of corn-rent paid to the secular priests, or other religious persons: it sometimes included poultry or other provisions.

COLIBERTI: "tenants in free soccage by free rent:" a middle class of tenants between the servile and free.

COSCETS, *Coscez*, *Cozets*, or *Cozez*: apparently the same as *Cottarii*, and *Cotmanni*, Cottagers who paid a certain rent for very small parcels of land.

CONSUETUDINES COMITATUUM: Services, or the Customs of Counties. The customs of some shires are entered separately; those of Wiltshire are in vol. I. fol. 64b.

COTTARII, and **COTMANNI**: servile cottagers.

CURIA: the Court or Manor-House of the Lord, manorial jurisdiction: also a close, or court-yard of a mansion. *Curia Canonicorum*; a Convent of Canons.

D.

DENARIUS: a Penny, which was the only coin known in England till long after the date of Domesday Book. *Nummi*, sometimes occur for *denarii*.

DOMINIUM, or **DOMINICUM**: Demesne; that part of an estate which was held for the proper use of the Lord of the Manor. *vide* MANERIUM.

E.

ECCLESIA: a Church. In the Domesday Survey for Wiltshire twenty-nine churches are mentioned, but many more were probably standing; and as the *Presbyter* is frequently noticed without allusion to his Church, it may be inferred that the two were co-existent: if the Church possessed no glebe, the jurors would not, as a matter of course, make a return, as it did not form part of the object of their inquiry, which referred only to *lands* and other sources of income.

ESSARTUM: land assarted or reclaimed from a forest or waste, and cultivated.

F.

FERDING or **FERLING**: a measure of land supposed to have consisted of about fifteen acres.

FIRMA UNIUS NOCTIS: one night's entertainment; a service frequently rendered, in the time of the Confessor, in Wiltshire.

FORESTA: a Forest: the Forest of *Gravelinges*, in Wiltshire, is one of the four forests, exclusive of the New Forest, mentioned in Domesday. (tom. I. fol. 58b.)

LEU

FRANKALMOIGNE: Free Alms: the tenure by which religious houses held many of their lands, which were subject neither to rent nor service, excepting prayers for the souls of the donors and their heirs. This species of tenure was abolished by the statute of 18 Edw. I. 1290.

H.

HAGA: a small house, cottage, or dwelling: sometimes synonymous with *Domus* and *Mansura*. *vide* MANSIO.

HAIA: a hedge: an inclosure in a wood, or forest, into which beasts were driven for the purpose of capture.

HARIETA, or **HERIETA**: a Heriot: a payment introduced by the Danes, and contra-distinguished from the **RELIEF** of the Normans; the former being paid in accoutrements of war on the death of a tenant, to support the military array of the kingdom; and the latter in money, or some animal or article of value, by the succeeding tenant, for the private use of his Lord.

HIDA TERRÆ: a Hide of land is supposed to have been as much as was usually cultivated by one plough in a year, whence the term "Ploughland." Its quantity has never been expressly defined. Selden says, the "just value of a hide that might *fit* the whole kingdom never appears from Domesday, and was ever of an uncertain quantity." The "Dialogus de Scaccario" makes it one hundred acres; the Malmesbury MS. cited by Spelman, computes it at ninety-six acres; "one hide four virgates, and every virgate four acres." Agarde endeavours to prove that both before and after the conquest six score acres constituted the hide.

HOMINES: all feudatory tenants who claimed to have their causes and persons tried only in their Lord's Court. *vide* LIBERI HOMINES.

HUSCARLI: domestic servants, among whom were the Thaness and some of the higher tenantry.

HUNDREDUM: a hundred, or subdivision of a county. Lambard and Spelman think the term is to be understood of a hundred men; Brompton, that it comprised a hundred villages. In an ancient Leger-Book of Peterborough Abbey every hundred in Northamptonshire is made to consist of a hundred *hides*. *Secta Hundredi*: suit at the hundred Court.

L.

LAGEMANNI: Lawmen, or lesser Thaness.

LEUCA and **QUARENTENA**: measures usually applied to woodland: the former is stated to have contained four hundred and eighty perches, or twelve Quarentaines:

LIB

Leuca is spoken of by Ingulphus as a mile: but the ordinary mile of England was, in former times, nearly a mile and a half of the present standard.

LIBERI HOMINES: this title included the freeholders of a manor, and occasionally all military tenants. Many of them were tenants of the King in capite. *Liberi Homines integri*: tenants under the protection of one Lord only. *Commendati Dimidii* were persons who depended on two several Lords, and paid a moiety of rent to each. The *Sub-Commendati* were sub-tenants of the preceding class. *Commendatio* sometimes signified the annual rent paid for protection from a lord. *vide* HOMINES.

The **LIBRA**: or pound in money, comprised the "*Libra ad numerum*," or pound of ready money, made up of *Ora*, valued at twenty pence to the ora; the "*Libra ad pensum*," were by weight, and the "*Libra ad ignem et ad pensum, arsa et pensata*," or "*ad pensum et arsuram*," formed the payment when the coins offered were deficient in fineness or in weight, on which occasion a sample was melted, or an additional payment made in lieu thereof.

M.

MANERIUM: a Manor. The demesne of the Crown, as recorded in the survey, comprised 1422 manors, which had chiefly belonged to the Saxon *Kings*, Edward, Harold, and other royal personages. The lands of the Saxon *Nobles* were divided amongst the Chieftains of the Conqueror's Army; who again divided their manors amongst their followers; the Lord retaining one portion for his own support, which was partly cultivated by his villeins or copyholders, and was called his *demesne*; the other was parcelled out among his dependents, in return for their services. Hence the multiplication of Manors after the Conquest: the Statute of "*Quia Emptores*," in 1290, prohibited their farther increase. Of the increase, and decrease of manors, and of the removal of lands from one manor to another, and of manors being transferred from one Hundred to another, there are numerous instances.

MANSIO, sometimes used for *manerium*: a manor house. In some instances the mansio appears to have been but a member, or hamlet of the manerium: but in others, *mansiones* seem to imply houses simply. The word *Mansura* was of the latter import: in a town it signified a house; in the country, a messuage, or house and land. *vide* HAGA.

THE **MARCA AURI**, **MARKA ARGENTI**, and the half mark: frequently occur as computations of money only.

PIS

MARESC', **MERSC**, or **MORA**: Marsh or Fen land, the rent of which was occasionally paid in eels.

MERCATUS: a market: no market occurs in Wiltshire.

MILES: a soldier, or military person: sometimes a person of higher rank.

MOLENDINUM: a mill. Wherever a mill is specified in Domesday-book we generally find one remaining in the same place. Mills anciently belonged to Lords of Manors, whose tenants were permitted to grind only at a particular mill. Entries of them are very numerous.

DE MONETA: payments made for the privilege of coining. There was a Mint at Salisbury, although unnoticed in the survey.

O.

The **OBOLUS**, or Halfpenny: and the *Ferding*, *Ferdinc*, *Ferting*, *Quadrans*, or *Farthing*, were fractions or broken parts of a penny: many of these were discovered a few years ago at Winterslow, in Wiltshire.

The **OFFICERS** mentioned are very numerous: but as their several designations are generally sufficiently explanatory, such of them only are included in this list as do not usually occur elsewhere.

The **ORA**, in articles of bargain and sale, is used for the ounce, or twelfth part of the nummular pound.

P.

PARAGIUM: the holding by brothers in equal portions, as well in rights and privileges as in actual property.

PARCUS: a park for deer, or other animals: *Parcus bestium Silvaticarum*, and *Parcus ferarum Silvaticarum*, are terms of frequent occurrence.

PASNAGIUM: Pannage: either the running and feeding of hogs in the woods, or the price paid for their running.

PASTURA: Pasture was one of the leading features of the Survey: *Pasturae communes*, or Common Pastures, are occasionally mentioned.

PECUNIA: in Doomsday occurs but three times as denoting money; in one instance it implies general property; but in all the rest it signifies cattle.

The **PERCA** or **PERTICA**: the Perch, varied from ten to sixteen feet: by the Statute "*de Admensione Terrarum*" of 31 Edw. I. 1303, five yards and a half of the *Ulna Regis*, or yard of three feet, were to make a perch.

PISCARIA: a fishery or Weir. The produce mentioned in Domesday-Book is chiefly eels, herrings, and salmon.

PIS

PISCINÆ, or VIVARIA: stews, or fish-pools, the greater number of which belonged to religious houses.

PLANUM, or PLANA TERRA: plain, or open ground, opposed to woods and coppices.

POMARIUM: an Orchard, from the Anglo-Saxon "Orceard," a plantation of herbs: its application to fruit trees is of later date.

PORCARIJ: Swineherds: they appear to have been generally in the rank of free occupiers, who rented the privilege of feeding pigs in the woodlands, some for money and some for payments in kind.

PRATUM: Meadow land: *Pratum "bobus"* or "*Car-rucus*": meadow sufficient for the pasture of the oxen employed in tilling the arable land, or proportionable to the Plough-lands.

PREFECTI, PREPOSITI MANERIORUM vel VILLARUM: Reeves, Bailiffs or Stewards of Towns, Lordships, or Manors.

Q.

QUARENTENA: a land measure of forty perches.

R.

RACHENISTRES, RADCHENISTRES, RADMANI, or RADMANS: are conjectured to have been a class of free-men who served on horseback: but like the Socmen, some were less free than others.

RONCARIA: land abounding with brambles and briars.

S.

SACA: the power of hearing and deciding causes, levying fines, executing laws, and administering justice within certain precincts.

The **SERVI** and **VILLANI** were distinct from each other, but the distinction between them has not been fixed. The **Servi** are supposed by Kennett to have been pure villeins, who, without any determined tenure of land, were at the Lord's will appointed to servile works, and were paid at his discretion: whereas the "**Villani**" were so called, because they were "*Villæ et glebæ adscripti*," i. e. held some cottage and lands for which they were burthened with stated servile works by their lords.

SERVITIA: Services rendered to the Lord by his tenant for land: these were of a very miscellaneous nature: in the reign of the Confessor they were chiefly yielded in kind, but after the Conquest were in many instances commuted for money payments.

SEXTARIUM: a measure of uncertain quantity. It chiefly occurs as a measure of honey.

THA

SILVA and **NEMUS** are the usual terms in Domesday for wood. "*Silva infructuosa*," "*Silva inutilis*," "*Silva ad ignem tantum*," "*Silva nil reddens*," and "*Silva sine pasnagio*," are terms of frequent occurrence, indicating that the woods so described afforded nothing that could, comparatively speaking, become an object of attention: "*Silva ad clausuram*," "*Silva in defenso*," or "*in defenso Regis*," implied that it was fenced to secure its growth:—" *Nemus ad sepes reficiendas*," "*Nemus ad sepes et domus*," "*Nemus ad domos Curia*," also occur: "*Silva minuta*," or "*modica*," was underwood, or coppice.

SOCA: Soke: the precinct wherein the Saca and other privileges were exercised: franchise, liberty, or jurisdiction: and sometimes a rent paid for using the land. *Soca Faldæ:* the privilege of the Lord to take the profits accruing from cattle folded within his manor.

SOCHEMANNI, or SOCMEN: inferior landholders who had lands in the *Soc*, or franchise of a great baron: privileged villeins, who though their tenures were copyhold, had an interest analogous to a freehold. They were actually freeholders, and a certain number of them was necessary in every manor to hold the pleas of the manor court. They sometimes performed services of husbandry.

SOLIDUS: a shilling. The Shilling was only money of account: the Saxon shilling consisted of five pence; that of Domesday is always twelve pence.

STABILITIO VENATIONIS: the stalling of deer: to drive the deer and other game from all quarters to the centre of a gradually contracted circle, was *Stabilitio*.

SUMMA: a seme, or horseload of salt, corn, flour, malt, peas, or fish. Spelman says "*Summa Annonæ*" was a horse load, or eight London bushels.

T.

THANI. Thanes, the Saxon Nobility, or Barons: they were divided into "*Thani Regis*," "*Thani Mediocres*," and "*Thani Minores*." The **Thani mediocres** were equal to the lesser barons or lords of manors, or to the vavours of the Normans: the *Thani inferiores* were the lowest class of freeholders.

TERRA: put simply, uniformly signifies arable land, as distinct from wood, meadow, and pasture: *Cultura Terræ*, *Frustum Terræ*, *Lucrum Terræ*, *Membrum Terræ*, *Particula Terræ*, and *Parum Terræ*, were names for inferior parcels or slips of land.

THAIM: a Royalty which conferred on the Lord of a Manor the right of having, and judging bondmen, serfs, and villeins with their goods, &c. in his Court.

TOL

TOL, THOL, or THEOLONIUM: the liberty of buying and selling, or keeping a market: the customary dues or rents paid to the Lord of a Manor for his profits of the Fair or Market: a tribute or custom for passage.

V.

VAVASORES: Military tenants next in rank to Barons and higher Thanes: throughout the greater part of the Survey, the title was merged in that of "Liberi Homines."

VILLA: a Manor, or Lordship, two or more of which when united formed a *Villata*: when a Villa was sufficiently large to stand single, it was termed a *villata integra*, but when two were joined together, each was called *dimidia villata*.

VILLANI, or VILLEINS: who held in villenage under the Saxons, were persons employed in the most servile works, and belonged, with their children and effects, to the Lord of the soil. The Normans probably admitted them to

VIV

take the oath of fealty, which conferred a right of protection, and having permitted them to enjoy their possessions by descent, they became eventually entitled to hold them, on performance of the same services, agreeably to the custom of the manor, which custom being entered on the Manor rolls, they were called *tenants by Copy of Court-roll*, and their tenure, a *Copyhold*. *vide* SERVI.

VINARIUM: a vineyard. Of these there were many at the time of the Survey, one of which was at Wilcote, in Wiltshire.

VINITOR: a Vine-dresser.

VIRGATA: a Virgate or Yardland. This measure varied in different places, as well at the time of the Survey, as afterwards: it extended and varied from fifteen to sixty acres: four Virgates are supposed to have formed the Hide of the Survey.

VIVARIUM: a Park, Warren, or Fishpond. *vide* PISCINÆ.

A Glossary

TO ANCIENT RECORDS, RELATIVE TO

GENERAL, COUNTY, PAROCHIAL, AND MANORIAL HISTORY.

THIS Glossary, in connection with that referring to the Domesday Survey, is intended to include words used in ancient records and muniments relating to topography. It has been compiled for the use and benefit of persons who have not ready access to a large and expensive library. To avoid repeated references to authorities, a list of the Glossaries which have been consulted is annexed. No attempt has been made to give the etymology or derivation of terms, as that would have increased the Essay to an inconvenient extent, and have involved matters of a disputable nature. The names of writers quoted will, it is presumed, be a sufficient guarantee for the correctness of the definitions given: but the authorities are not cited, unless where their language is solely used, or where there are discrepancies in their statements:—

Cowel's "*Intrepreter, or Booke containing the Signification of Words.*" Camb. 4to. 1607. Several subsequent editions, with additions, &c. have been published. Referred to—Cowel.

Spelman's "*Glossarium Archæologicum, containing barbarous Latin and obsolete words, with additions by Dugdale.*" Lond. fol. 1626, and 1687. Referred to—Spelman.

"*Glossography, or Dictionary, interpreting such difficult and obscure words and terms as are found in our common, statute, ancient, or modern laws.*" By T. Blount, Esq. Lond. 8vo. 1656—1670. Enlarged by Nelson, 1717, fol. and other editions. Referred to—Blount.

The Glossary annexed to Kennet's "*Parochial Antiquities attempted in the History of Ambrosden, Burcester,*" &c. Oxford, 4to. 1695: reprinted in "*The History of Bicester,*" by Dunkin. 8vo. 1816. Referred to—Kennet.

Skinner's "*Etymologicon Lingvæ Anglicanæ,*" &c. Lond. fol. 1671. Referred to—Skinner.

Manwood's "*Treatise of the Laws of the Forest.*" By Nelson, 8°. 1744. Referred to—Manwood.

"*Dictionary of Architecture and Archæology,*" &c. by J. Britton. 8vo. 1838. Referred to—Britton.

The Glossary to the "*Ancient Laws and Institutions of England,*" &c. Edited by B. Thorpe. Published by the Record Commission. Lond. fol. 1840. Referred to—Thorpe.

A.

ABBAS: an Abbot: the spiritual superior of an Abbey or monastery. Some Abbots were mitred, and exempt from the jurisdiction of diocesans, and were also lords of Parliament, as those of Malmesbury, Glastonbury, &c. *Vide Palgrave's "Parliamentary Writs," passim*; and *Willis's "List of Mitred Abbeyes,"* 8vo. 1718-19.

ABBATHIA, or ABBATIA: an Abbey, or series of buildings adapted for the domestic accommodation and religious ceremonies of a fraternity of persons subject to the government of an Abbot, or Abbess.—*Britton.*

ABBATHIÆ PORTUS: An Abbey Gatehouse, situate in the exterior wall. Of these there were occasionally one, two or three, forming lodgings for the porters, according to the size of the abbey.—*Britton.*

ABB

ABBUTTAL: the butting, or boundary by land, highway, river, tree, stone, or other landmark separating and defining one estate from another.

ACQUIETANCIA DE SHIRIS ET HUNDREDIS: exemption from suits at County and Hundred Courts, a privilege granted to many monastic houses, including that of Malmesbury.

ADMENSURATIO PASTURÆ: admeasurement of pasture.

AD QUOD DAMNUM: vide *Calendarium Inquisitionum ad quod Damnum*, p. xxxii. ante.

ADVOCARE, DEFENDERE, VEL VOCARE AD WARRANTUM: to vouch to warranty.—*Thorpe*.

ADVOCATIO: the advowson, or right of presentation to a benefice. An advowson in *gross* does not attach to a manor: but an advowson *appendant* depends upon and belongs to it. Formerly no church was legally consecrated unless it had an allotment of manse and glebe, generally made by the Lord of the Manor, who thereby became the "Advocate" or Patron of the Church. By the Stat. of 18. Edw. I. it was enacted that the Advowsons of Manors, holden of the King in capite, should not be appropriated to religious purposes without the previous holding of an Inquisition ad quod Damnum.

ÆCCLESIA: vide *ECCLESIA*: *ÆCCLESIOLA* the dim. of *Ecclesia*, generally understood to signify a chapel subordinate to the mother church.—*Britton*.

ÆTATE PROBANDA (Breve de): a Writ to the Escheator of a county wherein the heir of a tenant by Knights'-service, was born, directing him to ascertain by jury whether such heir was of full age, so that he might have livery or possession of his lands.

AFFERATORES:—Afferers. Certain officers of Courts Leet, who settled the fines to be paid by delinquents in cases where no penalty was fixed by Statute. Vide *AMERCIAMENTUM*.

AFFORESTARE: to afforest, or convert cultivated into forest land.

AFFRI or AFFRÆ: oxen or beasts for the plough.

AGE of BUILDINGS:—On this subject see *Britton's Remarks in Architectural Dictionary*.

AGILLARIUS: a hayward, herdward, or keeper of cattle in a common field. The "Agillarius of a town or village superintended the common herd of greater cattle, whilst the "Agillarius" of the Lord of a Manor, overlooked the tillage and harvest works, paid the labourers, &c.: he was sometimes called a *bubulcus*, or cow-ward.

AGIST: to depasture or feed the cattle of one man upon the land of another, the latter receiving payment.

ANN

AGITATIO ANIMALIUM in FORESTA: drift of the forest. an examination made to ascertain the number of beasts in a forest, who were their owners, and whether they were commonable or not.

AITRE, or AISTRE; a hearth or chimney. *Astrum*; a house or mansion.—*Britton*.

ALA: an aisle. "A wing or any part of a building flanking another."—*Britton*.

ALBARI: whitewashers, distinguished from *Pectores* or plaisterers. *Albarium*; whitewash.—*Britton*.

ALCHA: a cellar, pantry, or place of deposit for drinking-vessels.—*Britton*.

ALCOVA: an alcove, or recess in a chamber for the reception of a bed: an ornamental and covered seat in a garden.—*Britton*.

ALEOIS: Loop-holes in castle walls for discharging arrows through.—*Britton*.

ALETASTER: an officer appointed in Court-Leet to ascertain the quality of bread and ale within his jurisdiction, and to impeach offenders against the assize.

ALEYA: an alley or passage from one part of a building to another.

ALIEN PRIORY: vide *PRIORY*.

ALMONARIUM: an almonry: a room or place whence alms were distributed to the poor.—*Britton*.

ALMSFEOH: alms-money, *i. e.* Peter-pence formerly paid in England to the Church of Rome on the first of August; also called *Romesfeoh*, *Romescot*, and *Heorthpenny*.

ALTARAGIUM: altarage: offerings made to a priest upon an altar. It was decided A°. 21 Eliz. that under this term a vicar was entitled to the tythe of wool, lamb, colt, calf, pigs, goslings, chickens, butter, cheese, hemp, flax, honey, fruit, herbs, and many other things.

ALTA VIA: a *highway*: the Roman Highways in England, which are frequently alluded to as boundaries, were the "*Ermine Street*," the "*Watling Street*," the "*Ickneld Street*," the "*Foss-road*," or "*Street*," &c.; the last of which passed through part of Wiltshire.

AMBITUS: "an enclosure, or space around a building, as a church-yard, or a castle-yard."—*Britton*.

AMBRA: an Amber, or measure of four bushels.—*Thorpe*.

AMERCIAMENTUM: a pecuniary fine, or penalty paid by an offender, who was said to be *in misericordia*, or at "the Lord's mercy." The *fine* was fixed and certain: the *amerciament* was imposed by Afferers, vide *AFFERATORES*.

ANNIVERSARIUM: the anniversary, or day of the decease of the founder or benefactor of a religious house, whose

APP

BAR

- name was registered in a book called an *Obituary*, or *Martyrology*. The granting of money, or lands, for such commemorations was prohibited by Stat. 1. Edw. VI. c. 16.
- APPENDICIA, or PERTINENTIA**: the appurtenances to an estate, both *corporeal* and *incorporeal*: as, 1, a hamlet to a chief manor, common of pasture, turbary, fishery, &c.: 2, liberties, and services of tenants.
- APPROBATORES REGIS**: the King's Approvers, who were appointed to let and otherwise manage royal demesnes. In the Stat. of 1 Edw. III. c. 8, the sheriffs are styled the King's-Approvers.
- APPROPRIARE COMMUNAM**: to divide and enclose the whole, or part of a common: *appropriare ad Honorem*, to appropriate a manor to an honor.
- APPROPRIATIO**: the Appropriation of a benefice to the sole use of a religious house. Before the reign of Richard the Second the whole fruits of a benefice might be appropriated to an Abbey or Priory, on finding a Priest to serve the cure: but by Stat. 15 Ric. II. (1391) cap. 6, it was ordained that a yearly sum should be paid out of the fruits for the poor, and that the vicar should be endowed. *vide Kennet's Case of Improvements, &c.* 8°. 1704.
- ARA**: an altar. "An elevated table of stone, marble, or wood dedicated to ceremonies of religious worship."—*Britton*.
- ARCHERIA**: "a long narrow aperture in the walls of castles, &c. through which arrows were discharged."—*Britton*.
- ARDESIA**: "slate used for covering roofs."—*Britton*.
- ARMA DARE, or ARMA CAPERE**: to make or to be made a knight.
- ARPEN, or ARPENT**: *vide p. xlii. antea*.
- ARRENTATIO**: the permission of enclosure granted to an owner of forest land, on payment of a yearly rent. Stat. 34 Edw. I. c. 6.
- ARURA, or ARATURA**: ploughing: *Una arura*, a day's work at the plough. In Wiltshire to "Ear" is to plough, and "Earing" is a day's ploughing.—*Kennet*.
- ASHLAR or ACHELOR**: hewn stone, used for the facings of walls."—*Britton*.
- ASSARTUM or ESSARTUM**: *vide p. xliii. antea*.
- ASSISA FORESTÆ**: orders made for the regulation of a forest:—*Panis et Cerviciæ*; the right of adjusting the weights and measures of bread and ale, one of the claims most constantly made during the Quo warranto Proceedings of Edward the First:—*ultima Presentationis*: a trial to ascertain who presented last to a Church.
- ATTACHIARE BONA vel PERSONAM**: to seize a man's goods, or to arrest his person: *Attachiamenta Forestæ*: the seizure of timber, loppings, and other vert cut within a forest without the King's licence, or the cognizance of the verderer: *attachiamenta de spinis et bosco*, the privilege granted to the officers of a forest to take for their own use, thorns, bushes, and windfall trees.
- ATTEGIA**: a small house, hut, tent, or cottage.—*Britton*.
- ATTORNIAMENTUM**: the acknowledgment, or recognition made by a tenant of, or to, a new landlord.
- AULA**: *vide p. xlii. antea*.
- AULEOLUM**: a small church, or chapel.
- AUXILIUM**: an aid. Aids were formerly granted to the king on the knighthood of his eldest son, the marriage of his daughter, or for his own ransom when prisoner.
- AVENAGE**: a quantity of oats paid by a tenant as rent, or in lieu of other duties.
- AVERAGIUM**: average: the service due by a tenant to his Lord, by horse or ox, or by carriage.
- AVERIA**: cattle: generally applied to beasts of burthen, but frequently including all kinds of stock employed in agriculture, or constituting the property of a husbandman.
- AVES-DICH**: a corruption of Offa's ditch, which was continued from Wansdike in Wiltshire, to Mixbury co. Oxon. *vide Gloss. in "History of Bicester."*
- AYSIAIMENTA**: easements: liberty of passage, highway, watercourse, or customary benefit for the accomodation of tenants.

B.

- BALLIUM**: a baily, or area of ground, within the walls of a fortress.—*Britton*.
- BALLIVUS**: a bailiff: a person having authority within a particular district either as sheriff of a county, which was formerly called a *Balliva*, or *Bailiwick*: of a barony, in respect of the jurisdiction of a baron: of a hundred, as regarded the chief constable: or as the steward of a manor. *Bailiffs Errant* were appointed by the sheriff to serve writs, summon to county sessions, assizes, &c. *Bailiffs of Franchises* perform similar duties within limited jurisdictions. There are also bailiffs of towns, and of castles, but the term is now usually applied to bailiffs of husbandry, who superintend labourers, collect rents, pay wages, keep accounts, &c.
- BARCARIA, BARCARIUM, or BERCARIA**: a sheep-cote, fold, or pen; sometimes a sheep walk. The word "Bercen" or "Barsen," says Kennet, is now commonly used for a yard, or back-side, in Wiltshire, and other counties.

BAE

- BARRA** : a bridge, a bar, or a tower at one end of a bridge.
Britton.
- BARTON, or BERTON** : the demesne land of a manor : the manor house itself ; out-houses, and fold-yards.—*Blount.* A granary, or store-room for corn, or farms and manor houses appropriated to that purpose.—*Kennet.*
- BASE COURT** : “the outer or lower yard of a castle, appropriated to stables, offices, &c.”—*Britton.*
- BELFRIDUS** : a belfry, or that part of a tower which contains bells.—*Britton.*
- BERWICA** : a hamlet, or village appurtenant to a manor.
- BERY, or BURY** : a dwelling place, mansion-house, or court : a chief farm.—*Blount.* The term *Beria* has been confounded with that of Bury and Borough, as if the appellative of ancient towns, whereas the true sense of the word “*Beria*,” *eng.* “*Berie*,” is a flat, wide, campagne.—*Kennet.*
- BIDENTES** : Sheep of two years old ; now called *tags* ; frequently mentioned in the enumeration of stock.
- BLADUM** : this term is usually applied to all kinds of grain in the blade, or ear ; but it frequently includes fruit, flax, grass, and other inanimate products of the soil.
- BLODWITE** : a fine paid for shedding human blood : a term used in most Anglo-Saxon grants of privileges.
- BOCKLAND, or BOOKLAND** : land held by written evidence. For a full account of the nature of this land, see “An Inquiry into the rise and growth of the Royal Prerogative in England.” By John Allen, 8vo. 1830, p. 143—151.
- BOCRIA** : a manor house, or large country dwelling.—*Britton.*
- BORDAGE, BORDHALFPENNY, BOTHAGIUM** : Boothage : a payment made for the erection of booths, or stalls, in fairs, or markets.
- BORDARIUS** : a borderer. *vide p. xlii. antea.* *Borda* : a cottage.
- BORLAND** : land retained by the lord of a manor for the maintenance of his household : demesne.
- BOSCAGIUM** : boscase, brushwood, fire-wood : the food which wood yields to cattle ; mast, or acorns.
- BOSCARIA** : wood-houses, from *Boscus* ; or ox-stalls, from *Bos.*
- BOTELLARIA** : “a buttery or cellar in which butts, and bottles of wines are deposited.”—*Britton.*
- BOTHAGIUM** : Boothage. *vide BORDAGE.*
- BOVATA** : a bovate or oxgang. *vide p. xlii. antea.*
- BOVERIUM** : an oxstall, or shed. *vide BOSCARIA.*
- BREDEWITE** : a fine imposed upon bakers for deficiency in the weight, or quality of bread.

CHA

- BRIGBOTE** : a payment made for the building or repairing of bridges.
- BRUERIA** : briery, thorney, or heathy and waste land.
- BUNDA** : a boundary, a term commonly used in the perambulations of forests, surveys of towns, manors, &c.
- BURGUS** : a borough, or corporate town, distinct from a city, or a market town : it was enfranchised by charter and sent members to parliament.
- BURGWARDIUM** : the custody or keeping of a castle.
Burg-werk : the building of a fortification.

C.

- CACEPOLLUS** : a catchpole, or receiver of duties, exactor, or lictor.—*Thorpe.*
- CAMERA** : a winding or crooked plot of ground : a vaulted, or arched building : a chamber.
- CANTARIA** : a chantry ; a small chapel, or altar in a cathedral or parish church, endowed with lands for the maintenance of one or more priests who were required to pray for the souls of founders. Chantries were abolished by the Acts of 37 Hen. VIII. and 1 Edw. VI.
- CAPELLA** : a chapel. Chapels are of two kinds, viz. *chantry chapels* which are annexed to, and form part of a church, and are appropriated as the places of interment of particular families : and *chapels of ease*, built for the use of parishioners living at a distance from the mother church, and served by a curate, usually appointed by the rector. *Free chapels* are those which are endowed and are independent of the rector.—*Britton.*
- CAPITALIA AGRI** : the headlands of a ploughed field.
- CAPITALIS CURIA** : the manor house, or seat of the Lord of a Manor : *Capitalis Dominus* : the chief Lord of a fee from whom land is held by an inferior tenant.
- CAPUT LOCI** : the head or end of a place, as *caput ville*, the head or end of a town.
- CARRETA, or CARRECTA** : a carriage, wain, or cart load :
Carucata Boum : a team of oxen.
- CASTELLATIO** : the castellating of a dwelling, or erecting of a castle : also one of the rights of the crown, being the fine payable to the king for license to castellate or fortify a house.—*Thorpe.*
- CERTUM LETÆ** : cert money ; head money, or a common fine paid yearly by tenants to the lords of manors for the certain keeping of the leet.
- CHAPTER HOUSE, vide DOMUS CAPITULARIS.**
- CHARTER LAND** : land held by charter, otherwise freehold. *Vide BOCKLAND.*

CHA

CHASEA: a **CHASE**: a place for wild beasts, between a forest and a park, being less than the former and not possessing so many liberties, and larger and better stored with beast and game than the latter. A forest when possessed by a subject is commonly called a park.—*Manwood*.

CHEVITÆ, or **CHEVISCÆ**: spaces at the edges, or borders of ploughed lands.

CHIMINAGIUM, **CHIMENAGE**: a right of highway, or the toll paid for it.

CHIRCH-SCOT. *vide p. xliii. antea*.

CHURCH-HOUSE: an apartment for the transaction of parochial business, generally contiguous to the church.—*Britton*.

CLAUDERE: to enclose, or convert common land into enclosed fields.

CLAUSTRUM: a cloister. "A close or enclosed place surrounded by walls; but the term is usually applied to a range of buildings attached to a large church or monastery."—*Britton*.

CLAUSTURA: brushwood, for hedges and fences.

CLAVUS: a clove: as *clavus gariofli*, an aromatic herb, frequently paid in lieu of rent.

COLUMBARIA: a Pigeon-House, or Dove-cote: a term which frequently occurs in manorial extents, or surveys.

COMMENDARIA: a Commendary, or religious house belonging to the Knights of St. Bernard and St. Anthony.

COMMON: the soil, or water which is common to the inhabitants of a town, a parish, or a lordship: *common of pasture*, is the right of depasturing of grass and herbage by animals: *common of turbary* is the right of taking turf for fuel: *common of estovers* is the right of taking wood for fuel, and for the repairs of houses, fences, and implements of husbandry: *common of piscary* is the right of fishery in rivers not navigable.

CONVENTUS: a Convent, or "assemblage of persons devoted to a life of religious seclusion; also the building in which they dwelt. A Convent of men is termed a monastery; and a convent of women, a nunnery."—*Britton*.

COOPERTURA: a thicket, copse, or covert of wood: the roof of a building, or any other covering.

CORRODIUM: a corrody: "provision, or an allowance of meat, drink, or clothing, or a sum of money: a right of maintenance formerly claimed by the monarch from every religious house of royal foundation for the benefit of any one of his chaplains or servants."—*Britton*.

DEC

COTLAND: land held by a cottager whether in soccage, or villenage.

COTTAGIUM: "a house without land belonging unto it. Stat. 4 Edw. 1. By the Stat. of 31 Eliz. it was enacted that no one should erect a cottage unless he annexed to it four acres of land."—*Cowel*. "A cottage or small habitation erected for the accomodation of labourers and poor persons."—*Britton*.

CRENELLATIO: the making of apertures in the upper part of a tower, over a portcullis, whence offensive weapons might be discharged against besiegers.

CROFTUS: a croft, or small close near a dwelling house.

CROPPUS: a crop of corn, or the yearly product of arable or meadow land.

CRUX: a cross: crosses are of several descriptions, as the *Boundary Cross*, *Crosses of Memorial*, erected in commemoration of battles and other remarkable events, *Monumental* or *Sepulchral Crosses*, *Preaching Crosses*, and *Market Crosses*. For a full description of these with plates representing those which possess the best architectural features. *vide Britton's Arch. Dict.*

CRYPTA: a crypt, or subterraneous apartment beneath a church: a cellar.

CURIA BARONIS: Court-Baron; a tribunal incidental to a manor; the presiding officer is the Lord's-bailiff; and the judges are the freeholders who owe suit and service to the Lord of the manor. This was formerly the proper court wherein to try the title to lands within a manor.

CURTILAGIUM: a curtilage; a garden, yard, or fold.

D.

DANE-GELD: a tax first imposed by the Danes in 873, in one of their piratical incursions upon the English coast, as the terms of their departure: it extended to the whole kingdom, as an annual tribute in 991; was remitted by Edward the Confessor, renewed by William the First, and altogether renounced by King Stephen.

DAPIFER: a steward, either of a king or a lord.

DAYERIA: a dairy: the daily produce of milch cows, or the profit made from them.

DEAFFORESTARE: to disforest, or to emancipate land from forest laws.—*Manwood*, and *Stat. 17 Car. I. c. 16*.

DECANUS CHRISTIANITATIS: a rural dean, who ruled over a district of ten churches within a given space. He was sometimes called *archipresbyter*. The rural dean, was sometimes called simply *Decanus*. Deans were urban, rural, cathedral, and conventual.

DEC

- DECENNARIUS**: a tything man, or person who has the maintenance of the Peace. *vide, Bracton, Blount, and Cowel.*
- DEDICATIO ECCLESIE**: the dedication of a church: the wake, feast, or anniversary of the dedication of a church.
- DEER-HAY**: a net, or paled enclosure, formed to inclose deer to be taken alive. *Vide HAIA, p. xliii.*
- DEFALTA, or DEFALTUM**: the neglect of an offender to appear in a Court of Justice, when summoned.
- DEFENDERE SE**: to be taxed for a certain number of hides.
- DEFORCIARE**: to turn out by force, or retain possession of lands in defiance of the lawful owner.
- DEMESNE**: *vide DOMINIUM. vide p. xliii, antea.*
- DENARIUS S. PETRI**: Peterpenny. *Vide ALMESFEOH, p. xlviii. Denarius tertius Comitatus*: the third part of the fines accruing from County Courts, appropriated to the Earl, who either received it in specie at the assizes, or received a composition from the Exchequer. *Denarii*, a general term for money.
- DESSEISIRE**: to disseise, or eject, from lands or premises.
- DEVISÆ**: borders or boundaries between lands, parishes, or counties: hence the Devises in Wiltshire, on the confines of the West Saxon and Mercian Kingdoms, is said to have derived its name.
- DISBOSCATIO**: the converting of woodland into arable or pasture. *vide ESSARTUM. p. xliii.*
- DISTRINGERE**: to distrain and keep the *distractiones*, distresses, or distrains, till payment and satisfaction is made
- DOLA**: a dole, or gift, generally of land, the profits of which were appropriated to the relief of the poor.
- DOMESDAY BOOK**. *vide p. xxv. antea.*
- DOMINA**: a name applied to a Lady who held a barony in her own right.
- DOMUS CAPITULARIS**: a Chapter House. For an Essay on the subject, with plans, &c. *vide Britton's Arch. Dict.*
- DOS**: dower: a portion brought by a wife to her husband; or the jointure enjoyed by a widow after her husband's decease.
- DUARIUM, DOARIUM, DOTARIUM**: dowry settled on a wife for her own use in widowhood.

E.

- ECCLESIA**: *vide p. xliii. antea.*
- EFFOSSARE**: to fortify a mansion by a moat.
- ELEEMOSINA PURA**: free alms; *vide FRANKALMOIGNE, p. xliii. antea.*

FAB

- EMENDATIO DOMORUM et SEPIUM**: the reparation of houses, and of hedges, for either of which purposes wood was frequently granted to religious houses. *Emendatio Panis et Cervisie*: the assise of bread and beer. *vide ASSISA.*
- EPISCOPALE ONUS, EPISCOPALIA**: Synodals, Pentecostals, and other taxes paid by the clergy to their bishops.
- ERMINE STREET**: one of the Roman Roads in Britain, which extended from St. David's, in Wales, to Southampton, Hampshire.
- ERTHMISTUM**: a court held on the boundary of two lands. *Thorpe.*
- ESCHAETA**: an Escheat: an interruption of the descent of land, which determines a tenure; as when a tenant dies intestate and without an heir; when a bastard dies intestate without issue, or when a tenant has been attainted of treason, or murder; in either of which cases lands revert to the grantor, or lord of whom they are held.
- ESCHEATOR**: an officer formerly appointed by the Lord Treasurer, whose duty it was to take cognizance of escheats, wardships, and other casualties accruing to the crown; and also to take the Inquisitions post Mortem of tenants in capite, and to return them into Chancery. The office is now abolished.
- ESPARVERIUS, or SPARVERIUS**: a sparrow-hawk, which was frequently paid in acknowledgement of tenure.
- ESSOIN**: an impediment, or hindrance, or excuse.
- ESTOVERIA**: estovers, the liberty possessed by the owner of an estate for life of taking wood to repair his house or farm, and for fuel, called *Housebote* and *Firebote*; for repairing instruments of husbandry, called *Ploughbote*; and for repairing hedges, fences, &c. termed *Haybote*.
- EXERCITUS BESTIARUM**: a herd, or drove of deer, or other forest game.
- EXTENTA**: a survey and valuation of an estate made upon inquisition by a jury.
- EXTRACTUM**: an Estreat, or copy of an original Court Roll.
- EXTRAHURA**: an Estray: a strayed tame animal found at large, whose owner is unknown.
- EYRE**: the court of Justices Itinerant. The Eyre of the Forest was held every third year.

F.

- FABRICK LANDS**: lands given for the maintenance, rebuilding, or repairing of Cathedrals and other Churches.

FAL

In former times it was usual for a testator to make a bequest to his Parish Church. (*vide* Nicolas' "Testamenta Vetusta" and the Wills published by the "Surtees Society.")

FALCARE PRATUM: to cut or mow the grass of meadow land; a customary service rendered by a tenant to his Lord. *Falcatura una*; one day's mowing in the Lord's demesne: *Falcuta*: grass fresh cut. These terms frequently occur in inquisitions, extents, and surveys of land.

FALDAGIUM: faldage: a privilege which the Lords of Manors formerly reserved to themselves of making sheep-folds, or pens within their fields, not only for their own but also their tenants' sheep, for the manure.

FALMOTUM, FULCHESMOTA, FOLKESMOTE, FOLKMOTE; an assembly, or convention of people. A popular assembly of the inhabitants of a city or town was called a *Burgmote*, and those of a county, a *Schiremote*.

FELONIA, or FELONUM BONA: goods of felons forfeited to the King, and frequently granted by him to Lords of Manors.

FEODUM MILITIS. *vide* **SERVITIUM MILITARE**, p. lxi.

FEOFFAMENTUM: a feoffment, or title whereby a person becomes possessed of an estate in fee. *De Antiquo seu veteri feoffamento*, was the tenure by which lands were held of the Crown, before the reign of Henry the Second; those subsequently acquired were said to be "*de novo feoffamento*."

FERÆ: wild Animals: *Feræ campestris*, beasts of the chase—the buck, doe, fox, martin, and roe: *Feræ sylvestres*, beasts of the forest—the hart, hind, hare, boar, and wolf: *Feræ warennæ*, animals of the warren,—the hare, rabbit, pheasant, and partridge.—*Manwood*.

FERIA: a fair: originally applied to the congregation of people at the feast, or dedication of a church, and usually held on the anniversary of the Saint to whom such Church was dedicated.

FEUDATORIUS: a Feodary: an officer appointed by the Court of Wards to attend the Escheator when taking Inquisitions, to give evidence for the crown, of the value and tenure of lands; to survey and rate them; to assign the dowers of widows, and to receive the rents of lands in wardship. The office was abolished by Stat. 12 Car. II. c. 24.

FIDELITAS: fealty: the oath taken by a tenant on admission to lands, to be true and faithful to his lord.

FOS

FIREBOTE: *vide* **ESTOVERIA**.

FIRMA: a farm, or portion of land cultivated either by the proprietor or by a tenant. *Ad firmam dare*; to farm or let out for a reserved rent: *Ad firmam tenere*; to hold a farm: *Ad firmam perpetuam credere*; to let by copyhold at a quit rent: *Firmam reddere*; to pay rent: *Firmatus*; farmed, or let out for rent: *Firmarius*; the farmer, tenant, or occupier of lands.

FIRMARE: to fortify or strengthen a castle, or a mansion.

FOLCLAND: "the land of the folk, or people. It was the property of the community and might be occupied in common, or in severalty; but while it continued to be Folcland, it could not be alienated in perpetuity, and therefore on the expiration of the term for which it had been granted in severalty, it reverted to the community." See Allen's "Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative," pp. 143—149.

FORERA: a head-land, or hade-land.

FORESCHETA, or FORSHET: "the outer, or forepart of a furlong that lies towards the highway, to the quantity of about half an acre. The customary payment for passage over a river."—*Kennet*.

FORESTA: a forest; an extensive tract of ground overgrown with trees, or with trees and underwood. A forest is defined by Manwood to be "a certain territory, or circuit of woody grounds and pastures, known in its bounds, and privileged for the peaceable living and abiding of wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren." *vide* **FERÆ**.

FORESTARIUS: a forester; an officer appointed to watch the vert and venison of a forest.

FORINSECUM MANERIUM: that portion of a manor which lies on the outside of a borough or town: *forinsecum servitium*; the payment of aid, scutage, and other military dues.

FORISFACTURA: any mulct, or penalty paid as a forfeiture for an offence.

FOSSATORUM OPERATIO: the work done in repairing the fosses, or moats, surrounding cities or towns; for which a tax called *fossagium* was sometimes levied.

FOSS-WAY: an ancient Roman road in Britain, which extended from the coast of Lincolnshire, on the north east, to the coast of Devonshire, on the south west. It is supposed to have derived its name from having had a ditch (*fossa*) on each side. *Vide* Horsley's "*Britannia Romana*," and Stukeley's "*Itinerarium Curiosum*," fol. 17, 34.

FRA

FRANCI-PLEGIUM : Frank-pledge ; the system whereby all free persons whose rank and property were not adequate security for good behaviour, were associated in tythings whose members were mutual pledges for each other.—*Spelman* : and Sir F. Palgrave's "*English Commonwealth*," vol. i. pp. 191—204.

FRUMENTUM : wheat, opposed to all other grain : also bread.

FUGACIA : a chase. *vide* CHASEA, p. li.

FUNTIUS, FONTICUS : an exchange, a market-house, a warehouse.—*Britton*.

FURNAGIUM : furnace ; a payment made by a tenant to the Lord of a manor at whose Oven he was bound to bake.—*Blount*.

FYLLEGOTORY-GUTTERS, "to convey water from Wallys," occur in an account of repairs to the tower of London, 24 Hen. VIII.—*Britton*.

G.

GABLE, GABAL ; the vertical triangular wall of a building, closing one end of its roof. Willis describes the great transept of Ely Cathedral as "*gabell-roofed*, in a sloping fashion."—*Britton*.

GABLET ; a small gable, or gable shaped decoration prevailing in buttresses, tabernacles, screens, &c. *Gablets* or *Gabletz* occur in the contract for the tomb of Richard II.—*Rymer's Fœdera*.—*Britton*.

GALILEE ; a porch, or porticus attached to a church : the great west porch of Ely Cathedral, and the building attached to the west-end of that of Durham, are called Galilees.—See an Essay on the subject in *Britton's Architectural Dictionary*.

GAOLA or GEOLA : a jail, cage, or prison.—*Du Cange*.

GARBA : a garb, bundle, or sheaf of corn. *Garba Sagittarum* ; a sheaf of arrows.—*Blount*. "It extended to a cock of hay, a faggot of wood, or any other bundle of the fruits, or product of the earth."—*Kennet*.

GARGOYLE, GARGLE, GARGYLE, and GARGYLLE : "a sculptured representation of the face of a human being, an animal, or a monster, the mouth of which serves as a spout for the discharge of water from the roof of a building."—*Britton*.

GARTH : a small enclosure, paddock, or yard.—*Skinner*.

GATE, GATE-HOUSE, GATE-WAY. Words often occurring in descriptions of places : for accounts of which see *Britton's Arch. Dict.*

GELD : a tribute or amercement.—*Cowel*. *vide* DANGELD, p. li.

HAL

GERNEARIUM : a granary, a garner.—*Bayley's History of the Tower of London*.

GERSUMA : "any expense, or payment ; but commonly used for money paid in advance, to confirm or bind a bargain."—*Kennet*.

GILDA : "a Guild, or club of persons associated for mutual protection and benefit. These included trade guilds, (the original of civic companies), merchant, and ecclesiastical guilds."—*Thorpe*. A tribute, or amercement. *vide* GUILD.

GIRDLE, in *architecture*, a small circular band, or fillet round the shaft of a column.—*Britton*.

GLASS : an artificial, transparent substance, used for domestic purposes, to glaze windows, &c. for some particulars relating to which, the reader is referred to *Britton's Architectural Dictionary*.

GLEBA : glebe : land belonging to a parsonage, or to a parish church.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE : "a phrase frequently used by writers and speakers to denote certain buildings of the middle ages ; but generally so indiscriminately and heedlessly employed as to convey no definite meaning."—*Britton*.

GRADARIUM : "a stair-case, or series of steps from one floor in a building to another."—*Britton*.

GRANGIA : a GRANGE, granary, or barn : a house, or farm, to which are annexed stables, cattle stalls, hay-lofts, and other buildings necessary for husbandry.—*Blount*. "The word is sometimes applied to a farm, with all its connected buildings, and also to a farm house or granary."—*Britton*.

GRITHBREACH : a breach of the peace.—*Cowel*.

GUILD, 31b, 31elb, Sax. from Lilban, to pay ; an association, fraternity, or company of persons forming a trading community. The *Guild-hall*, *Booth-hall*, or *Toll-booth*, was the public building in which they assembled.—*Britton*. *vide* GILDA.

H.

HAGA : a house.—*Cowel*. *vide* HAIA, p. *sliv*.

HAIA : a hedge, from Sax. hezze.—*Kennet*.

HALIMOTE : the Court of the Lord of a town, or manor : commonly called a Court Baron.

HALL, AULA : the name of a large apartment in an ancient mansion ; also a word which is often applied to an old house. Some remarks on the subject are given in *Britton's Architectural Antiquities*, vol. III. *vide* p. *sliv*.

HAM

HAM: a house, or dwelling place; also a street, village, or field near a house; a small croft, or enclosed meadow.—*Kennet*. The word ham is a prefix or an affix to the names of many places: as Chippenham—Melksham.—Hamstead.—*Britton*.

HAMELETTUM: a hamlet; a diminutive of HAM.—*Hamsell*: "An old house; or cottage decayed."—*Kennet*.

HARIOTA, or HERIOTA: a heriot, *vide p. xliii*.

HAYBOTE: a permission granted to a tenant to take wood for the making, or repairing of hedges and fences. *Cowel. vide ESTOVERIA*.

HAYWARD: the keeper of the common herd of a town, or manor. *vide "History of Grittleton," p. 6*.

HEARSE, HERSE: from heipjan, Sax. to honour: a frame, platform, or carriage on or within which a corpse is borne to its place of interment; a temporary monument over a grave.—*Weever's "Funeral Monuments."*—Escutcheons on tombs were formerly called *Herses*.—*Britton*.

HEARTH-MONEY, or HEARTH-PENNY: a tax formerly imposed on houses having fire-places.

HEIL: to cover a building with tiles, or other materials.

HERBAGIUM: herbage; the pasture, or fruit of the earth: the liberty of feeding cattle on another man's land.

HERCIARE: to harrow land; a term which frequently occurs in Inquisitions, Surveys, Rentals, &c.

HIDA TERRÆ: a hide of land, *vide p. xliii*. *Hidagium*: hidage; a payment formerly imposed upon every hide of land for the defence of the realm in case of emergency. "When the Lord paid hidage to the King, the tenants paid a proportion to the Lord."—*Kennet*.

HIKENILDE, or ICNILDE STREET: one of the four great Roman roads of Britain, extending between St. David's, in Wales, and Tynemouth, in Northumberland.

HOMAGIUM: homage; the act of submission performed by a tenant to his lord as an acknowledgement for lands; also the jury of a court-baron, which usually consists of persons who owe homage to the lord of the fee.

HOSPITAL: from *hospes*, lat. and Spital, a house for the sick.—*Britton*.

HOSPITIUM: "a house used as the lodging, or abode of a person of distinction: also a lodging house in general; whence it has been applied to an *Hostry*, or Inn, or house of public entertainment."—*Britton*.

HOUSEBOTE, or HUSEBOTE: the liberty of cutting wood on an estate, for the repair of its houses and buildings. *vide ESTOVERIA*.

HUNDREDARIUS: the person who holds the hundred court: the bailiff of a hundred.—*Cowel*.

JUS

HUNDREDUM: a hundred, or certain subdivision of a county. *vide p. xliii*.

HURST: "a wood, grove, or a heathy open tract of country; is a term frequently used alone, and as an affix in the names of places." It prevails much in Sussex, and in Surrey.—*Britton*.

HUTESIUM: the hue and cry raised in pursuit of a felon by the inhabitants of the vill in which he resided, who, in case of his non-apprehension, were responsible for his offence.

HYLING, an aile, or wing to a church, or other building; "The north and south *hylings* of Burnley Church," Yorkshire, are mentioned in an indenture, temp. Henry VIII.—*Whitaker's History of Whalley*.

I.

INCLAUSA, or INCLAUSURA: an inclosure round a house.—*Kennet*.

INCREMENTUM: an increase of the rent of, or stock upon a farm.

INFANGETHEE: the privilege granted to the lord of a manor of trying in his own court any felon taken within his jurisdiction.

INFIRMARIUM: an infirmary, or apartment for the reception of sick and infirm persons. Those of religious houses were spacious rooms under the care of an *Infirmarer*, or *Infirmareess*.—*Britton*.

INLAND: "terra dominicalis," demesne land, as distinguished from "*Utiland*," or outland, which was let out to farm.—*Kennet*.

INQUISITIO: "an Inquest on the oaths of twelve or more legal men to give verdict in any cause."—*Kennet. vide "CALENDARIUM INQUISITIONUM POST MORTEM," p. xxxii. antea*.

INSTAURAMENTUM: store, stock, or breed of cattle.

INVESTITURA TERRÆ: the livery, or grant of land by a lord to his tenant.

ISLE, or ILE: old spelling for aile, or aisle. *vide HYLING*.

J.

JAMPNUM: furze, gorse, or heathy land.—*Blount*.

JUNCARIA: land covered with rushes, or coarse herbage.—*Blount*.

JURNALE: "the journal, or diary of accounts, or receipts and expenses, in a religious house."—*Kennet*.

JUSTICIARIUS: a judge, or justice. Of these there are many; as the "*Justiciarius de Banco Regis*," whose duty it is to try offences committed against the crown, such as

KER

treason, felony, &c: the "*Justiciarius Communium placitorum*," or judge of the Common Pleas, whose office it is to hear and determine actions at common law between party and party: the "*Justiciarius Forestæ*," who took cognizance of offences against the forest laws and many others.—*Cowel*.

K.

KERNELLARE, KIRNELLE, KERNEL, KIRNAL. *vide* CRENELLATIO, p. li.

KNOB, KNOPPE, Knot: the boss, or ornamental key-stone of a ribbed and vaulted roof.—*Britton*.

L.

LAGOMANNUS: a law-man, or lesser Thane. *vide* p. xliii.

LARDING MONEY: a payment made by the tenants of Bradford, Wiltshire, to their landlord, which Blount supposes to have been paid for the liberty of feeding their hogs in the wood-land.

LASTAGIUM: lastage, or lestage; a payment made in a fair or market for the conveyance of goods and wares.—*Cowel*.

LATTEN, LATEN, LATON, LATOUN, LATYN, LATTIN, (thus variously spelt in old records), a metal used in forming ancient monuments, dissimilar to copper, iron, tin, and steel, the exact composition of which has not been defined.—*Britton*.

LAVACRUM, or LAVATORIUM: a small hollow, or basin in a wall, or on a pedestal near an altar in a church to contain water for the purpose of ablution.—*Britton*.

LAVATORY, LAVAR; a vessel, or basin to contain water for purposes of ablution. It is often confounded with the word *piscina*.—*Britton. vide* LAVACRUM.

LECTERN, LECTURN, LETTERN: a reading desk, generally placed in a church, and at which part of the service was read.

LEGATUM: a legacy, or mortuary.—*Kennet*.

Per LEGEM ANGLIÆ TENERE: to hold a tenancy for life of the inheritance of a deceased wife.

LETA: a LEET, or law-day, which was a court superior to the wapentake, or hundred, and had jurisdiction over the third part of a county. These courts are now abolished unless held by prescription or charter. The modern duties of a Leet Jury are to visit tradesmen's shops and ascertain that their weights and measures conform to legal standards.

LEVARE DENARIOS: to levy, or raise mone: *Levare*

MAN

Fœnum: to make hay. Inferior tenants frequently rendered to their Lord the service of one or more day's hay-making.

LIBERA: a payment made in grass or corn by the lord of the soil, as a reward to a customary tenant who has mowed or reaped it.—*Kennet*.

LIBERA CHASEÀ (*breve de*): a writ to allow free chase in a manor after the right to it had been proved.—*Blount*.

LIBERATURA et SEISINA: the surrender made by the Lord of a fee, of the estate of a minor on his attaining his full age, for which the latter paid a relief. *vide* RELEVUM. Also the livery or clothing issued yearly by the nobility and others to their dependents.

LIBERTAS: a liberty, or privilege held by grant, or prescription of a particular person.—*Cowel*.

LIBRARIUM: a library, or collection of books: also the apartment in which such books are preserved.—*Britton*.

LIBRATA TERRÆ: a librate, or four oxgangs of land.—*Cowel. vide* BOVATA, p. xlii.

LICH-GATE, LYCH-GATE, or CORPSE-GATE: a covered shed, or gatehouse, at the entrance of a church yard.

LIGNAGIUM: the right of, or payment made for cutting wood in a forest.—*Thorpe*.

LOCUS, was frequently applied to signify a religious house. *Locus Benedictus*; a monastery of Benedictines.

LOCUS PARTITUS: a division, or boundary between parts of a town, or county.—*Blount*.

LOCUTORIUM: a locutory, or apartment in a monastery in which the monks were allowed to converse when silence was enjoined elsewhere.—*Britton*.

LUMINARE: a lamp, or candle burning on the altar of a church. For the maintenance of such lights land was frequently bequeathed to religious houses and to parish churches.—*Kennet*.

M.

MACHICOLAMENTUM, MACHICOLATUM: a groove, or opening in a fortified building, through which missiles were discharged against assailants.—*Britton*.

MAERIUM, MAREMIUM: timber. Grants of timber in royal forests frequently occur in old documents.

MANENTES: tenants; also manses, or hides of land.—*Blount*.

MANERIUM: a manor, *vide* MANERIUM, and MANSIO, p. xlii.

MANSUS CAPITALIS: the chief Manse, manor-house, or court of the lord. *Mansus Presbyteri*; a parsonage or vicarage-house.—*Kennet*.

MAN

MANUS MORTUUS: mortmain; the alienation of lands, or tenements to corporations, guilds, and fraternities. By Stat. 18 Edw. I. tenants in capite were prohibited from devoting lands to pious uses lest the superior lord should lose the service due for them.

MARA: a moor; any lake, pool, pond, or other sheet of water.—*Kennet*.

MARITAGIUM: not only the rite of marriage, but the profit derived by the lord of a fee by disposing of his wards in marriage; also land given in marriage, or the portion which the husband receives with his wife.—*Cowel and Blount*.

MARKET-CROSS: a building supported by piers and arches to shelter persons who attend markets with butter, eggs, &c. as at Malmesbury, and at Salisbury. For accounts of these and other stone crosses, see *Britton's Architectural Antiquities*, also his *Architectural Dictionary*.

MARKET-HOUSE: a building for the use of persons who frequent markets with corn, butchers'-meat, &c.

MARTYROLOGIUM: a register of benefactors to a religious house, with the dates of their respective deaths, compiled in order that prayers for their souls might be offered up on each anniversary.—*Britton*.

MEDIETAS BENEFICII: the moiety of the yearly profits of an ecclesiastical living.—*Kennet*.

MEDIUS DOMINUS: the mesne lord of a manor who has tenants holding under him, but who rents of a superior lord.—*Blount*.

MERCANDISA: merchandise; goods exposed for sale in fairs, or markets.—*Kennet*.

MESSUAGIUM: a messuage, or dwelling; the term also denotes a curtilage, garden, orchard, dovecote, shop, mill, or cottage.—*Blount*.

MESTILIO, or MIXTILIO: wheat and rye mingled together: these words are frequently mentioned in bailiffs' accounts.

MILL, MOLA, lat. meġn Sax.: a house, or building employed for the purpose of grinding wheat or other grain, and put into action either by wind, or water; also a machine used for those and other purposes. Mills were regarded as objects of much consequence in former ages, and are frequently mentioned in ancient records. *Vide MOLA*. See *Warton's "Kiddington,"* also *Britton*.

MINUTÆ DECIMÆ: small tythes which usually belong to the vicar; as of herbs, seeds, eggs, wax, &c.

MISERICORDIA: mercy; an arbitrary fine imposed in cases where no punishment was provided by law.—*Cowel*; also a movable seat in the stall of a choir of a church, &c.—*Britton*.

MUR

MISSALE CELEBRARE: to read, or administer the sacrament of the mass.—*Kennet*.

MODUS DECIMANDI: an assignment of land or money to an incumbent, in lieu of tythe in kind.

MOLA, or MOLENDINUM: a mill. *Molendinum Bladonicum*, a corn-mill:—*ad ventum*, or *ventriticum*, a wind-mill;—*aquaticum*, a water-mill;—*equitium*, a horse-mill;—*molare*, a grinding or grist-mill. *vide MOLENDINUM*, p. *xliv*.

MOLITURA, MULITURA, MULTURA: a grist or sack of corn brought to a mill to be ground: but commonly the toll taken by the lord for grinding his tenant's corn at his mill. *vide FURNAGIUM*.

MOLNEDA, MULNED: a mill-pool.—*Kennet. vide STAGNA*.

MONASTERIUM: a monastery; the abode of an assemblage of persons devoted to Roman Catholic religious ceremonies with retirement, or seclusion.—*Britton*.

MORTUARIUM: a mortuary, or bequest made to a church in recompense of the personal tythes and offerings not duly paid during the testator's life-time.—*Blount*.

MOTA, a Mote: a court or convention for the transaction of business of various kinds. During the Anglo-Saxon period these courts were very numerous, as the *Witenagemot, Folcagemot, Scireagemot, Hundredagemot, Burgemot, Wardeagemot, Haligemot, Swaingemot*, &c. *vide* Palgrave's "Rise and Progress," &c. **MOTA** sometimes signified a fortress, or castle, or a foss surrounding a castle, or a fortified dwelling-house.—*Blount*.

MULLION, MUNNION, from *Munio*, Lat. a vertical pillar of stone, or wood, in a window, separating the glass into two or more portions. The transverse, or horizontal bar or member, is called *transom*, and the varied ornamental forms into which the uprights diverge in the upper part of windows are called *tracery*.—*Britton*.

MULLO, or MULLIO: a cock, or tass of grass or hay.—*Kennet*.

MULTO, MUTILO, MOLTO, MUTTO: a mutton, or sheep. This term is frequent in bailiff's accounts, rentals, &c.

MURAGIUM: a toll taken by special grant for every cart, or horse-load of merchandise, passing through a town, for the repair of its walls.—*Blount*.

MURAL: from *Murus*, a wall; hence a tablet affixed to a wall in a church is termed a *mural monument*, and an arch attached to a wall, a *mural arch*.

MURORUM OPERATIO: the service rendered by the inhabitants or tenants, in building, or repairing the walls of a city, town, or fortress.—*Kennet*.

NAT

N.

- NATIVUS**: a servant, or villan, by descent from servile tenants.—*Blount* and *Kennet*. *vide* SERVI and VILLANI, p. *xlv*.
- NAVIS**: the nave, body, or chief part of a large church, which extends from the principal, or western entrance, to the transept.—*Navis*, or *Navicula*, a small metal dish, or vessel, to contain frankincense. It often occurs in inventories of church furniture.—*Britton*.
- NICHE**: a recess in a wall to receive a statue or other ornament.—*Britton*.
- NUCES COLLIGERE**: to gather hazle nuts; a service imposed upon inferior tenants.—*Kennet*.
- NOCTES et NOCTEM de FIRMA**: entertainment of meat and drink for one or more nights. *vide* FIRMA UNIUS NOCTIS, p. *xliv*.
- NODUS**: a key-stone, knob, or boss, at the intersections of ribs in a vaulted building.—*Britton*.
- NOVALE**: land newly ploughed, or converted into tillage.—*Blount*.
- NUMMATA TERRÆ**: the same with *Denariata Terra*; supposed to be an acre of land.—*Blount*.
- NUNNERIA**: a Nunnery; a building for an association of Roman Catholic nuns, or females devoted to a life of religious seclusion.—*Britton*.
- NUTRIMENTUM**: a certain breed of cattle, of which customary tenants were forbidden to sell the entire horses, or the bulls.—*Kennet*.
- O.
- OBITUS**: an obit, or funeral service, performed on the anniversary of a founder of, or benefactor to a religious house.
- OBLATA**: offerings. In the Exchequer, old debts brought forward from one year to another. *vide* ROTULI DE OBLATIS, &c. p. *xxxiii*.
- OBLATIONES ALTARIS**: customary oblations or offerings from parishioners to the parish priest made four times in a year. *Oblationes Funerales*: offerings made to the priest at funerals.—*Kennet*.
- OFFICINÆ**: the offices, or out-buildings, connected with monasteries and other large houses.—*Britton*.
- OPERA**: works, or services done by tenants in bondage to their lord. *Operatio*; one day's work.—*Kennet*.
- OPPIDUM**: a town, or city inclosed within a wall.
- ORATORIUM**: an oratory, or small religious building, or apartment for private devotion, attached to, or formed within a mansion, church, or monastery.—*Britton*.

PAR

- ORB**: a boss, or knot in the ceiling of a building.
- ORGAN, ORGAN-LOFT, ORGAN-SCREEN**: appendages to, and parts of the furniture of a church.—*Britton*.
- ORIEL, ORIOL, ORYALL, ORYOLE**: a large bay, or recessed window in a hall, chapel, or church. Mr. Hamper, in *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii. has printed a disquisition on this ambiguous word. See also *Britton's Arch. Dic.*
- ORIGINALIA**: transcripts of records sent from the Chancery to the Exchequer. *vide* ROTULORUM ORIGINALIUM ABBREVIATIO, p. *xxix*.
- OUTFANGTHEF**: the privilege of a lord of trying in his own court any person residing within his fee, and taken for felony in any other place.—*Cowel*.
- OVERAIGNES**: gutters in a building. In the "Rolls of Parliament," vol. 1, p. 378, is a payment made for overaignes of the King's Palace at Westminster.—*Britton*.

P.

- PAAGIUM, or PASSAGIUM**: toll paid for passing over another person's land.—*Blount*.
- PANDOXATOR**: a brewer, or alehouse keeper. The word frequently occurs in court-rolls.
- PANNAGIUM, or PASNAGIUM**, *vide* p. *xliv*.
- PARCELLA HONORIS vel MANERII**: a parish, or hamlet pertaining to an honor or manor, although severed from it; hence manors belonging to one county are not unfrequently within the boundary of another. *Vide* MANERIUM, p. *xliv*.
- PARCUS**: a park. *vide* p. *xliv*. A pound to confine cattle for trespass.—*Blount*. **PARCAGIUM**: a contribution paid for the repair of the walls, or pales of a park.—*Kennet*.
- PARK BOTE**: freedom from such payment.—*Blount*.
- PAROCHIA**: a parish; a circumscribed territory, varying in extent and population, annexed to a church whose incumbent is entitled to the tythes and spiritual offerings. The original institution of parishes, and the proportion of churches to them, is attributed to the Anglo Saxons. (*Kennet's "Paroch. Antiqs."*) Churches were sometimes built by the Sovereigns of England in villages, or places of retirement; sometimes by Bishops, for the purpose of maintaining Christianity; but chiefly by the Lords of fees, or manors, who founded them for the use of their families and retainers. Hence originated the right of patronage in laymen, and this it was that often rendered a manor and a parish co-extensive; although by subdivision of the land, and the erection of new churches, there may be two or more manors within a parish. *vide*

PAR

- MANERIUM.** p. *sliv.* The present parochial division is said to have been perfected before the time of Edward the Martyr (975-978), which division continued until the reign of William the First. (*Hunter's Hist. of Hallamshire*). "It has been contended that the '*Parochia*,' of the seventh century, often confounded with the *modern parish*, was synonymous with the diocese, 'and that the distribution of the kingdom into parishes, in the present acceptation of the term, did not originate in any special decree, but was the progressive work of ages.'"
- "It may be inferred that the parochial division, as it now stands, was completed by the end of the twelfth century. A few parishes were formed during the Saxon era, but the population being then scanty, the Norman lords erected churches within their manors and endowed them with the tythes of a certain circuit of ground, which thus became a parish."—*Preface to Baker's "Northamptonshire."*
- PARTICULA TERRÆ:** a small slip, or parcel of land.—*Kennet. vide TERRA, p. slv.*
- PASSAGIUM:** toll paid by passengers for the repair of a road, a channel, or water-course.—*Kennet.*
- PASTOR:** a shepherd. He was exempt from the general services due to the lord, that he might be constantly tending the flocks and herds.—*Kennet.*
- PASTURA:** Pasture, *vide PASTURA p. sliv.*
- PAVAGIUM:** a toll levied on merchandise entering a town, for the repair of its streets.
- PECIA TERRÆ:** a slip of land, *vide TERRA, p. slv.*
- PECUNIA:** Cattle; *vide p. sliv.*
- PELVES:** pelts, or sheep-skins when the wool is off.
- PENTICES and APPENTICII** occur in old MSS. to designate pent-houses.—*Britton.*
- PERAMBULATIO FORESTÆ:** a perambulation or survey of the boundaries of a forest made by its officers. The earliest perambulation roll is that of 27. Edw. I. preserved in the Tower; the last, that 17 Char. I. now in the Chapter-House, Westminster.
- PERCAPTURA:** a weir, fishery, or place constructed on a river for taking or preserving fish.—*Kennet.*
- PERQUISITA et PROFICUA CURIÆ:** the profits which accrue to the lord of a manor in right of his court-baron; as fines of copyholders, heriots, amercements, waifs, strays, &c.—*Blount.*
- PESSONA:** mast; the fruit of forest trees. *vide PASNAGIUM, p. sliv.*
- PERTICA:** a perch of land. *vide PERCA, p. sliv.*
- PEW, or PUE:** a seat or inclosed space in a church for the exclusive use of a particular person, or family. Much

PRE

- controversy has lately occurred on the origin, use, and abuse of pews.—*Britton.*
- PICCAGIUM:** a payment for pitching stalls or standings in fairs or markets.—*Kennet.*
- PICTELLUM:** a picle, or pigtle; a small enclosure.—*Blount.*
- PIETANCIA:** an allowance of provisions to increase the commons of religious persons.—*Kennet.*
- PISCARIA:** a fishery, or right of fishing. *vide p. sliv.*
- PISCINA,** from *piscis, Lat.* Though formerly applied to a fish-pond, to a reservoir of water for bathing, a pool for watering horses, &c. is now commonly used only for the small recesses, with basins, in the walls of churches, near an altar, or at the entrance door-way.—*Britton.*
- PLACIA:** a plot of ground, commonly the site of a building.—*Kennet.*
- PLANUM:** open ground. *vide PLANUM, p. slv.*
- PLEBANIA:** a mother church with depending chapels.—*Kennet.*
- PONTAGIUM:** a toll levied for a limited period on merchandise conveyed over a bridge, for its repairs: *Pontium Operationes*; the labour of customary tenants in making and repairing bridges.
- PORCARIA:** a hog-stye, of which there were formerly many in woods, where swine had pannage. *vide PORCARI, p. slv.*
- PORPICUS:** a porch; a part of a church, or house, projecting from the outer wall, and intended as a covered apartment of entrance to the main building; an exterior appendage to a building, forming a covered approach to one of its principal doorways; also, an aile, or arched passage. The Porch on the south side of Malmesbury Abbey church is large, fine, and much ornamented with sculpture; whilst that on the north side of Salisbury Cathedral is very dissimilar in style and architectural design. The former is in the semicircular and the latter in the first pointed style. See *Britton's Arch. Dic.* for an Essay on the subject.
- PRATUM FALCABILE:** meadow, or mowing ground.—*Blount.*
- PRECARIA:** a day's work; which, in some manors, tenants were bound to give to their lords in harvest time.—*Blount.*
- PREPOSITUS:** a reeve, or steward. *vide PREFECTI, p. slv.*
- PRESBYTER:** a parish priest, contra-distinguished from a chaplain, or curate.
- PRESBYTERIUM:** the Presbytery, or part of a Catholic church at the east end, exclusively used by the officiating priests.—*Britton.*

PRI

PRIORIA: a *priory*, or building occupied by a society of religious persons, the chief of whom was termed a Prior, or a Prioress.—*Britton*.

PROCURATIONES: yearly payments made by parish priests to purchase food for the Bishop or Archdeacon at a Visitation.—*Blount*.

PROCURSUS BESTIARUM IN FORESTA: the walk, or range for deer or other beasts in a forest.—*Kennet*.

PULLANUS, or PULLUS: a colt, or young horse.—*Kennet*.

PULPITUM: a Pulpit; an elevated place, an enclosed stage, or platform for a preacher in a church.—*Britton*.

PUTTA: a stone, or chalk, or other kind of pit.—*Kennet*.

Q.

QUADRARIUM: a quarry, or stone pit.—*Kennet*.

QUADRUGATA TERRÆ: a team-land, or as much as is ploughed with four houses.—*Blount*.

QUARENTENA: a Furlong, or measure of forty perches.—*Kennet*.

QUARERIA: **QUARRIERE**: a quarry, or stone-pit.—*Blount*.

QUARRIEUR: a quarrier, or quarry-man.

QUARTERIUM: a quarter, seam, or eight bushels of corn.—*Blount*.

QUERN, QUERNE: a handmill for grinding corn, and supposed to have been used before water or windmills were known. A field near the Roman-wall at Cirencester is called the *Querns*.

QUIRE, QUIER, QUERE: an old spelling of *choir*.

QUOIN, ancon, Lat.: an elbow, corner, or angle.

R.

RAMPART: a stone wall, or mound of earth, surrounding a fortress, or town.—*Britton*.

RECLUSORIUM: a reclusory, or hermitage.—*Britton*.

RECTOR: a priest having the charge, or cure of a parish. *Vide VICARIUS, and SACERDOS*.

RECTORIA: properly a house attached to a rectory, and occupied by a rector; but the word was often applied to any parsonage-house.—*Britton*.

REFECTORIUM: **REFECTORY**: the hall, or apartment in a monastery where the monks took their meals, and where, on high solemnities, the superior of the establishment dined with them. It is called Guestern-Hall at Worcester Cathedral.—*Britton*.

REGARDATORES FORESTÆ: officers of a forest who were required to make every year a *Regard*, or view of forest limits.—*Kennet*.

REGISTRUM ECCLESIAE: a church, or parish register; wherein are entered the births, marriages, and deaths in each parish. Registers were instituted in 1538.

SOR

RELEVIVM: a relief; a sum paid to the lord of a fee by the heir of a deceased tenant in capite, before having livery of his lands. *vide HARIETA, p. xliii.—Kennet*.

REPASTUM: a repast, or meal. *Unum repastum*, one meal given by custom to servile tenants when they laboured for their lord.—*Kennet*.

REREDOS, RERDOS, REREDOSSE; the back of a fire place; an altar-piece, screen, or partition wall behind an altar.—*Britton*.

RESPECTUS HOMAGII: respite of homage, by the payment of a sum into the exchequer. *vide HOMAGIUM*.

REVESTRY: an old term for vestry. *vide VESTIARIA*.

RIB: a moulding in a vaulted arch.—*Blount*.

RIPARIA: a river, or stream of water.—*Blount*.

RODA TERRÆ: a rood, or perch of land.

ROOD, ROADE: a cross, crucifix, or image of Christ on the cross, placed in a church.—*Britton*. Hence

ROOD-LOFT, RODE-SOLLAR: the screen, or wall, or beam on which the rood was placed.—*Britton*.

RUNCINUS: a sumpter-horse, or horse for burthen; sometimes a cart-horse.—*Blount*.

RUSCA: a measure of uncertain quantity. *Rusca Apium*; a bee-hive.—*Ibid*.

RUSTICI: persons who held cottages and land by the performance of agricultural labour.

S.

SAC: *vide SACA, p. xlv*.

SACELLUM: a monumental chapel in a church.—*Britton*.

SACERDOS: a parish priest, rector, or vicar, as contra-distinguished from a chaplain, or curate.—*Kennet*.

SACRISTIA: a Sacristy, or room in, or attached to a church, where the sacred vestments and the utensils belonging to altars were placed.—*Britton*.

SALICETUM: an osier-bed, or low moist place on the bank of a river.—*Kennet*.

SALTATORIUM: a deer leap.—*Blount*.

SALTUS: highwood. *vide BOSCIAGIUM, p. l*

SARCULARE: to weed growing crops of corn.—*Kennet*.

SARPLERA LANÆ: a sarpler, or fourscore stone of wool.—*Cowel*.

SCAMNUM: shambles: a bench, or stool, for butchers meat in a market place.

SCAVAGIUM: a toll exacted by mayors, sheriffs and others, from strangers who exhibited goods for sale within the liberties of the former.—*Blount*.

SCHAPA: a sceap; a measure of corn.—*Kennet*.

SCRIPTORIUM: an apartment attached to a monastic library,

SCU

or to a part of a cloister, where persons were employed in transcribing manuscripts.—*Britton*.

SCUTAGIUM: escuage, or scutage; a pecuniary payment made as a commutation for knights' service, whereby the tenant was bound to follow his lord to the wars, at his own expense. It was first levied in 5 Hen. II. 1158, and soon became universal, but was abolished by Stat. 12, Car. II. cap. 24. This was the origin of the modern land-tax.

SECRETARIUM: one of the names for a *sacristy*, or *vestry*, in a church.

SECTA CURIÆ, SECTA SHIRARUM, et HUNDREDORUM: the suit and service done by tenants at their lord's, or at the county, or hundred courts.—*Kennet*.

SEDILE: a seat; the three stone niches in a wall on the south side of the chief altar in a church are called *Sedilia*.

SELIO: a ridge of ploughed land; or as much as lies between two furrows.—*Kennet*.

SENECALLUS, SENESCHAL: a steward, or bailiff, whose duty it was to hold courts, receive rents, pay wages, and manage an estate generally. *vide* BALLIVUS.

SEPARIA: a severalty, or divided enclosure.—*Kennet*.

SEQUELA: the suit, service, and customary duties of tenants who depended on their lords.

SERJANTIA: was the highest species of military tenure, and consisted in services rendered to the person of the sovereign. It was divided into *grand serjeanty*, and *petit serjeanty*. The services performed at coronations were of the former class: of the latter, were the payment of some article of dress, as a pair of gloves, spurs, bow and arrows, a horn, &c.

SERVI: servile tenants. *vide* SERVI, p. *xlv*.

SERVIENS DE MANERIO: the steward of a manor. *vide* SENESCALLUS.

SERVITIUM MILITARE: Knights'-service; the tenure by which tenants in capite were bound to perform certain services of war to the king, or meane lord. It was abolished by Stat. 12 Car. II. c. 24.

SEXTARIUS: a measure containing about a pint and a half. *Blount*.

SLADE: a long flat piece of ground.—*Kennet*.

SOC. *vide* SOCA, p. *xlv*.

SOCCAGIUM: the tenure of lands by the performance of inferior services in husbandry for the Lord of the fee.—*Blount*.

SPIRA, SPIRE: a pyramidal mass of brick-work, masonry, or other materials placed on the top of a tower. See *Britton's Architectural Dictionary* for prints and descriptions.

TIT

STAGNA: ponds, pools, standing waters.

STALLAGIUM: the right, or liberty of pitching, or erecting stalls in fairs, or markets; or the money paid for that privilege.—*Blount*.

STALLUM, or STABULUM: a stall; or seat occupied by a monk, canon, dean, or prebendary, in the choir of a church: sometimes applied also to the *sedilia*, or *presbyteries* in the walls of chancels.—*Britton*.

STAPULUM: a market, or market-place: hence market towns were formerly called staples.

STAUURUM: any store, or stock of cattle, provisions, &c.—*Kennet*.

STOLE: an old word for stall and stool; also a part of a priests' officiating dress.—*Britton*.

STRATA: a street, or high-way.—*Kennet*.

SUMAGIUM: toll paid for goods conveyed on horseback.—*Blount*.

SYLVA CÆDUA: *vide* SILVA, and NEMUS, p. *xlv*.

T.

TALLAGIUM: talliage; a rate imposed by the king on his barons, and knights, and by them on their inferior tenants.—*Kennet*.

TALSHIDE: firewood, cleft and cut into billets of a certain length.—*Blount*.

TASSARE FÆNUM: to mow: *Tassum*, a mow, or heap; a haycock.—*Ibid*.

TENEMENTUM: a tenement; properly a house or a home-stall; but often applied to land.

T. E. R.: the contraction used in Domesday-book for "*tempore Edwardi Regis*."

TERRA: land in general: *vide* TERRA, p. *xlv*. *Terra gilliflorata*; land held by the tenure of a gilliflower: *frusca*; such as has not been lately ploughed: *vestita*; sown with corn: *sabulosa*; gravelly, or sandy: *escultabilis*; that may be tilled, or ploughed: *culta*; tilled or manured.—*Blount*.

TERRA NORMANNORUM: *vide* ROTULI SELECTI, p. *xxxiv*.

TERRARIUM vel CATALOGUS TERRARUM: a Terrier; a book, survey, or land roll, wherein the lands either of a single person, of a town, or of a religious house are described; naming, the number of acres, the boundaries, the names of tenants, amount of rent, &c.

THOL, THEOLONEUM: the liberty of buying and selling on the owner's own land.—*Blount. vide* TOL, p. *xlvi*.

TITHINGA: a tything. England is said to have been divided into tythings, and Hundreds, by King Alfred (871—901). The former contained ten heads of

TOP

families, who were sureties for each other to appear in the King's Court, and were responsible for any infraction of the law within their district. Every tything had a chief officer appointed yearly, who was called the *tything-man*, or *headborough*. No person was allowed to remain in England above forty days without being enrolled in a tything. Although the institution has been abolished, the name still remains.—*Blount*; *Reeve's History of the British Law*; *Cowel*; and *Kennet*. *vide* HUNDREDUM.

TOFTA, or TOFTUM: a toft; the site of a messuage, or the place where any mansion, or building previously stood.—*Kennet*.

TOLNETUM, or THEOLONEUM: *vide* TOL, p. *xlvi*.

TRONAGIUM: tronage; the toll taken for weighing wool in fairs or markets.

TUMBRELLUM: a tumbrel, or "cucking-stoole for the cooling of Scoldes."—*Kennet*. These frequently occur in the Quo Warranto Proceedings.

TURBARIA: the right of cutting turf on another man's land.—*Blount*.

TURRIS: a tower, or lofty narrow building, either insulated, or forming part of a church, castle, or other edifice.—*Britton*.

U. V.

VACCARIA, or VACHERIA: a cow-house, which was prohibited from a forest, without licence.—*Blount*.

VADIUM: pledge, or surety for the appearance of a delinquent.—*Kennet*.

VALLUM: a high wall, bank, or bulwark. The encampments and other earth-works of the ancient Britons and Romans consist chiefly of, or are surrounded by, alternate banks and ditches.—*Britton*.

VASTUM: a waste, or common, open to all tenants of a manor who had right of common.—*Kennet*.

VENATIO: the exercise of hunting: venison.—*Ibid*.

VENTILARE: to fan, or winnow corn.—*Ibid*.

VIRIDARIUS: a Verderer; a forest officer whose chief duties were to prevent trespassers of vert and venison, and to see that the vert be properly maintained.

VESTIARIA: a vestry; an apartment in, or attached to a church, where the sacred utensils and vestments were preserved.—*Britton*.

VESTURA: wood, corn, grass, or other vegetables.

VICARIUS: a vicar. The priest of every parish is called *Rector* unless the Prædial tythes be impropriated; in which case he is called a *Vicar*, and his benefice a *Vicarage*.

YVE

VILLA: a vill, or manor; sometimes a parish, or part of it.—*Blount*.

VILLA-REGIA: a vill, with a royal palace, or a manor in demesne.—*Kennet*.

VILLANUS and VILLENAGIUM: *vide* VILLANI, p. *xlvi*.

VILLATA: a village, contradistinguished from a town. *Vide* VILLA, p. *xlvi*.

VIRGATA TERRE: *vide* VIRGATA, p. *xlvi*.

VIRIDE: Vert, or green. Whatever grows in a forest, and bears boughs and leaves for the food and shelter of deer.

VISUS FRANCIPLEGII: view of Frank-pledge.

VISUS FORESTARIII, or CUSTODIS MANERII: the superintendance of a forester, or steward in his office.

VIVARIUM: *vide* p. *xlvi*.

VIVA PECUNIA: anciently used for live cattle.—*Blount*.

W.

WAGA, or VAGA: a weigh of cheese, wool, &c. of 256 pounds. *Blount*.

WAINAGIUM, or WANNAGIUM: the harness and appurtenances of a cart or wain; or horses necessary for husbandry.—*Ibid*.

WAKE: the feast or annual festival of the dedication of a church.—*Kennet*.

WARANTIA: a defence and legal assertion of right.

WARDA: the heir of a tenant of the crown holding by Knight's-service, or in capite, was called a ward during his minority. Wardships were abolished by Stat. 12. Car. II. cap. 24.

WARECTARE: to plough land for fallow.—*Kennet*.

WARRENA: a warren. *Libera Warrena*: free warren; a liberty granted by charter to the Lord of a manor, of keeping and preserving for his own use within a certain circuit, fowl, fish, and other game, which no one might hunt or destroy without his license.—*Ibid*.

WAVIUM: a waif. Goods waived are such as have been stolen and cast away by the thief in effecting his escape.—*Blount*.

WEA and WARA: a weir; a tank, or dam in a river constructed for the purpose of taking fish, or of conducting water to a mill.—*Ibid*.

WYTA: a Wyke; a farm, or a small village.—*Ibid*.

Y.

YCONOMI ECCLESIE: Church-wardens.—*Kennet*.

YVERNAGIUM: the autumnal season, or season for sowing corn.

INDEX

TO

BRITTON'S ESSAY ON TOPOGRAPHY.

A.

- Antient Wiltshire, by Sir R. C. Hoare, *vi. xxxix.* dedicated to Mr. Cunnington, *ix*
- Antiquities and Topography, on the study of, *v*
- Aubrey, I., Collections by, *viii. xl. xli*
- Author and Editor, distinction of, *v*
- Sir R. C. Hoare, author of parts of "Modern Wiltshire," *ib.*
- J. Britton, author of this Essay, and Editor of the volume on Grittleton, *ib.*
- his appeal to Wiltshire Men on Topography, *vi*

B.

- Baker, George, his "History of Northamptonshire" referred to, *xi. xiii*
- extract from that work, *xv*
- his opinion of published Records, *xxiii*
- Bandinel, The Rev. B., his opinion of published Records, *xxiii*
- Bayley, J., his Calendars, *xxvii*
- Bedwyn, Great and Little, Church notes and Registers at, *xxviii*
- Berwick Bassett, Manor, *xxi*
- Betham, Sir William, his opinion of published Records, *xxiv*
- Bliss, The Rev. P., D.D., his opinion of published Records, *xxiv*
- Books belonging to the Wilts. Top. Soc. *iii*
- Bowles, Chas., his opinion of published Records, *xxiv*
- Brewer's Introduction to the Beauties of England, *xvi*
- British Museum, its Catalogues and Contents, *xxvi*
- Britton, J., his Beauties of Wiltshire, and other works relating to the county of Wilts, *ix*

Britton, J., his appeal to his fellow countymen in behalf of the Wilts. Top. Soc., *x*

C.

- Calendarium Rotularum Palentium, *xxxi—xxxii*
- Inquisitionum Post Mortem, *xxxii*
- Rotulum Chartarum, *ib.*
- Calendars of the Proceedings in Chancery, in the reign of Elizabeth, *xxxiii*
- Caley, John, his Rotulorum Originalium, *xxix*
- joint Editor of Testa de Nevill, *xxvii*
- Catalogue of the Cottonian MSS. *xxvii*
- Harleian MSS. *ib.*
- Lansdowne MSS. *xxvii*
- Chilton Langley Manor, *xxi*
- Chronicon Vilodunense, *xl*
- Church Notes of New Sarum, Marlbro', &c. *xxvii*
- Livings in Wiltshire, *xxvii*
- Civil War : 9 Tracts relating to Wiltshire, *xli*
- Claverdon (Clarendon ?) Park, *xxi*
- Cole's, the Rev. W., MS. Collections, *xxvii*
- Collectanea Topographica et Geneologica, *xxviii*
- Collinson, Rev. J., collections for Wiltshire, *xli*
- Commission on Public Records, *xix. xx*
- Committee of the House of Commons appointed on the Public Records, *xix*
- Compton Chamberlain, Manor, *xxi*
- Cotton, Sir Robert, his MSS., &c. *xxvii*
- Cunnington, William, Collections for "Ancient Wiltshire," also Portrait of *viii.* Account of Barrows, &c. *xli*

D.

Davidson, Rev. Dr., address by, *ix*

- Davis, Mr., his Agricultural Report, &c. *viii*
 Deeds, ancient, relating to several places in Wiltshire, *xxii*
 Depeford. Spa "lis Assisa," &c., *xxi*
 Devizes Castra, keepers of, *xxi*
 Devon, F. his Issue Roll, *xxx*
 _____ Issues of the Exchequer, *ib.*
 D'Israeli, J., his opinion of published Records, *xxiv*
 Domesday-book, account of, *xxv*
 _____ Wyndham's translation of, for Wiltshire,
iii. xxv
 _____ Glossary to, *xlii*
 Donehead, Manor, *xxi*
 Drawings of Wiltshire churches, mansions, monuments,
 fonts, &c., by Buckler, *xl*
 _____ of Malmesbury Abbey, by Carter, *xl*
 Ducatus Lancastriæ, pars prima, *xxvii*
 Dugdale's "Monasticon Anglicanum," account of, *xxviii*

E.

- Edinton Registers, *xxvii*
 Editor's responsibility, Preface, *iv*
 Ellis, Sir Henry, Preface to Domesday-Book, *xxvi*
 Excerpta Rotulis Finium, *xxviii*
 Exchequer Records, *xxvii*

F.

- Fines sive pedes finium, account of, *xxix*
 Fines of Wiltshire *xxi*. Effects of, *xxix*
 Foedera, by Rymer, account of, *xxvi*
 Forests of Wilts, Charters of, *xli*
 Fosbroke, the Rev. T. D., his opinion of Public Records,
xxiv

G.

- Gage's "History of Thingoe," referred to, *xi*
 Glossaries, *xviii*. Domesday-book, *xlii*
 _____ to Ancient Records, *xlvii*
 Gough, R. on Topography, *xii*
 Grammar and Dictionary of Topography, suggested, Pre-
 face, *iv*

H.

- Hanworth Hundred, Rolls of, *xxi*
 Hardy, D. his Rotuli Cartarum, *xxxi*
 _____ Litterarum Clausarum, *xxviii*

- _____ de Oblatis et Finibus, *ib.*
 _____ de Normanniæ, *xxxiv*
 Harley, Robert, first Earl of Oxford, *xxxvi*
 Hatcher, Henry, his opinion of published Records, *xxv*
 _____ History of Old and New Sarum, *xxxix*
 Heraldic Collections for Wiltshire, *xxvii*
 Hints on the Topography of Wiltshire, *vi. viii*
 History, imperfections of, *xvii*
 Hoare, Sir R. C. his opinion of Topography, *xii*
 _____ his opinion of published Records, *xxv. xxxix*
 _____ his Ancient, and Modern Wiltshire, and
 Topographical Collections, *vi*
 _____ "Hints on Topography, and appeal to Wilt-
 shire men," *v. vi. viii*
 _____ Ancient and Modern Wiltshire, *xxxix*
 _____ family pedigrees, and memoirs, *xli*
 _____ library, Catalogue of its drawings, MSS. &c. *xl*
 Hundred Rolls, 3 Edw. III. *xxii*
 _____ of Wiltshire, *xxviii*
 Hungerfordiana—Memoirs of the Hungerford family, *xli*
 Hunter, the Rev. Joseph, "South Yorkshire," referred to,
 and extracts from *x. xi.*
 _____ his Magnum Rotulum, *xxvii*
 _____ his Rotuli Selecti, *xxviii*
 _____ his Fines sive Pedes, Finium, *xxix*
 _____ his remarks on Wills, *xxxix*
 _____ extract from his South Yorkshire, *x*
 Hyde Manor, Steward's Accounts, *xxi*

I. J.

- Illingworth, W., his Testa de Nevill, *xxvii*
 _____ his Placitorum, *xxviii*
 _____ his Placita de quo Warranto, *ib.*

- Issues of the Exchequer, *xxx*
 Issue Roll of Thos. de Brantingham, *xxx*
 Ivychurch, lordships, manors, &c. *xxi*
 Journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons, *xxvii*

K.

- Kennet, Bishop, his MSS. *xxvii*
 _____ Notitia Monastica, *xxviii*
 Kiddington, History of, by Warton, *xi*. Extract from, *xix.*
xv
 Kingswood Monastery, valuation of, *xxi*

L.

- Lacock Abbey, Architectural Drawings of, by Carter, *xl*

Lambeth Palace Library, documents in, *xxiii*
 Lansdowne, Marquess of, his MSS. *xxvii*
 Langley Ecclesia, Steward's Accounts, *xxi*

M.

Magnum Rotulum Scaccarii, account of, *xxvii*
 Maiden-bradley, Manor, Rolls of, *xxi*
 Malmesbury Abbey Church, a Norman building, Carter and
 Sir R. C. Hoare call it Saxon, *vi*
 _____ Parish Registers of, *xxxvii*.
xxxviii
 _____ drawings of, by Carter, *xl*
 _____ Registrum of, *xli*
 Manuscripts in the British Museum, *xxvi. xli*
 _____ Hoare Library, *xli. xlii*
 Milner's "History of Winchester," extract from, *xiii*
 _____ character of the author as a writer, *xiv*
 Ministers' accounts for Wiltshire, *xxiii*
 "Modern Wiltshire," remarks on, *v*. Contents of, *xxix*
 Monasticon Wiltunense, *xli*
 Monumental Inscriptions in North Wilts, *xli*

N.

Natural History, an essential part of Topography, *xvi*
 Nicolas, Sir Harris, his Proceedings and Ordinances of
 the Privy Council, *xxv*
 Nichols, John Bowyer, his Catalogue of the Hoare Library
 at Stourhead, *xl*
 Nonarum Inquisitionis, *xxxi*

O.

Ormerod's "Cheshire," referred to, *xiii*
 Overton Manors, Steward's Accounts, *xxi*
 Owen and Blakeway's "History of Shrewsbury" referred
 to, *xiv*

P.

Palgrave, Sir F. his Rotuli Curiae Regis, *xxvii*
 _____ Ancient Calenders, *xxix*
 _____ Parliamentary Writs, *xxvii*
 Phillipps, Sir Thomas, Collections for Wiltshire, *xli*
 Placita de quo Warrento, account of, *xxviii*
 Placitorum in domo Capitulari Westmon, &c. *xxviii*
 Prerogative Court, London, *xxix*
 Pridden, John, his Index to the Rolls of Parliament, *xxvii*
 Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council, *xxv*

R.

Records and Documents necessary for local or general his-
 tory, *xvii*
 _____ Act for keeping, *xxiv*
 Record Commission, origin and publications of, *xix*
 _____ opinions of eminent authors on, *xxiii*.
xxiv
 Registrum Wiltunense, *xl*
 Registers of several Parishes, *xxxviii*
 Reports, General, on Public Records: 1st ordered, *xix.*; from
 1801 to 1812, *xx*
 _____ Appendix, with fac-simili, *xx*
 _____ by C. P. Cooper: with notices of Wiltshire, *xx*
 Roberts, C. his Excerpta de Oblatis, &c. *xxxiii*
 Rotuli Hundredorum, account of, *xxviii*
 _____ Curiae Regis, account of, *xxvii*
 _____ Cartarum in Turre Londinensi, *xxxi*
 _____ Litterarum Clausarum, *xxxiii*
 _____ de Oblatis et Finibus, *xxxiii*
 _____ Normanniae, *xxxiv*
 _____ Parliamentorum, *xxvii*
 _____ Selecti, account of, *xxviii*
 Rotulorum Originalium, account of, *xxix*
 Rotulus Cancellarii, account of, *xxvii*
 Rymer, Thomas, his Foedera, *xxvi*

S.

Salisbury Cathedral, records in, *xix*
 _____ history of, *ix*
 _____ ——— remarks on, *xxix*
 _____ drawings of monuments in, *xli*
 Sarum Civitas, value of goods, temp. Henry VIII, *xxi*
 _____ Old and New History of, *xxix*
 Saxon and Norman Architecture, *vi*
 Sevenhampton Manor, Court Rolls, *xxii*
 Seymour, Sir Edward, value of his lands, *xxv*
 Scott, Sir Walter, as a Topographer and Antiquary, referred
 to, *xvi*
 Sheriffs of Wiltshire, *xxxvii*
 Somerford Kaynes, Manor, Court Rolls, *xxii*
 Statutes of the Realm, account of, *xxvi*
 Strattan Manor, Court Rolls, *xxii*
 Surtees's "History of Durham," referred to, *xiii*

T.

Tanner, Bishop, Scheme for a History of Wiltshire, *viii*

Tanner's "Notitia Monastica," Wiltshire, *xxviii*
 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, *xxx*
 Testa de Nevill, account of, *xxvii*
 The ancient Calendars, account of, *xxix*
 The Parliamentary Writs, and Writs of military summons, *xxiv*
 Tidcom Communa, special assize, *xxii*
 Todd's, the Rev. H. J. "Ashridge," referred to, *xi*
 Topographers, Eminent, opinions of, on published records, *xxiv*
 Topographical Works belonging to the Society, Preface.
 Topography, Essay on, *v* to *xxiv*
 ——— Sir R. C. Hoare's attachment to *ib.* *v*
 ——— and Antiquities, study of, *vi*
 ——— recent popularity of, *ix*
 ——— Comments on, by the Rev. J. Hunter, *x*
 ——— a Science, defined and described, *xi.* *xxii*
 ——— has its technical language, *iv*
 ——— a Grammar and Dictionary attempted, *xxiii*
 Tumuli Wiltonense, *xi*

U.

Upton Manor, Court Rolls, *xxii*

V.

Valor Ecclesiasticus, *xxxi*
 Visitations of Wiltshire, *xxvii.* *xi*

W.

Warton's "Kiddington," referred to *xi.* *xxii*
 ——— extract from, *xiv*
 Whalley, history of, by the Rev. Dr. Whitaker, *xi*
 Whitaker's, Rev. Dr. "Whalley," referred to, *xi*
 ——— "Richmondshire," *xxii*
 ——— extract from, *xv*
 White's "Selborne," referred to, *xi*
 ——— extract from, *xiv.* *xvi*
 Wilton Abbacia, valuation of possessions, *xxii*
 ——— Abbey, its Chartulary printed, *xi*
 Wilton, drawings of monuments in, *xi*
 Wills, important in county history, *xxviii*
 ——— Mr. Hunter's opinion on, *xxix*
 Wiltshire, documents on, *xxii*
 ——— Auncient, referred to, *iii*
 ——— South, History of, *iii*
 ——— hints on the Topography of, *iv*
 ——— only partially described, *ib.*
 ——— Topographical Society, its first publication, Preface, *v*
 ——— MS. collections and drawings relating to, *xi*
 ——— Beauties of, by J. Britton, *xxix*
 Wotton Bassett Hospital, foundation deed, *xxii*
 Wyndham, H. P. plan for History of Wiltshire, *vii*
 ——— opinion of Topography, and appeal to Wiltshire gentry, *vii*
 ——— his Tour in Monmouthshire, &c., *viii*
 ——— MSS. relative to Wilts, and his Domesday Book, with corrections, &c., *xi*

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