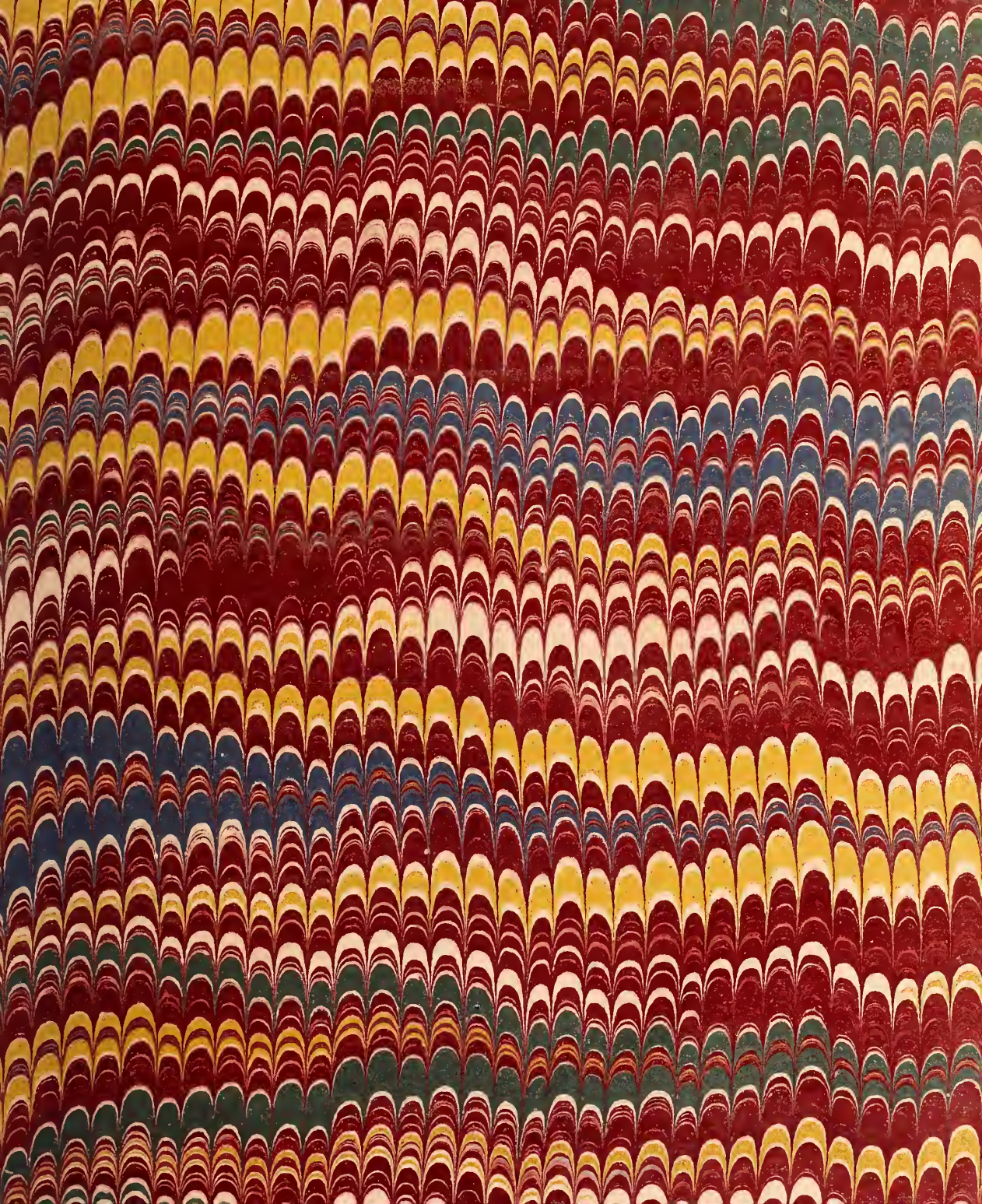






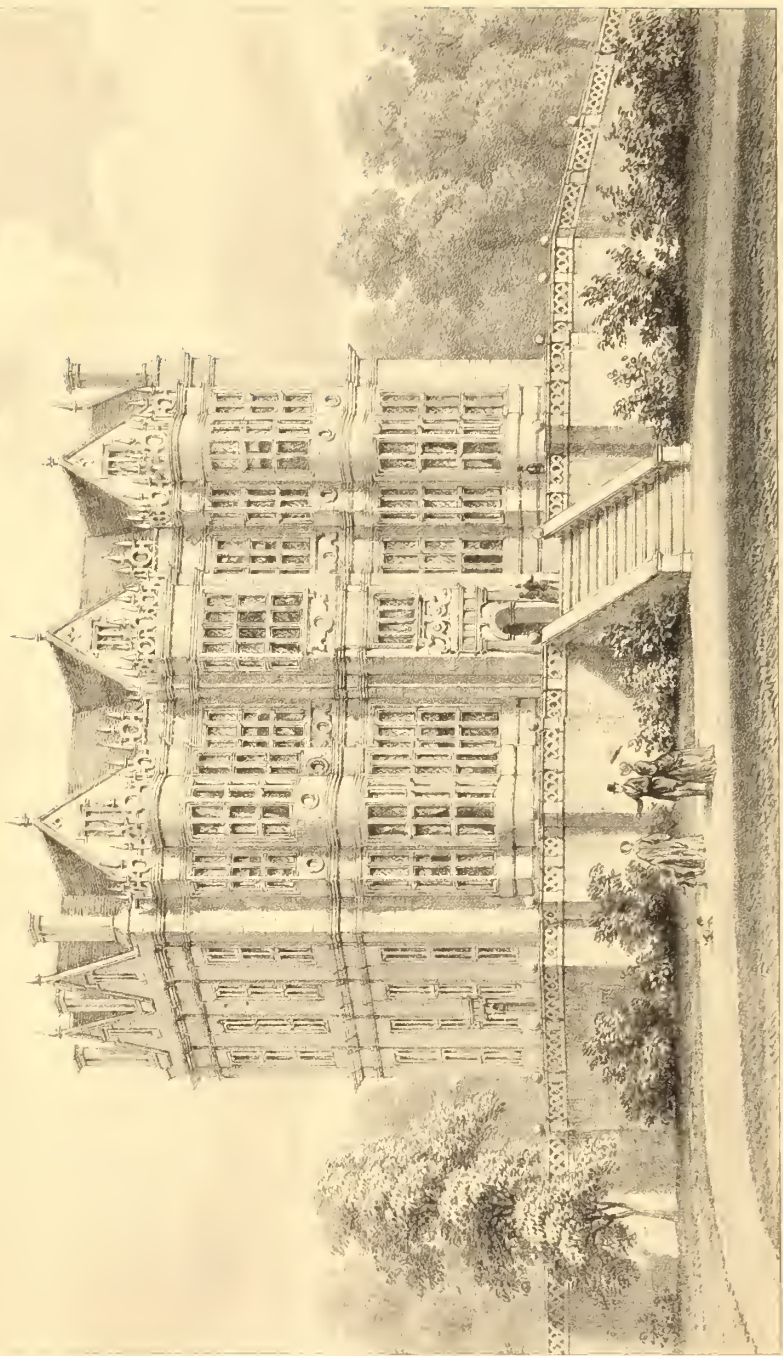
Seville Ward.





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KINGSTON HOUSE,
BRADFORD.

BY THE
REV. J. E. JACKSON,
Rector of Leigh-Delamere, Wilts.

DEVIZES.
PRINTED BY H. BULL, SAINT JOHN STREET.

1854.



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Kingston House, Bradford.

Every student of Wiltshire Archæology is supposed to be acquainted with the "Halle of John Halle," on the New Canal in the city of Salisbury. Such is the name which the late Rev. Edward Duke in his book called "Prolusiones Historicæ," (published in 1837), has conferred upon a fine old room now restored and used as a china-shop, but formerly the refectory of a wealthy citizen and woolstapler of the reign of Edward IV. It is less generally known that North Wilts is also able to boast of another Hall, we believe we may add of a second John Hall. For if houses (amongst other things) were always called by their right names, this in all probability should be the proper title of the beautiful old mansion at Bradford, of which a view is given in the plate annexed: although for reasons which will appear, it is more commonly known as "The Duke's" or "Kingston House."

Of the time at which it was built, the style of architecture employed scarcely leaves a doubt. It partakes of the character of Longleat; but still more strikingly resembles a portion of Kirby, the seat of Lord Winchilsea, in Northamptonshire. The date of Longleat House is well known. It was built between the years 1567 and 1579, and according to a received tradition, by John of Padua, the "Devizor of public Buildings" patronized by Henry VIII., Edward VI., and the Protector Somerset: an architect, who is supposed by some to have been John Thorpe, an Englishman, under the disguise of an Italian name. Kirby House was built between the years 1572 and 1638. There is therefore little difficulty in assigning Kingston House to the commencement of the 17th century. There was at an earlier period and no doubt upon the same site, a house belonging to the Halls of Bradford, which Leland saw when he travelled that way in 1540. He says¹ "Halle alias De la Sale

¹ See above, pages 148 and 192.

dwelleth in a pretty stone house at the east end of the town on the right bank of Avon: a man of £100 lands by the year: an ancient gentleman since the time of Edward I." The peeuilar notice of a "pretty stone house" exactly in the same situation, would almost for a moment suggest the question, could the present house by any probability be the one that Leland saw? But this is not at all likely, as 1540 is certainly too early for the style of Kingston House.

If Aubrey is to be trusted (which as he sometimes wrote from memory is not always the case) the house, as it now appears, is only the central portion of the original building. For according to his description of it in 1670 it had, when complete, two wings. In his chapter upon "Eehos"¹ he says: "After the Eehos I would have the draught of the house of John Hall of Bradford, Esq., which is *the best built house for the quality of a gentleman in Wilts.* It was of the best arehiteecture that was eommonly used in King James the First's reigne. It is built all of freestone, full of windowes, *hath two wings*: the top of the house adorned with railles and baristers. There are two if not three elevations or ascents to it: the uppermost is adorned with terrasses, on which are railles and baristers of freestone. It faceth the river Avon, which lies south of it, about two furlongs distant:² on the north side is a high hill. Now, a priori, I doe eonclude, that if one were on the south side of the river opposite to this elegant house, there must of necessity be a good echo returned from the house; and probably if one stand east or west from the house at a due distance, the wings will afford a double echo."

Whether wings would have been any improvement to the house is a question of taste: but whether there really ever were any is a matter of considerable doubt. Aubrey's description is evidently from recollection; for if it had been made on the spot he could not have expressed himself, as he does, with uncertainty as to the number of terraees. Neither does the echo experiment appear to

¹ Natural History of Wilts, p. 19.

² The actual distance is about 200 yards.

have been one that he had actually tried, but merely one that *probably* would have produced a particular effect, if tried. A recent examination of the masonry and general structure leads us to the conclusion that Aubrey must have been mistaken. There is not the slightest appearance against the sides of the house of its ever having had any appendages of the kind. The façade on the western side (as seen in the print) is perfectly regular, is built of ashlar, and has a large doorway in the centre. On the eastern side indeed the masonry is rough and the elevation irregular; but still there is no trace of any projection. The mistake may perhaps be accounted for in this way. There was formerly a range of offices and stables behind and longer than the house. This seen from a distance may have presented the appearance of wings.

“The principal front to the south was divided into two stories with attics in the gables, and was occupied by large windows with stone mullions. These were formed by three projections, the central one coming forward square, and the two side ones with semicircular bows. In the centre was a large sculptured doorway to a porch, and the summit of the window bays was adorned with open parapets.”¹

The “Duke’s House” is noticed in a work called “Observations on the Architecture of England, during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I.,” by Mr. C. J. Richardson, who has introduced four illustrations of it. 1. The external view. 2. A fireplace and stone mantelpiece in the entrance hall. 3. A mantelpiece of oak on the upstairs floor; and 4. A ceiling. The same plates, with two others of details, appear also in a volume of “Illustrations of Claverton and the Duke’s House,” published by George Vivian, Esq., of the former place.

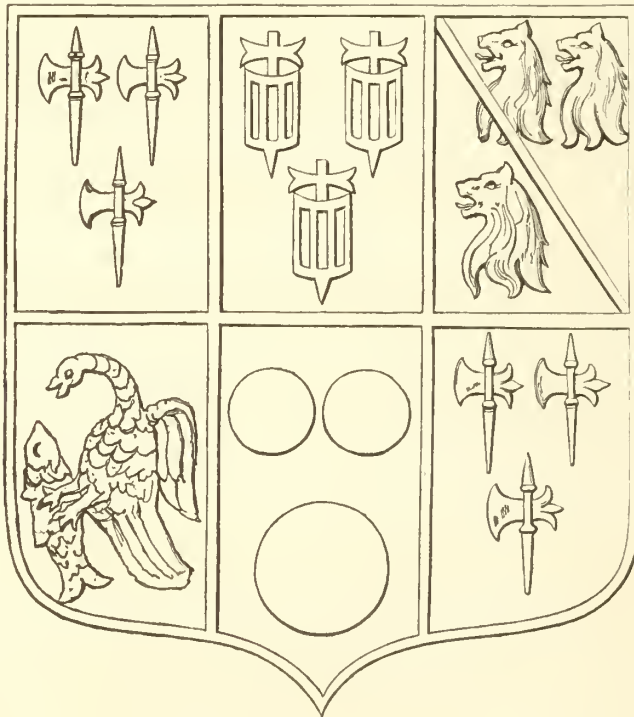
In these works it is described as being of the transition style between the old Tudor or perpendicular, and the new or Palladian. Many of the enrichments peculiar to it are of German invention; artists of that nation having been then much in vogue. The excess of window light, characteristic of houses of that style, and so

¹ Britton’s Lecture on Domestic Architecture.

remarkable in the instance before us, gave occasion to Lord Bacon's observation, that "such houses are sometimes so full of glass that one cannot tell where to become, to be out of the way of the sun or the cold."

One of the terraces with open balustrades of stone, the orchard and the garden, are all that remain out of doors. The offices, gate-houses and every other appendage that it may have had of suitable character, as fountains and bowling green, &c., have disappeared.

Over the chimney piece of a panelled room upstairs, (being the third of the plates above referred to) are still to be seen two shields carved in oak, each bearing the following quarterings.



1. HALL. Sable. 3 poleaxes argent. (This coat with the crest of Hall, "an arm embowed in armour, proper, garnished or, holding a

poleaxe argent," is upon a shield in stone over Hall's almhouse in the town of Bradford).

2. **ATFORD.** Three cylindrical open-barred spindles or reels, apparently for winding yarn. (Or are they eel-traps, called in heraldry, weels?) The device is very rare and uncertain: but it is evidently some kind of mill apparatus. *At-ford* was the name of an heiress who married one of the early Halls of Bradford: and in an old Herald's note book in the Harleian collection of MSS. (4199. p. 91.) the word Atford is, just perceptibly, written against this quartering in a rough sketch of the arms of Gore of Alderton.

Giles Gore, Esq., of that place (the purchaser, from the Crown, of the Glastonbury Abbey estate at Grittleton in 1561) married Edith, daughter and heiress of a Julian Hall of Bradford (a younger branch of this family). Edith was buried in Alderton church, where a gravestone, in the south aisle, still preserves her initials "E. G. 1560" without further inscription. Thomas Gore, the writer on heraldry, used the quarterings 1 and 2 (Hall and Atford) in his book-plates: and the same arms were also to be seen in Aubrey's time on stained glass in the windows of old Alderton house now destroyed.

3. ——— ? A bend between 3 leopards or lions heads erased. [The Wilts Visitation of 1565, gives in the drawing of Hall's coat, 3 estoiles on the bend].
4. ——— ? An eagle sable, preying on a fish azure. [This was also found on a seal attached to one of the old deeds lately discovered in Kingston House].
5. **BESILL.** Argent, 3 torteauxes, two and one.
6. **HALL.** As No. 1.

As this shield contains none of the later quarterings of Hall, it is not unlikely that it may have come from the older house formerly upon this site.

Over the mantelpiece of the entrance hall (the second of the plates alluded to above) was a *painted* coat of arms, of sixteen quarterings, upon a stone shield sunk within a carved oval frame, that again being contained within a carved square frame. Mr. Richardson's

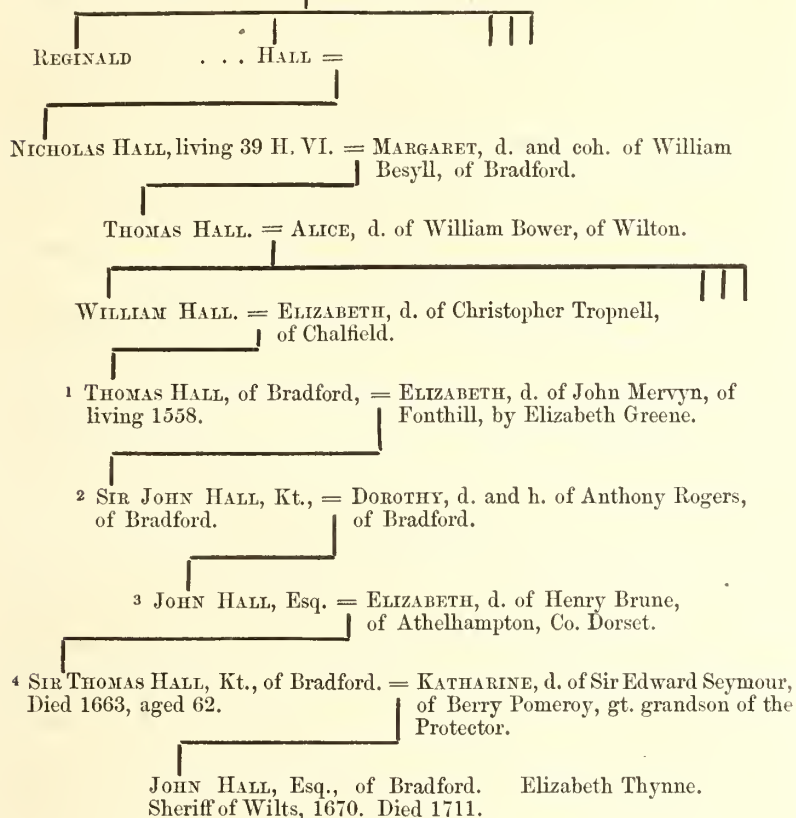
drawing of this coat is so minute that some of the quarterings cannot be distinguished, and the painting itself is now destroyed. Besides those which are represented in the woodcut above, it included Tropnell, Bower, (a cross pattée), and Seymour, (a pair of wings conjoined), and other intermediate quarterings brought in by heiresses, probably Besill and Rogers. At the corners were the crests of Hall, Seymour, (a phoenix), and another, a lion rampant. Over the larger shield upon the edge of the frame, was a smaller one of THYNNE: viz. Quarterly, 1 and 4, barry of ten or and sable (*Boteville*); 2 and 3, argent a lion rampant. There can be no doubt that this painted shield referred to the last owner John Hall, who died 1711: whose mother was a Seymour and whose wife was a Thynne, as will be seen in the pedigree below. He probably embellished or finished the house, which we are inclined to consider must have been built by his grandfather, of the same name.

FAMILY OF HALL OF BRADFORD.

It is not likely that there was any connection between the two families of this name at Salisbury and Bradford. The arms used by the former, "Argent, on a chevron between three columbines azure, a mullet of six points," being wholly different from those of Hall of Bradford, "Sable, 3 poleaxes argent." Hall of Bradford was of considerable antiquity. The name is often met with in very early deeds, as "De Aulâ" or "De la Sale" (*salle* being French for hall). William de Aulâ de Bradford is often mentioned amongst other Wiltshire gentlemen, as a witness to documents of the reign of Edward I. (1273—1307). The family certainly belonged to the class of wealthy gentry, though the name does not occur in the list of Sheriffs of the county, until in the person of the last of the race, in 1670. They married into families of wealth and quality, as will be seen by the following extract from their pedigree, which

only refers to the elder branch, successively owners of the Bradford house, and is taken principally from the Visitation Book of 1565.

THOMAS HALL of De la Sale, = ALICE, d. and h. of Thomas Atford; and h. of of Bradford, Wilts. Nicholas Langridge, of Bradford.



¹ The late Mr. Beckford in his gorgeous, and rather ostentatious, display of heraldry upon the frieze of St. Michael's gallery at Fonthill, in illustration of his own descent from Mervyn and Seymour, introduced several of the alliances made by Hall of Bradford. See *Gent. Mag.*, 1822, part 2, p. 203-318. That of Thomas Hall and Elizabeth Mervyn his wife was, *Hall*: impaling 1 and 4. *Mervyn*. 2. *Greene*. 3. *Latimer*. See Nichols's Fonthill, p. 35.

² His shield was also at Fonthill. *Hall*: and, on an escocheon of pretence *Rogers*, argent, a chevron between 3 bucks trippant sable, attired or, quartering *Besill*. (See woodcut page 268).

³ Also at Fonthill. *Hall*, impaling *Brune*, Azure, a cross cerclece or, quartering *Rokele*, lozengy ermine and gules.

⁴ Also at Fonthill. *Hall* impaling *Seymour*; viz., 1. The Royal Augmentation, or, semee of fleurs-de-lis azure, on a pile gules the 3 lions of England. 2. Gules two wings conjoined in lure or.

This pedigree includes, it will be observed, two or three heiresses by whom accessions of property were made. The first, Alice Atford, brought in the lands of two families, Atford and Langridge. Margaret Besill (a coheiress) contributed a moiety of lands, temp. Henry VI. The next heiress was that of the ancient family of Rogers of Bradford, the founder of which, Anthony Rogers, serjeant at law in 1478, had married the other coheiress of Besill. The Rogers family lived in the house called in later times Methuen House, at the top of Peput Street; in which Aubrey saw "many old escutcheons."¹ Dorothy the heiress of Rogers accordingly brought to the Halls not only her own patrimony, (part of which lay at Holt), but the other moiety also of the Besill estate. Rogers of Cannington was a junior branch of this family.

There is a fine old barn still standing at the west side of Bradford, well known for its Early English roof, framed from the ground so as to be independent of the walls. Aubrey's passing observation, that in 1670 it had upon the point of one of the gables a hand holding a battleaxe, (the crest of Hall), warrants the supposition that it was built by one of this family.

Sir Thomas Hall, last but one in the pedigree given above, married Katharine² daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, (of the elder house), who died 1659, by Dorothy Killigrew. Sir Thomas was a royalist, temp. Charles I.: one of the Wiltshire gentlemen who were obliged to compound for their estates. He was fined £660.

John Hall of Bradford (the last male of the family) added to his father's large estates, the Storrige Pastures, part of the Brooke House estate near Westbury, which he purchased in 1665 of Sir Edward Hungerford of Farley Castle. He was also probably the purchaser of Great Chalfield manor, as he presented to the rectory in 1678. His wife was Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Thomas Thynne, (who

¹ The arms of Rogers (argent, a chevron between 3 bucks sable) are still to be seen in the top of the east window of Bradford church. The piece of glass is very small and has been turned upside down by the glazier.

² In the History of Mere (p. 134) Lady Hall is called *Anne* Seymour, widow of Dr. Stourton. Edmondson and others contradict this.

died 1670), and sister of Thomas Thynne, Esq., (Tom of Ten Thousand) who was murdered by Count Koningsmark in the streets of London, in February 1682. The monument to Mr. Thynne in Westminster Abbey was erected by Mr. John Hall his brother-in-law and executor.

John Hall at his death in 1711 left one daughter Elizabeth,¹ who became the wife of Thomas Baynton Esq. of Chalfield, second son of Sir Edward Baynton of Bromham. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Baynton was Rachel Baynton, who appears to have been unmarried at the time of her grandfather John Hall's death. By his will dated 10th September, 1708, he devised all his lands in Wilts, Somerset, and elsewhere, to Denzill Onslow, Esq., Edward Lisle, Esq., Francis Goddard, Esq., and Robert Eyre, Esq., trustees; upon trust after the marriage of Rachel daughter of Thomas Baynton, then of Bradford, Wilts, (the testator's granddaughter), for the said Rachel Baynton during her life: after her death to her heirs male successively: remainder to Edward Seymour, son of Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., for his life: remainder to his heirs male: remainder to William Pearce grandson of the testator's sister, Mrs. Coward. By a codicil dated February 1710, he preferred the said William Pearce and his heirs male, before Edward Seymour and his heirs male.

Mr. Hall also by his will charged his farm called Paxcroft farm in Steeple Ashton, lately purchased from Matthew Burges, (now the property of Walter Long, Esq.), with a clear sum of £40 per annum, for the maintenance of four poor men in the almshouse he had lately erected in Bradford.

Attached to the south side of the nave of Bradford church is a small chapel known by the name of "The Kingston Aisle," which is kept in repair by the owner of Kingston House. What may be concealed under the seats or boarded floor of this chapel the writer cannot say, but he has not been able to discover in any visible part of Bradford church the slightest trace of monument, device, inscription, or other memorial whatsoever to the Hall family. On a wooden screen which parted this chapel from the South Aisle there was a few years ago, the Coat of Hall.

¹ See the following Pedigree, page 275.

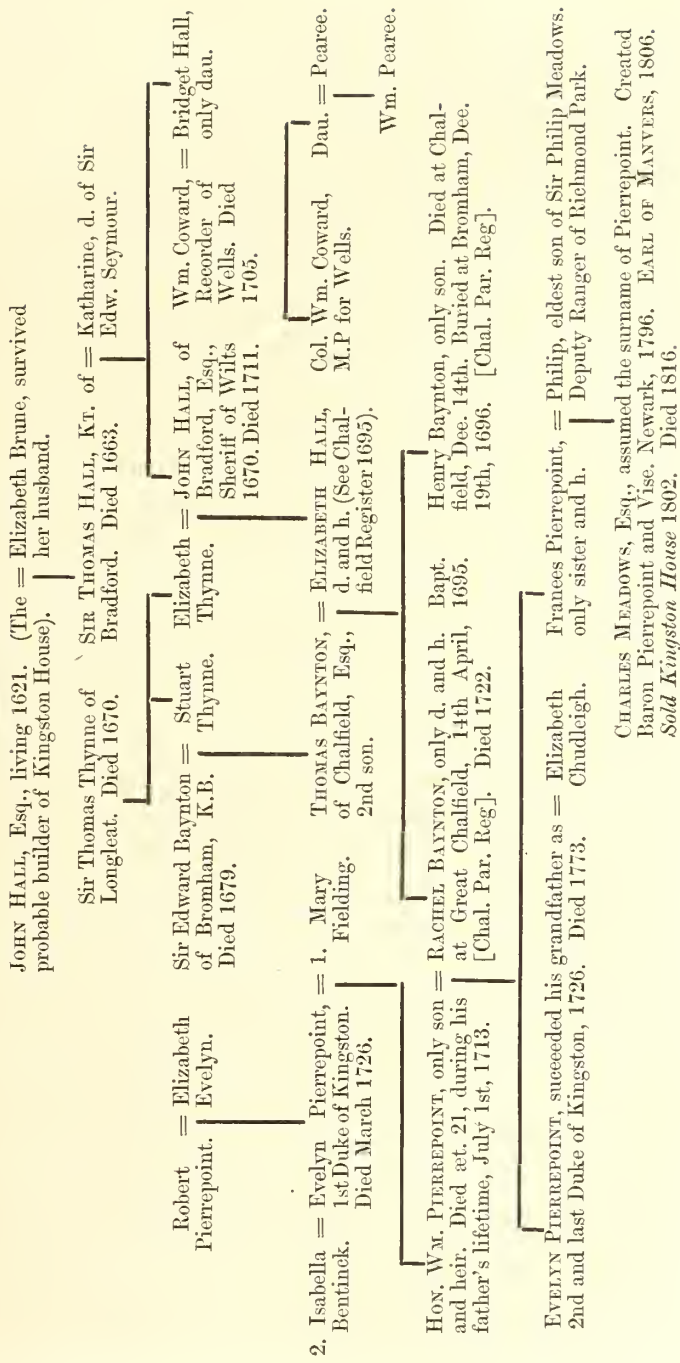
THE DUKES OF KINGSTON.

Rachel Baynton, granddaughter and by the death of her only brother Henry Baynton, sole heiress, of John Hall, married the Hon. Wm. Pierrepont, only son and heir of Evelyn Pierrepont then Marquis of Dorchester, afterwards first Duke of Kingston. Mr. Wm. Pierrepont died in 1713 at the age of 21, during his father's lifetime. Rachel his wife died in 1722. The first Duke of Kingston (her father-in-law) died in 1726, and was succeeded by his grandson Evelyn, (only son of Wm. Pierrepont and Rachel Baynton,) the second and last Duke of Kingston, who died 1773. This nobleman, as representative of the Halls, had large estates in Bradford and the neighbouring parishes: viz., Great Chalfield manor and advowson, the constableness of Trowbridge, the manor of Trowbridge, Monkton near Broughton Giffard, Storridge Pastures in Brooke, the manors and lordships of Bradford, Great Trowle, Little Trowle, Leigh and Woolley, Paxcroft farm in the parish of Steeple Ashton; with lands, &c., in Atford, Hilperton, Trowbridge, Studley, Staverton, Westbury, Melksham, Holt, Steeple Ashton, North Bradley, and Winkfield.

The name of Evelyn was adopted as a christian name in the Duke of Kingston's family from the Evelyns of West Deane, in the Hundred of Alderbury in South Wilts. Robert Pierrepont (who died about 1670), Father of the second *Earl* of Kingston, had married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Evelyn of that place, and obtained the estate.

The second and last Duke of Kingston, in making his selection of a partner for life, either had never read or had forgotten, or at all events took no manner of heed to, that celebrated sentence on female character, which the great historian of Greece enunciates by the mouth of Pericles: viz., that *her* reputation is the best, with which fewest tongues are busy amongst the other sex, either for praise or blame. For he fixed his choice on one with whom during a great part of the last century all tongues were busy; not all indeed for blame, but certainly not all for praise. The lady rejoiced in a plurality of names, being known first as Elizabeth Chudleigh,

PEDIGREE: to explain the descent of KINGSTON HOUSE through the Families of HALL, BAYNTON,
THE DUKE OF KINGSTON, and THE EARL MANVERS.



alias the *Honble.* Miss Chudleigh; alias Mrs. Harvey, alias Countess of Bristol, alias finally Duchess of Kingston. Her father was Col. Chudleigh, of Chelsea, a younger brother of Sir George Chudleigh, Bart., of Ashton, in Devonshire. She was born in 1720, and through the influence of Mr. Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, was appointed at an early age Maid of Honour to the Princess of Wales, mother of King George III. Upon a very slight acquaintance and under a mistaken pique against another person, she privately married at Lainstone, in Hampshire, on 4th August, 1744, the *Honble.* Augustus John Hervey, a young lieutenant in the Royal Navy, who in the following year succeeded his brother as Earl of Bristol. From her husband she very soon separated, and after 25 years, still maintaining her situation at court, and her husband being still alive, she married the Duke of Kingston publicly at St. George's, Hanover Square, March 8th, 1769. This union was dissolved by the death of the Duke at Bath, 23rd September, 1773. He bequeathed to her every acre of his great estates for her life, and every guinea of his personal property absolutely. Under this disappointment, his heirs sought for and succeeded in obtaining proof of her first marriage, and the consequence was, that for the offence of bigamy she was impeached before the house of Lords. The trial lasted five days, commencing April 15th, 1776. This event excited, as is well known, the utmost sensation in the fashionable world, and the scene was converted by the caprice of public taste into a complete holiday spectacle. Ladies attended in full court dress, and soldiers were placed at the doors to regulate the entrance of the crowds that pressed in. The appearance of the Duchess herself is thus described by an eye-witness Mrs. Hannah More. "Garriek would have me take his ticket to go to the trial, a sight which for beauty and magnificence exceeded anything that those who were never present at a coronation or a trial by peers can imagine. Mr. Garriek and I were in full-dress by seven. You will imagine the bustle of 5000 people getting into one hall. Yet in all the hurry we walked in tranquilly. When they were all seated, and the King at Arms had commanded silence on pain of imprisonment, (which however was very ill

observed), the Usher of the Black Rod was commanded to bring in his prisoner. Elizabeth calling herself Duchess Dowager of Kingston walked in led by Black Rod and Mr. La Roche, curtseying profoundly to her Judges. The Peers made her a slight bow. The prisoner was dressed in deep mourning, a black hood on her head, her hair modestly dressed and powdered, a black silk sacque with crape trimmings, black gauze deep ruffles, and black gloves. The Counsel spoke about an hour and a quarter each. Dunning's manner was insufferably bad, coughing and spitting at every three words, but his sense and expression pointed to the last degree. He made her Grace shed bitter tears. The fair victim had four Virgins in white behind the Bar. She imitated her great predecessor Mrs. Rudd, and affected to write very often; though I plainly perceived that she only wrote as they do their love epistles on the stage, without forming a letter. The Duchess has but small remains of that beauty of which Kings and Princes were once so enamoured. She is large and ill-shaped. There was nothing white but her face; and had it not been for that she would have looked like a bale of bombazecn."

Lord Chancellor Apsley presided as High Steward. The charge was fully proved, and the marriage with the Duke declared illegal. The Lady read her own defence, and by her tears, cleverness, impudence, and eccentricity, so wrought upon the Honourable House, that they avoided the enactment of any penalties, amongst which would have been, as the law seems then to have stood, the very unpleasant one of being branded in the hand. The prosecutors however failed in their great object, the restitution of the property. The Duke had so worded his bequest that it was inalienably her's under any one of her many titles.

The Duchess's whole life had been one of adventure, display, and indelicate publicity. She had great means at command, and upon her trial incidentally alluded to a balance of £70,000, in her banker's hands. She built Ennismore House, at Kensington. At one of her fêtes, Horace Walpole says, that on all the sideboards and even on the chairs were pyramids and troughs of strawberries and cherries. "You would have thought her the protegée of Vertumnus himself."

After her trial she went to Russia, "en princesse," in a ship of her own; was received graciously by the Empress, purchased for £12,000 an estate near St. Petersburg, and proposed to erect works on it for the distillation of brandy. Soon afterwards she returned to France, where also she had an estate: and died rather suddenly at Paris, 26th August, 1788, aged 68.

She resided occasionally at Kingston House, and no doubt by her fantastic performances infused a little vivacity into the orderly ideas of the townfolk of Bradford. Old people there still tell traditional tales of her ladyship's peculiarities. Upon her decease, in consequence of the Duke having died without issue, the landed estates which she enjoyed for her life, passed to his sister's son Charles Meadows, who assumed by sign manual the surname and arms of Pierrepoint, and was created Earl Manvers in 1806. A very large part of the property still belongs to his family, but Kingston House with about nine acres of ground, was sold in 1802, to Mr. Thomas Divett, who erected a woollen mill upon the premises. The house fell into the occupation of inferior tenants and was rapidly sinking to decay, when it was fortunately again sold by Mr. Divett's representatives in 1848, to the present owner Mr. Stephen Moulton. Mr. Moulton's first act—one for which he deserves the thanks of all admirers of architectural elegance, was to put into complete restoration all that remained of the North Wiltshire Hall of John Hall.

There is some slight reason for believing that the Duke of Monmouth lodged here, during one of his progresses amongst the gentlemen of the west of England; but no specific notice of this circumstance has yet been met with. Upon taking up the floor of one of the apartments in 1851, a curious discovery was made of a beautiful court sword of Spanish steel, which Mr. Moulton gave to the late Captain Palairet, of Woolley Grange, near Bradford. Along with it were found some fragments of horse equipage, holsters, &c.; and a quantity of ancient deeds and papers, chiefly relating to the Hall family and their property, in and near Bradford. As a sequel to the history of Kingston House, we introduce the substance of them in the two following schedules. Number 17 in

Schedule 2, will be found contain evidence that the property in Bath, now belonging to Earl Manvers, was derived to his family from the same source as Kingston House, the HALLS of Bradford.

Schedule I.

ABSTRACT OF LATIN AND ENGLISH DEEDS RELATING CHIEFLY TO LANDS OF HALL AND ROGERS, FOUND UNDER A GARRET FLOOR, IN REPAIRING KINGSTON HOUSE, 1851.

1. Charter of Agnes de Bunewoode granting to William de Forde son of John de Forde, Clerk, (*sic*), all her right in Schortcrofte near Forde, and all her land in the town of Forde, near the land of John and Nicholas de Forde, for the annual payment of Twopence and a $\frac{1}{4}$ lb of pepper. Witnesses, Reginald de Buteler, John de Bosco, Richard de Ba, William France, John his son, Robert de Linton, Roger de Bunewode, and others. [*No date, but probably Hen. III.—Seal destroyed*].
2. Charter of Margaret de Bunewode granting to John Clerk as a marriage portion with her Daughter Juliana half of her lands in Forde with messuage, &c., and a croft on the south side of Horncroft, at the annual rent of a pair of gloves, and one farthing, and to the Lord of the Fee a lb. of pepper. Witn., Sir Walter¹ of Chaldefeld, Martin then Parson of Chaldfelde, Walter then Parson of *the other* Chaldefeld, Robert² de Chaldfeld, Clerk, Henry de Mochesam, William de Mugeworth, (?) Wm. his son, William de Porta, and others. [*No date or seal; but probably Hen. III. or Ed. I. Endorsed "Deed of Margaret de Bowood"*].

¹ Walter of Chalfield is mentioned as Patron of the Rectory 1308-9 (2. Edw. II.) (Wilts Institutions).

² Robert of Broughton was Rector of Gt. Chalfield in 1308. (Wilts. Inst.)

3. Charter of William Clerk of Walton, (*Co. Somerset*) confirming to Henry Peche and Margaret his wife, a half acre of meadow and appurts; in Porteshcvede (*Portishead*) lately bought of John de Vele and Isabel his wife. [*Temp. Edw. II. but no date or seal*].
4. Charter of Thomas Devedaunz confirming to William "de Aulâ" (Hall) and Katharine his wife and Thomas their son an acre of arable land in the South Field of Bradford, for the rent of one farthing. Witn., Adam Vicar of Bradford, John Basset, Nicholas the Dyer, Gilbert the Smith,¹ Wm. Pyle. [*No date or seal—But temp. Edw. II.*]
5. Indented charter of John Carpenter of Bradewey confirming to Thos. Gramary of Marleberge all his land without Marlborough, which he had of Edward son of Richard Clerk, opposite the King's garden. Rd. Walkeby on N. and Thos. Clerk of Clatford on S. To pay $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of cummin at Michælmass. and 6d. annually at the Mass of the B. V. M. in the Church of St. Peter of M. Wit., Stephen Fromund, then Constable of the Castle of Marlborough, Nicholas de Hamper, Sampson de Berewyke, Peter the Parchment-maker, and other Parishioners. [*Temp. Edw. I. Seal gone*].

¹ The two following Deeds (part of the Westley Collection lately given to the Society) relating to Bradford, evidently belong to this period.

1. Omnibus, &c., Robert de Wylmydon, Clerk, grants to Agnes daughter of Beatrix daughter of William Sullene a Messuage &c., at the head of Bradford Bridge, with a curtilage adjacent, and extending from the said Bridge to the wall of my new Chamber, of the Burgage which formerly belonged to Robert of Wylmyndon my Father, &c. Witnesses, Sir John de Holte, William de la Sale, John Basset, Gilbert le Smith, Nicholas the Dyer, and others. [*No date, but Probably Edw. II. Seal torn off*].
2. Know all men that I John de Holte Kt. have given &c. to Robert de Wylmyndon for 100s. a messuage &c. in Bradeford lying between the tenement of James Carpenter and that which Reginald D'ozilot holds of the Abbess of Shaftesbury. Also a tenement between that of Reginald, and that of Hugh Potel. Witnesses, John de Comerwell Kt., John de Bradeford, John de Hainault, William de Aula (*Hall*), Walter de Chaudefeld (*Chalfield*), Stephen de la Slade, John Basset, John de Murtlegh, John de Wolvelegh (*Woolley*), and others. [*No date but probably Edw. II. Seal in black wax perfect. On a Shield, seemée of fleurs de lys 3 lions rampant. On the legend "JOHANNES DE HOLTE"*].

6. Indented Charter of Walter Fayrechild of Wroxhall, (*South Wraxhall*), granting to Alice la Loche for 40s., a house in W. which was his grange; and a curtilage called Wytherhey, and a croft which he had of John de Comerwelle (*Cumberwell near Bradford*). Also Clifcroft, and Bradecroft, and a croft above Haneclaye between the land of Roger de Berleye and Rogere le Gredere. paying 13d. per ann. to the Lord Prior and Convent of Farleye, viz., at Hockeday 12d. and at Michælmass 1d. To John de Forde 1¼d. and to said Walter 1d. Witn., Sir John de Comerwelle, Kt., Rogere de Berleye, John de Bedel, Roger Alwyne and others. [*Temp. Edw. I. Seal gone*].
7. Charter of Robert Gerneys of Buddebury, confirming to Wm. de Aulâ (Hall) of Bradford, and Katharine his wife, for 20s., a piece of land in Berefeld, called Garston, bet. the land of John de Asselegh and John de Bradford, and nigh Buddebury Wood. Wit., Sir John de Holte, Sir John de Comerwelle, Kt., Walter de Chaldfeld, John Basset, &c. [*The date and seal gone: but temp. Edw. I*].
8. (1315). Quitelaim of Robert le Knyzt and Matilda his wife to Wm. de Bradford and Katharine his wife, of land held of W. de B. in Portisheued, with Fisheries. Dated Bristol. "Tuesday after Feast of St. Augustine First Bishop of England." [8 and 9 *Ed. II. Endorsed "The Fischynge at Bristol"*].
9. (1316). Judgment of Recovery at Sarum to Thos. son of Warin Maudit and Robert Seal in the sum of 20s. from John Waspail, 10. Edw. II.
10. (1324). Charter of Reginald de la Sale of Bradford, confirming to Roger le Wolmanger and Matilda his wife a messuage, &c., near "le Provendere" (*the market?*) 3 acres in Woolflege field (*Woolley*), 1 in Kingsfield bet. the land of the Rector of Bradford, and Mowat's, 1 acre on west side of the Moor, near Wm. le Vignur's land. For the rent of a rose. Reversion to Sir Thomas my Brother, Rector of Porteshead. Witn., John de Bradley, John Basset, John de Mugworthley and others. Dated Bradford, 18. Edw. II. [*Impression of seal of white wax gone*].

11. (1325). John Waspail of Smalebrook confirms to Adam le Threseher of Bishopstrow an aere in le Mersehe, for his serviee during life. Rent, 12 silver pence. Dated Bishopstrow, 19 Edw. II. Wit., Robert Swaynge, Osbert Gostelyn, Ad. Goseelin, Atte Mulle, Wm. Wyneband, &c. [*Seal of white wax, but impression gone*].
12. (1274). Quitelaim from Isabella widow of Roger Kentisse, dau. of Wm. Walwayn of Tral (*Trowle*), to Peter de Tral son of Rich. Walwayn her brother, of her right in a messuage, &c., wh. Walter the Miller held in Tral. For rent of 12d. and 20s. paid. This quitelaim was made in the Chureh of Trow-bridge, before all the Parishioners: Sunday aft. Ascension, 3. Edw. I. Witn., Thomas de Tuderigge, Walter the Miller, Wm. of the Well "*(At-well)*" of Monkton Farley, &c. [*Seal gone*].
13. (1328). Indented Charter of Reginald, son and heir of Wm. de Bradeford, confirming to Margaret who was wife of Thos. Frankeleyn of Batwell, all the messuage wh. Walter le Way held in Porteshead. Wit., Wm, de Capenore, Peter Tilly, Bryan le Frye, Philip of Bradford, John de Capellâ, &c. Dated Portishead, 1. Edw. III. "The sd. Margaret not to marry without consent: if she does the premises to be forfeited."
14. (1329). Indented Charter of Reginald de la Sale of Bradford: granting to Thomas his Brother, a messuage &c., late Elizabeth la Bret's in Porteshead. 60s. Rent. Also 24s. Rent yearly in Bradford, 2. E. III.
15. (1329). Indented Charter of Reginald de Bradford confirming to Richard Caphaw (or Caphode) and Joan his wife and Isabella their dau., a tenement, &c., in Frogmerestreet, late held of him by Henry de Baa. Dated at Bradford, 2. E. III. [The house is described as lying between that of Thomas Mey, and the way which leads from *the Church of St. Olave* towards the Mill: the land ealled "*Reveland*" and in "*Kingfield*"]. Witn., John Basset, John Gibbes, Richard Poyntz, Wm. Pylke, Nicholas the Dyer, &c. [*Seal gone*].

16. (1330). Indented Charter of John le Semple of Marleberge and Elena his wife granting to Margaret late wife of John de Stanborne of M. a tenement in M., with a curtilage "as far as the Ditch." Dated at M., 4 E. III. Witn., Wm. de Rammeshalle, then Constable of the Castle of Marl., Richard de Brai, then Mayor, Walter Gives, Henry le Denere, then Prefects of the Town, Wm. Atweld, &c.
17. (1333). The same parties grant to Matilda, formerly wife of Roger Hogeby of Marlborough a Tent. in M. "opposite the steps of the Cemetery of St. Peter's Ch." Witn., as above, and Robert Kathecate, Edmund le Man, wardens of the said town. Dated at M., 7 Edw. III.
18. (1335). Indented quitclaim of Laurence de Montfort, son and heir of Alexander de M., to James de Trowbrugge, for his life, 50s. of ann. rent, wh. James holds in Okebourn Meysi. Wit., Thos. Delamere, John de Montfort, John Delamere, Robert de Nony, Henry son of John de M., Robert Admotes, &c. Dated at Nony (Nunney) on Feast of St. George the Martyr, 9 Edw. III. (April 23). [*On a seal of white wax—a Bend, Ermine*].
19. (1336). Joan dau. of John de Buddebury quitclaims to John de la Slade a Tenement wh. Peter Fouke held of Stephen de la Slade and Joan his dau. in Bradford. Wit., John de Bradley, George de Percy, John Basset, John Gylbys, Rich. Poyntz, &c. Dated Bradford, Friday before St. Aldelm, 10 Edw. III. [*Seal gone*].
20. (1320). James Walwayn of Trol quitclaims to Richard his son all his right to lands in Trol and Holte, and in the Bailiwick of the Bedelry of the Court of Farleigh.¹ Wit., John of Bradleghe, Nicholas de Wyke, &c. Dated at Trol, 14 Edw. II. [*A small seal of red wax, on which a device; a cross and flower*].

¹ "Et in Balliva Bedelrie Curie de Farleigh."

21. (1341). Deed of obligation by which John Corp, of Turlinge (*Turley, near Bradford*) and Isolda his wife are bound to John Basset of Bradford in £5 sterling, to be paid in the *Church of the Holy Trinity at Bradford*. Dated at B., 15 Edw. III. [*Seal gone*].
22. (1342). Quitclaim from Wm. Iwen of Thanestone (*Thoulston, near Warminster?*) to John Wyther of La Penne of a croft of land near Golden grove at Chaldecotte. Witn., Richard Danesy, Nicholas Fitzwarren, Wm. de Grimsted, Walter de Sherenton, John le Gol. Dated at La Penne, 16 E. III.
23. (1351). Warrant of Attorney from James Norris: appointing Thos. Harald of Stodeleigh (*near Trowbridge*) and Wm. Daunteseye of Trowbridge his Atts. to place Wm. Stodeleigh his kinsman in possn. of tenements at Okebourne Meysi. Dated Trowbridge, 25 E. III.
24. (1351). Warrant of Attorney from Margaret Abbess of Shaftesbury and the Convent there, to Rob. Dyehford: to place Thos. Skathloke and Edith dau. of Roger le Porter in possn. of a messuage in Lygh (*Bradford-Leigh*) and Wroxhale within their Manor of Bradford. Dated Shaftesbury, 25 E. III. [*Seal of the Benedictine Nunnery of Shaftesbury, Co. Dorset. Dedicated first to the B. V. Mary, and afterwards to St. Edmund, King and Martyr. Part of the legend is left. "... LEA MARIS TU NOBIS AUX..... CTI EDWARDI REGIS ET MARTYRIS"*].
25. (1350). Indenture between Philip Pilk and Agnes his wife, and Nicholas le Webbe and Christina his wife, whereby to the latter are granted a messuage and appurts. in Bradford. Wit., Thos. Atte Halle, Nicholas Gibbes, Thos. Pilk, Thos. Ledbeter, &c. Dated Bradford, Xmas Eve, 30 E. III. [*Seal gone*].
26. (1356). Indented Charter of Nicholas Atte Slade and Joan his wife, confirming to Wm. Perham and Katharine his wife an acre, &c. in Bradford, lying in Kingsfield. 4d. Rent. Wit., Thos. Atte Halle, John Besyles, Geo. Vincent, Nieh. Gibbes, John de Ashlegh. Dated Bradford, 30 E. III. [*Seal gone*].
27. (1360). Same Parties confirm to Thos. Middleton and Matilda his wife another piece in Kingsfield. 1d. Rent. Dated at B., 34 E. III. [*Same witnesses*].

28. (1363). Court Roll of Wm. Waspayl, held at Smalebrooke, 37 E. III. [*The left side of the original eaten by rats*].
29. (1366). Release from John Folevyle and Margery his wife, to Thos. Harald of Stodleye (*near Trowbridge*) relating to a Tenement late Wm. Atte Fenne's formerly husband to Margery in Fontel Episcopi, Co. Wilts. Witn., Robert Delamere, John de Edyndone, Philip Fitzwaryn, Kts., John Mareys, Wm. Atte Clyve, Thos. Gore, &c. Dated Edyndon, 10 April, 40 E. III. [*Fragments of 2 seals on a single tie appended: on the upper one, (probably the arms of Folevyle) per fess, ermine and or: a cross*].
30. (1371). Charter of John Solne, son and heir of Stephen Solne, confirming to Sir John Gyle, Vicar of Bradford,¹ and Sir John de Mydylton, Chaplain, an acre of arable land in Bradford, bet. the land of John Walwayne and Ralph Atte Watte. Wit., Sir Philip Fitzwaryn, Kt., Thomas Hungerford, Thos. Gore, John Washley, and Thos. Atte Forde. Dated Bradford, Sunday, Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin, 45 Edw. III.
31. Indented Charter of John de Freshforde, Lord of Freshforde, granting to Philip de Frye and Alice his wife lands, late held by Elyas de Noreys, 2 acres being next the Park wall of Henton,² 1 upon Riggeley, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre in Putlonde, $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre against land of the Rectory of Freshford, 1 bet. Rector's land and Robert Parsonse's, also against Brockholes and Chysemeade. Alice, Margaret, and Philip, children of P. Frye. Wit., Richard Atte Bridge, John Peyt. [*Probably Rich. II.: but the Deed much mutilated*].
32. (1380). Deed of Attorney, Alice de Wilde appoints Walter de Forde, and John Godman of Farleigh her Attornies to put Walter Moloyter (?) and Margaret his wife in possn. of land in Wroxale. Dated at Farley (*Monkton F.*), 4 R. II. [*Seal gone*].

¹ John Gill, V. of Bradford, 1349. (Wilts Inst.)

² Henton Charterhouse Abbey.

33. (1381). Indented Charter of John, Lord of Freshforde, son and h. of Reginald de F. granting to Thos. Burgeis and Agatha his wife and John their son a messuage called Wodeplace in F., and a road in Templewood, leading to his house, for driving his cattle to field, lately held by Hugh Mason. Rent 5s. and 2 capons at Michmas. Excepting Regal Service at his Court at Freshford. Witn., John Crompe, John Atte Halle, John Rengoe, John Bateman, Rich. Atte Brigge. Dated Freshforde, 29 June, 5 R. II. [*Seal gone*].
34. (1381). Charter of Thomas Atte Forde, granting to John Aldeburgh, Rector of Combe Hawey, and John Videln a Mess. and 26 acres, late John le Eyr and Alice his wife, in la Forde, in the Tithing of la Lye. Wit., John Ashley, John Percy, Rob. de Barton, Nicholas Atte Slade. Dated Bradford, 5 Rich. II. [*Seal of St. Nicholas performing the miracle on the children in the Tub*].
35. (1381). Charter of Nicholas Slade conceding to Adam Atte Welle, John Midilton, Chaplains, Nicholas Boteler, and Richard Myson, a Cottage, &c. late Gregory Vele's, in Slade. Witn., Thos. Atte Halle, John Ashlegh, &c. Dated at Bradford, 5 R. II.
36. (1389). Quitclaim from Cicely Barbure, to Adam Smyth and Alice his wife of a Tenement at Marlborough, between the Gildehall and Baker's. Sealed with the common seal of Marl. Witn., Wm. Hastrope, Kt., then Constable of the Castle of M.; Robert Warner, Mayor; Rd. Pottone, Peter Baldry, John Norewyu, and Henry Broysebois, Overseers ("*praepositis*") of the said Town, 20 April, 12 R. II. [*Portion of the seal of the Town of Marlborough left—a castle and “-IGILL . . c.”*]
37. (1390). Quitclaim from John Videln to Thos. Atte Forde: of 24 acres in La Lyghe in Parish of Bradford: which J. V. and John Aldeburgh late Parson of Combe Hawey had of the gift of Thos. Wit., Thos. Atte Halle, John Percy, &c. Dated Bradford, Friday before Feast of St. Nicholas, 14 R. II. [*On a seal * I **].

38. (1408). Indented charter: John Freshford grants to Robert Hascldene and Agnes his wife a messuage at Freshford for 6 years. Wit., John Atte Brigge, Wm. Keys, &c. Dat. Freshford, 10 H. IV. [*Seal gone*].
39. (1410). Quitelaim of Thos. Stokes, Rector of St. Andrew's, Winefeld¹ (*Winkfield*) to Thos. Donne, of all actions, &c. Dated at Lewes, 12 H. IV. [*No seal left*].
40. (1414). Wm. Botyler and John Mascall, Clerk, and John Waache to Richard Slade of Legh nr. Bradford, Co. Wilts, and Edith his wife, an annual Rent of 6s. 8d. from lands of John and Margaret Shepherd in Farleyghswyke. Witn., Walter Hungerford, Wm. Chayny, Kts., Wm. Besile, Reginald Halle, &c. Dated Leyghe, 15 January, 1 H. V.
41. (1418). Indenture at Marlborough, 6 H. V. bet. Reginald Halle of Bradforde and Robert Longe on one part, and Agnes Walwey late wife of John W. respecting a cottage and 2 acres in the Fields of Okebourne Moysy. Reversion to heir of R. and R. [*Part of a seal, with "T."*]
42. (1424). Charter of (*Dominus*) Sir Wm. Mery and John Waker of Aldryngton, granting to Walter Lycham and Emma his wife of Aldryngton, all the lands, &c. which they lately held of gift of W. Lycham. Wit., John Hert, Wm. Bovetone, John Tanner, Nicholas —ody, John Proche. Dat. Aldryngtone, F. of St. Edmond K. and M., Nov. 22, 3 Henry VI.
43. (1425). Indented charter of Wm. Besyle son and heir of W. B. of Bradford: granting to Roger Trewbody, lands, late Rich. Walwayn's in Troll, or elsewhere, in Hundred of Melksham and Bradford. Dat. Troll, 20 June, 3 H. VI. [*On seal, a rose above a heart*].
44. (1433). Charter of Wm. Beauchamp, Kt. and Elizabeth his wife, relating to Alice Dent and her heirs, a meadow called Le Parrok, in the common meadow of Bastledene, between Sener's and Craas's, 12 H. VI. [*Two seals: on the first—A*

¹ Thomas Stokes appointed to Rectory of W.—1403. (Wilts Inst.)

Fess bet. 6 martlets. Supporters 2 Swans. Crest, a Swan's head couped at the neck issuing out of a ducal coronet—BEAUCHAMP. On the second—3 dice dotted].

45. (1437). Indented charter of Wm. Seyntgeorge Esq. and Joan his wife, granting to Thos. Hulberd and Edith his wife, Bynehayes in Trol, between a close of the Abbess of Shaftesbury and John Wilshote's. Wit., Thos. Hall, Wm. Besile, Nicholas Hall, &c. Dated Feast of St. Richard, (Ap. 3) 15 H. 6.
46. (1439). Indenture at Southbrome, Co. Wilts, 18 H. VI. bet. John Fyton Esq. and Thos. Norton of S., about lease of lands at Sherborne, Co. Dorset, and at Lavington, Mershetone, Poterne, Vysewyke, Sterte, Eston, Canynges Episcopi.
47. (1453). Receipt of One Penny from John Gawen at a Court at Bradford, 32 H. VI. in 13th year of the Lady Edith Bonham, Abbess in the time of Wm. Carente, Steward, for a garden. [*Tenement of Henry Longge mentioned*].
48. (1454). Indenture bet. John Gale of Westbury, Wilts, and Wm. Smyth of Bradford and Edith his wife and John their son, 2 Tenements in B., 1 in Sleny Street, between the Ten. of Henry Longe Esq. and Wm. Pylks. The other in same St. bet. the Ten. of Rob. Lord Hungerford, and Thos. Halls's Esq. Witn., Wm. Touker, N. Halle, 33 H. VI.
49. (1460). Power of Atty. by John Stringer to John Baskett to put Nich. Hall and Thos. Roger in possn. of a tenement called Dautesey, in the parish of Twynyho and Wellowe, 39 H. VI. [*Also Bradley in Wellow*].
50. (1462). Bond of John Lynne of Wilton, nr. New Sarum, lynnewever, to Thos. Norton in 100s., 2 E. IV.
51. (1472). Indented Charter. Nich. Halle Esq. to Wm. and Eliz. Coscombe of Marlborough his granary in M. Witnesses, John Mermyn, Mayor; Rd. Austin and John Spicer, Constables; John Ferna and Thos. Awent, Bailiffs; Rich. Ady John Sylvester, Under-Bailiffs; Rob. Somerfyld, &c., 12 Edw. IV. [*On seal "I. H. S." with a crown over it*].

52. (1485). Power of Atty. by Wm. Rogers, Esq. of Bradford, to Henry Whittington and John Jordanc to enter on lands in B. and Troll and deliver possn. to John Horton and Wm. Kente.— 1 March, 2 R. III.
53. (Hen. VII). Bond of John Fripp and Robert Sturmy, keepers of the Goods of ——— of Bradford, and Walter Frydy, in £100. [*Very illegible*].
- 53.^a (1502). Royal Pardon and Revocation of Outlawry, for Thomas Hall in the Fleet Prison, 18. H. VII. (*trans. from Latin*):— “Henry, &c. To all Bailiffs, &c. Know that since John Turberville, Kt., in our court before Thos. Wode, Kt., and other Justices of the Bench, by our writ impleaded Thomas Hall, lately of Bradford, Co. Wilts, gentleman, of a debt of £100: And the said Thomas in that he came not to answer the demand, &c., was placed in our court of Outlawry in London, and was then fully outlawed as fully appeareth by the tenor of a Record and Process of Outlawry which we caused to come before us in our Chancelry: And now the said Thomas has surrendered himself at our Prison the Fleet before our present Justices aforesaid, and remains in the said Prison, as our beloved Thos. Frowyk our Chief Justice in the same Bench has certified to us at our Command in our aforesaid Chancelry: We moved by pity have Pardoned to the sd. Thomas the Outlawry aforesd. and grant our peace to him for the same. So that nevertheless he may appear in our Court, if the aforesaid John shall desire to speak with him touching the debt above mentioned. In Testimony, &c., we have caused these our Letters to be made patent. Teste meipso at Westminster, 15 October. [*A fine impression of the Great Seal of England in white wax, but legend gone*].
54. (1513). Warrant from John West, one of the Justices of Peace of Co. Wilts to Constables, &c., for apprehension of John Nores of Bradford; John James, weaver, and Margaret his wife, having exhibited Articles of the peace against him; and to be taken to Fisherton Anger gaol, “danger permitting,” 5 H. VIII. [*Seal gone, and no signature*],

55. (1514). Bond of John Hoone of Lacoek, "bowehere," to Wm. Kyngton, of Atford, husbandman, in £20, 6 H, VIII.
56. (1523). Indenture (*English*) Wm. Bayley of the Ley in Par. of Bradford, leases to Wm. (Dunwyn or) Gunwyn of Wynsley a house called the *oo* house. Witn., Wm. Rogers, John Steynwode, &c. 10 Sep., 15 H. VIII.
57. (1528). Mem. John Halse appeared at a Court, 20 II. VIII., and recd. late Foxe's Tenement,
58. (1544). Memd. at Court of Anthony Rogers, Esq. and Anne his wife, held at Holte, 36 II. VIII. Rd. Chapman recd. land in Holt.
59. (1545). Indenture (*English*) Anthony Rogers, Esq. of Bradford leases to Rd. Drewis of Holte, the Park, Lowsley, Holes, in Holt, and a Tent. in Little Holt. To sue at Roger's court at Holte, 37 H. VIII. [*On seal I * R **].
60. (1545). Memd. at Court of Anthony Rogers, Esq. held at Bradford, 37 H. VIII. Edw. Kyng, recd. tenement in Tollene St. for life.
61. (1546). Indenture (*English*) between Anthony Rogers of Bradford, and Robert Graunt, Yeoman, granting a close in B., 23 Oct., 38 H. VIII.
62. (1551). Indenture (*English*) Anthony Rogers of B. Esq., lets to Walter Graunt his land in Comberwell. 10s. Rent. 5 Edw. VI.
63. (1553). Indented Deed witnessing that Bryan Lyle son of Lancelot Lyle late of Kympton (near Ludgershall) Co. Southamp. Esq., is bound apprentice to Wm. Blanke, Citizen and Haberdasher of London for the learning of his art for 9 years, I Mary. [*On seal a merchant's mark*].
64. (1555). Anthony Rogers of B. Esq., bound in £10 to Nicholas Radiehe of West Lockeridge, Co. Berks, 24 April, 1 and 2 Phil. and Mary.
65. (1555-6). At Court of A. Rogers and Anne, of Brad. and Holt. (2 and 3 Phil. and M). Nicholas, son of Wm. Webbe of B. appeared, to retain 2 tenements.
66. (1556). Indenture 22 July, 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary: Anth. Rogers, Esq., and John Druce of Ashley, in the Hund. of Bradford, abt. a close. Signed "by me Anthony Rogers."

67. Mem. of Court of A. Rogers and Anne, abt. a Tenement.
68. (1558). Thos. Hall of Bradford, bound in £100 to John Dautesey of West Lavington, 12 Sept., 5 and 6 Phil. and M. John Dautesey, Esq. held by demise from Wm. Hall, Esq., "Folleys," "Chancellors," "Deacons," and "Stanford," closes in West Lavington). Signed "by me Thos. Halle."
69. (1562). Bond of Thos. Hall, in £1000, to Anthony Rogers, Esq., 17 June, 4 Eliz.
70. (1563). Anthony Rogers, Esq., bound in £20 to Wm. Chapman of Frome Selwood, 17 April, 5 Eliz.
71. Duplicate.
72. (1562). Indenture (*English*) John Basset of Apse Wytham in Parish of Newchurch Wytham, Isle of Wight, about a £100 in which Anthony Rogers, Esq., is bound to him, 10 Dec., 5 Eliz. [*Seal gone*].
73. (1564). Anthony Rogers, of B. bound to John Horton of Westwood Co. Wilts, gent., in £40, 6 Oct. 6 Eliz. [*These deeds are cut through in several places, as a mark of being cancelled. And to the repayment endorsed, there are 10 witnesses*].
74. (1568). Indenture between Walter Bush of Bradley, Wilts, gent., and Wm. Horton of Iforde, gent., on 1st part; Anthony Rogers, Esq., of 2nd; about a debt of £80 13s. 4d., 26 March, 11 Eliz.
75. (1572). John Hall of B. bound in £200 to Thomas Yerbury of B. clothier, 21 Nov., 15 Eliz. (£100 to be paid to Antony Piccaring of Troll).
76. (1579). Do. to Thos. Walleys of Frome, Som: Clothier, in £10, 21 April, 21 Eliz., "to be paid in the South Porch of the Parish Church of Trowbridge."
77. (1592). Indenture bet. Andrew Colthurst of Stony Littleton, Co. Som. Esq., and Thos. Abyam of Bath, Innholder, lease of Broadmead in Witcombe, 21 Dec., 35 Eliz.
78. (1618). John Hall of Bradford. Bond of £200 to Rob. Fry of Bath, 19 Oct., 16 Jas. Wit., by Michael Stokes.¹

¹ Michael Stokes, Rector of Farleigh-Hungerford, 1599-1641.

79. (1614). Edw. Wainford of Trowbridge, tipler, Martin Wimpye of do., taylor, and Anthony Rundell, of do. weaver; bound in £100 to the King; not to dress or suffer to be dressed any Flesh in E. Ws. house during the time of Lent, 9 Mareh, 11 Jas. I.
80. (1617). Indenture (*English*) John Hall, Esq. of Bradford, lets to John Charnbury of Southstoke: Odwood Down, 50 aeres, in Witcombe; also Beechlawn as it hath been aceustomed to be enjoyed in the winter for the Hogge Floeke of Lyneombe. (Elizabeth, wife of John Hall), 10 March, 14 Jas. I.

Amongst some loose seals also found, were a goat's head erased holding a thistle in his mouth, and an eagle displayed preying upon a fish, legend illegible.

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ABOVE GIVEN.

	No. of Deed.		No. of Deed.
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Atte Slade,	26, 27	Clerk, Edw.,	5
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Barbure,	36	Colthurst, Andrew, . . .	77
Bascat, of Apse Wytham,	72	Corp, of Turling,	21
Baskette,	49	Coscombe, Eliz.,	51
Basset, of Bradford, . .	21	Wm.,	51
Bayly, of Legh,	56	Cuttler,	67
Beauchamp, Wm., Kt., . .	44	Dautesey, of W. Lavington,	
Besyle, Wm.,	43	John,	68
Blanke,	63	Wm. of Trowb.,	23
Bonham, Lady Edith,		Delamere, Witness, . . .	18
Abbess of Shaston, . .	47	Dent, Alice,	44
Boteler,	35	Devedaunt, Thos., . . .	4
Botyler,	40	Donne, Thos.,	39
Bourton,	47	Drewys, Rd.,	59
Bradford, Katharine, . .	47	Druce, John,	66
Reginald de, 15,	13	Eyr, Alice,	34
Wm. de,	8	John le,	34
Bret,	14	Farleigh, Prior of, . . .	6
Budbury,	19	Fayrchild, of Wroxhall, .	6
Bunewood, Agnes, . . .	1	Freshford, John, Lord of,	31, 33
Maria,	2	Reginald de,	33
Burges, Agatha,	33	Folevyle, John,	29
John,	33	Margery,	29
Thos.,	33	Ford, Wm. de,	1
Bushe, of Bradley, . . .	74	Walt.,	32
Caphaw, Joan,	15	Fouke, Peter,	19
Isabella,	15	Foxe, John,	57
Richard,	15	Foxle, John de,	9

	No. of Deed.		No. of Deed.
Frankelyn, Marg., . . .	13	Jordane, John, . . .	52
Freshford, John de, . . .	38	Kendall, John, . . .	52
Fry, of Bath, . . .	78	Kente, Wm., . . .	52
Frydy, Walt., . . .	53	Kentisse, Isabella, . . .	12
Frye, Alice, . . .	31	Knyght, Matilda, . . .	8
Philip, . . .	31	Robert, . . .	8
Fyton, John, Esq., . . .	46	Kyng, Edw., . . .	60
Gawen, John, . . .	47	Kyngton, Wm., Atford,	55
Gayle, John, . . .	47	Langge, Henry, . . .	47
John, of Westbury,	48	Loche, Alice le, . . .	6
Godman, of Farleigh, . .	32	Longe, Robert, . . .	41
Gorneys, Budbury, . . .	7	Lycham, Emma, . . .	42
Gramary, of Marlborough,	5	Walter, of Ald-	
Graunt, R., Bradford, . .	61	rington, . . .	42
Walter, . . .	62	Lyle, Brian, of Kympton,	63
Gunwyn, Winsley, . . .	56	Lyme, John, of Wilton,	53
Gyle, John, Vicar of Brad.,	30	Maxall, John, Clerk, . .	40
Hall, of Bradford, 75, 76, 78, 80		Mauduit, Thos, son of	
Nicholas, do., . . .	49, 51	Warin,	9
Reginald, . . .	41	Midelton, John., Chapl.,	35
Thomas, . . . 53 ^a , 68, 69		Mery, Sir Wm., . . .	42
Halse, John, . . .	57	Thos.,	27
Harald, Studley, . . .	23, 29	Middelton, Matilda, . .	27
Hasildene, Agnes, . . .	38	Thos., . . .	27
Robert, . . .	38	Midyltone, John, Chapln.	
Hasthorpe, Wm., Constable		of Brad.,	30
of Marlborough Castle,	36	Moloyter, ?,	32
Hogely, of Marl., . . .	17	Margaret, . . .	32
Hoone, John, Lacock . . .	58	Walter, . . .	32
Horton, Edw., Westwood,	73	Montfort, Laurence, . .	18
John,	52	Myson, Rd.,	35
Wm., of Iford, . . .	74	Nony, James,	23
Hulberd, Edith,	45	Nores, John,	54
Thos.,	45	Noreys, Eliz.,	31
Hungerford,	30, 48	Norton, Thos.,	46, 50
Ivel, Rob.,	9	Olleye, John,	67
Iwen, Wm., of Thanestone,	22	Peche, Hen.,	3
James, Margaret,	54	Margar.,	3
John,	54	Perham, Kath.,	28

	No. of Deed.		No. of Deed.
Perham, Wm., . . .	26	Stokes, Mich., Rector of	
Pilk, Philip, . . .	25	Farley,	78
Agnes,	35	Stranger, John, . . .	49
Porter, Edith, . . .	24	Tral, Peter de, . . .	12
Radiche, Nich., . .	64	Trewbody, Roger, . .	43
Roger, Thos., . . .	49	Troubrigge, Jas. de .	18
Wm.,	52	Turbervyle, Sir John .	53 ^a
Rogers, of Brad.,		Velc, Gregory,	35
Anne,	58, 65, 67	Videlon, John,	34, 37
Anthony,	61, 59, 60	Wacche, John,	40
62, 64, 67, 69, 70		Wainford, Edw., . . .	79
72, 74		Waker, of Aldrington,	42
Rundell, Anthony, . .	79	Walewayn, James, . .	20
Sale, Reginald de, . .	10, 14	Rich.,	12, 20
Thos.,	14	Wm.,	12
Slade, John,	19	Wallewayne,	40
Steph.,	19	Wallys, Thos., Frome,	76
Seyntgeorge, Wm., . .	45	Warner, of Marlb., . .	36
Joan,	45	Waspail,	9, 11
Shaftsbury, Abbess, .	24, 45	Wm.,	28
Shepperd, Agnes, . . .	40	Webb, Christina, . . .	25
John,	40	Nicholas,	25
Semple, Elena,	16, 17	Richd.,	65
John,	16, 17	Wm., New Sarum	
Skatheloke, Thos., . .	24	Mayor of, . . .	72
Slade, Edith,	40	Wilshotc, John, . . .	45
Nich.,	35	West, John, J. P., . . .	54
Rich.,	40	Whityngton, H., . . .	52
Smyth, Adam,	36	Wilde, (?) Alice le, . .	32
Alice,	36	Wimpye,	79
Edith,	48	Wolmangre, Matilda, .	10
John,	48	Ric.,	10
Wm.,	48	Roger,	10
Solne, John,	30	Walwey, Agnes,	41
Stanbourne, Marg., . .	16	Wychford, Rob. de, . .	24
Stodelegh, Wm., . . .	23	Wyther, John,	22
Stokes, Thos., Rector of		Yerbury, of Bradford,	
Winkfield,	39	Thos.,	75

Schedule II.

Besides the deeds above given there were also found several loose and mutilated papers from which the following are extracts.

1. (*About 1456*). Indenture between Cicely widow of John Barnard, Henry Bradley and Joan his wife (one of the daus. and heirs of John and Cicely) and Wm. Gore jun., and Cicely his wife, (another of the daus. and heirs), relating to lands in Lavington and Fiddington late belonging the said John and Cicely Barnard. [*No date*].
2. (1465). A Latin Deed relating to the Monastery of St. Saviour and St. Bridget at Sion in the parish of Isleworth, Co. Midd., dated 5 and 6 Edw. IV., and witnessed by George Nevill, Bishop of Exeter and Chancellor of England; Thomas Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury; George, Duke of Clarence; Richard, Duke of Gloucester; Sir Walter Blount, Treasurer, and others; Elizabeth being Abbess.
3. (1517). A release to James Horton, Clerk, and others, by John Eyre of Hullavington, of lands &c., in Bremhill and Foxham late belonging to John Goldney, 7 July, 9 Henry 8.
4. (1537). Receipt signed by Christopher Willoughby of £4 10s. received by the hands of Osmond Hall, "forling of dew to Alice my wyffe on Phelippys day and Jakobbe last past."
5. (1559). An Agreement about the Tithes of the Parsonage of Holt, between John Eyre (*Chalfield*) and Thomas Hall, Esq.
6. (1572). A receipt of 6 shillings Chief Rent paid by Mr. Hall of Bradford to the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster.
7. Another of 8 shillings, paid by Mr. Thomas Hall as four years rent for lands in Trowle: signed by Wm. Longe, Deputy Receiver of the Duchy; and John Lydiard, General Treasurer.
8. (1574). A Letter from Robert Davis of High Holborn, London, to his Brother in Law John Hall, Esq.

9. (Elizabeth). A fragment containing notes of sales of land chiefly by the Colthursts (who had been great purchasers of Bath Abbey Estates at the Dissolution), viz. :—
- 7. Eliz. Edmund Colthurst to Edw. Wynter, lands at Claverton near Bath.
 - 8. Eliz. Thomas Ludlow to John Clement, tenements at Lyncombe.
 - 8. Eliz. Vicary to Jenings, the manor of Widcombe.
 - 15. Eliz. Edmund Colthurst, tenements in Bath, to the Mayor and Citizens.
Do. to Franklyn, in do.
 - 19. Eliz. Edmund Colthurst, tenements at Charterhouse Hinton, to Walter Hungerford.
 - 27. Eliz. Do., tenements at Combe and Widecombe, to Richard Iles.
Do., to Langford.
 - 30. Eliz. Edmund Colthurst to Edward Hungerford, lands at Claverton near Bath.
 - 31. Eliz. Do., Walcot Barton to Alex. Staples.
10. (1607). A Letter, dated Dublin, 23 Sept., to John Hall, Esq., from James Ley, (*afterwards Earl of Marlborough*) then Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, to John Hall of Bradford, Esq.: warning him and his brother magistrates to enforce the law against drunkards, especially in the town of Westbury, (*for which he was sometime M.P.*)
- “Our town of Westbury hath need of you, to see to the corruption that useth to grow in such places. I pray you take some care of our drinkers; and since the King hath made some good laws against that vice, I hope that you that be magistrates will not suffer it to encrease more than when there were no laws against it.” [He then rallies him about some neglected commission]. “Because men break their promises ordinarily at home, it is no marvel if faith be broken abroad, and with those that are divided both by sea and land.”
11. (1615). A letter from John Yewe to his “Right worshipful and very good Landlord Mr. John Hall, Esq., in Bradford.”
12. (1617). A letter to Sir James Ley of Westbury, from Mrs. Melior Bampfield, widow of John Bampfield of Hardington, Co. Som. Esq., commenced against her by Mr. Hall of Bradford, for the recovery of £100, lent by him to her late husband. [Mr. Hall had called her a “most unconscionable woman”].

13. (1621-1641). Letters of administration before Marmaduke Lyme in the court of John, Bishop of Salisbury, taken out by Elizabeth, (*Brunc*) widow of John Hall, Esq.
14. (1627). A warrant addressed to Henry Longe and others, signed by James Ley, William Poulett, and John Hall; to meet them at Trowbridge to hear the contents of certain letters received from the Lords of the Council. Dated 27 August.
15. (1668). A small pamphlet in black letter printed by Clarke, Smithfield, called,

“The Bloody Apprentice executed, being an account of a murder committed by Thomas Savage, a vintner’s apprentice in Ratcliffe, upon a fellow maid servant: and how having been hanged and cut down, he revived and and was hanged the second time, Oct. 28, 1668.”

16. From some old Rate papers relating to Parishes in the neighbourhood of Bradford, we may collect the names of the *principal landowners* in those places at that time.

1605. WESTBURY	Thomas Bennet, gent., (and in 1608, Mrs. Margaret Bennet). Sir James Ley, Kt. Jeffery Whitaker, (chief paymaster in 1806). John Lambe, Esq. Nicholas Phipps. Jeremy Horton, Gent.
BROOKE	Wm. Jones, Esq., (Sir Edward Hun- gerford, 1608, Sir Jasper More, Kt., and W. Jones).
PENLEY	Mrs. Bridget Earnley.
DILTON	Anthony Selfe.
CHAPSMANSLADE	Sir James Ley.
BRATTON	Sherston Bromwich, (Ann Bromwich, 1608).
1607. BROUGHTON AND MONKTON	Edward Long. Mr. Bold. Mr. Horton. Nicholas Gore.
SOUTH WRAXHALL	Sir Walter Long, Kt. Edward Graves.
ATWORTH	John Yerbury.

BORO' OF BRADFORD	John Hall, Esq. - John Yewe, Gent. Thos. Reed, Vicar. Richard Horne. Thomas Yerbury. John Houlton. John Druce, the tithes. Nicholas Snell.
IFORD & WESTWOOD	Tobias Horton. George Compton.
WINSLEY	John Raynold. Drew Druce.
STOKE	John Shute.
TROWLE	Christopher Morris and John Powell.
LEIGH & WOOLLEY	Robert Browne, the tithes. John Roger, ditto.
HOLT	John Grant, Thos. Chapman, and John Erle.
WHADDON	Edward Long, Gent. William Buckle, Clerk.
POULSHOT	Edward Long. Ambrose Earnley.

THE MANVERS PROPERTY IN BATH.

17. The next extracts throw some light upon a point in the topography of the City of Bath. It is well known that upon the ground south of the Abbey Church once stood the Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, whose property included all the space between the Church and the River, round to Southgate Street; extending beyond the River to Prior Park, Lyncomb, and Widcombe. The Priory was "voluntarily" surrendered by Wm. Hollwey the last Prior, on 27 January, 1539. A principal purchaser was one Matthew Colthurst. All that Collinson then says of it, (Som. I. 58.) is that Colthurst "sold to Morley, from whom it descended to the Duke of Kingston." This of course refers to the well known extensive property in Bath now belonging to Earl Manvers, the present representative of the Duke.

But from some remnants of old law papers rescued, amongst others, from the mice of Kingston House, it is clear that part at least, and probably the whole, of the Manvers property at Bath, *had belonged to the Halls of Bradford*; and that it passed from the Halls to the Dukes of Kingston and thence to Lord Manvers, exactly in the same way as Kingston House and the other large property at Bradford.

In the following letter (written somewhat sentimentally for a matter of bargain and sale), one Patrick Sanders, M.D., applies to *John Hall, Esq. of Bradford*, for part of the *Abbey House and Orchard, then in his possession*.

“9, October, 1619.

“The life of man which wanders through the body of earth until she hath finished her peregrinations, doth at last retire to the heart, that “*primum vivens*” and “*ultimum moriens*” (*that liveth soonest and dieth latest*). And so I toward the end of my days do desire to retire toward the same place where first I drew my breath. Having heard that some things there are in your possession which might happily fit me, I was the rather moved as well by reason of the situation as also in regard to that worth which I have heard often to be in yourself, from whom I am confident to receive all worthy and good conditions. Briefly, I have heard that the *Abbey and the Abbey Orchard* is to be sold, and some other things near the City in your power to grant. Because of my profession I desire to be in the house or part thereof, while Dr. Sherwood lives.”

To this touching appeal Mr. Hall appears to have consented, but in proceeding to gratify the medical gentleman with the coveted domicile near Dr. Sherwood, he found himself suddenly entangled in the intricacies of the law. For the next fragment (dated the following year) reveals a dispute about a certain way leading into the Abbey Orchard of St. Peter and St. Paul at Bath. The result of the dispute does not appear, and it is immaterial: enough remaining to show that Mr. Hall was possessor of part of the Abbey property. But as the papers contain some notices of the site of the Abbey, which may be interesting to those who know Bath, it is worth the while to preserve their substance.

(1620). The dispute in the first instance lay between the Mayor and Corporation, Plaintiffs; and John Biggs, Defendant. The

claim on the part of the City was, that by Letters Patent dated 12 July, 6 Edw. VI. 1552, they had, upon petition, obtained for the purpose of founding a Grammar School, a grant from the Crown of all the lands in the City and Suburbs, lately belonging to the Priory, including the contested way into the Orchard.

The case of the other party was, that long before the grant made to the Mayor and Corporation, Henry VIII., by Letters Patent dated 16 March 1543, had granted to Humfrey Coles for the sum of £962 17s. 9d., the site of the said Priory, with every thing within the circuit of the said Priory. That Humfrey Coles on 18 March in the same year, 1543, sold the Orchard to Matthew Colthurst and his heirs: that it descended to Edmund Colthurst, who 41 years afterwards, 1584, quietly enjoyed it as part of the Priory House. Edmund Colthurst mortgaged it to — Sherston for £330, and *John Hall, Esq.*, redeemed it and had a conveyance. In 1611 *Edmund Colthurst and Henry his son sold it to John Hall and his heirs.* That the Prior had no other Orchard, and that this way was always accounted part of his house, the windows of which opened into it. This part of the house was pulled down by Colthurst, and the ground thrown into the Orchard. The foundations were still to be seen within it. “The prior did use to sit there and view all the Orchard.” A door opened from the Priory into it, and the way in was by a terrace made with arches of stone, 40 foot long. That the Orchard was bounded on the North side by the ancient wall of the Priory, 20 foot high and 160 paces long, reaching to the Avon: on the South, by a great ditch betwixt the meadows called “The Ham,” and the Orchard, and on the East by the River. That the Prior and the Patterches (*the Monks*) and ever since their time the Colthursts, have enjoyed the fishing and cut down the trees these 80 years. That the Priory is situate within the Corporation of St. Peter and St. Paul, and is a privileged place of itself, not within the Corporation of the City of Bath: and when the Mayor of Bath came into the Priory, the Maces were

put down and not carried before him. An exception was taken to the plaintiff's witnesses that they were Almsmen maintained by the Alms of the City.

Part of the Priory lay within the adjoining Parish of "St. James and Stall," which Colthurst had mortgaged in 1589 to Alexander Staples of Yate, Co. Gloucester.

Then follows another document showing how *John Hall*, of Bradford, was involved in a suit at law with the family of Staples.

These extracts, we conceive, indicate very plainly, that the present property of Lord Manvers round the Abbey Church of Bath, must have been derived from the same source and through the same channels, as Kingston House, viz., the Halls of Bradford.

J. E. J.



LELAND'S JOURNEY

THROUGH

WILTSHIRE,

A. D. 1540-42.

WITH NOTES,

BY THE REV. J. E. JACKSON,

RECTOR OF LEIGH-DELAMERE.

DEVIZES:

PRINTED BY HENRY BULL, SAINT JOHN STREET.

Leland's Journey through Wiltshire:

A. D. 1540-42.

WITH NOTES BY THE REV. J. E. JACKSON.

JOHN LEYLAND (commonly spelled Leland) was born in London; the parish and year unknown; but about the beginning of the 16th century. He was educated under W. Lilly, the grammarian, then went to Cambridge, and was afterwards of All Souls College, Oxford. Thence he proceeded to study at Paris: and on his return took holy orders, and became chaplain to King Henry VIII., who gave him a benefice in the Marches of Calais. He seems to have been an accomplished man; was acquainted, it is said, with eight languages, and wrote Latin with facility and elegance. On being appointed library keeper to the King, he left his rectory abroad, and received in 1533 a royal commission under the great seal to travel over England in search of antiquities, with power to inspect the libraries of cathedrals, abbies, and other depositories of historical records. It was in this year that the monasteries were *visited*, previously to their impending dissolution. Fuller¹ enumerates this royal commission to Leland amongst the "commendable deeds" done by the King, upon the fall of the religious houses. "He would have the buildings destroyed, but the memorables therein recorded, the builders preserved, and their memories transmitted to posterity. This task Leland performed with great pains, to his great praise; on the King's purse, who exhibited most bountifully unto him."

Leland is connected with *Wiltshire* by one of these "exhibitions:" viz., the Prebend of North Newnton (or Newton, 4 miles west of Pewsey) to which was annexed Knoyle Odierne, (Little or West

¹ Church Hist. B. vi. sect. iv. 8. 9.

Knoyle), near Hindon. To this he was presented in 1534, nominally, by Cicely Bodenham, the last Abbess of Wilton, in whose patronage it lay, but, no doubt, really by the Crown.¹ In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*² taken that year, "John Laylond, Prebendary of Newton," returns the annual value of the prebend at £5 5s. net.

Though Leland had received his commission in 1533, before the actual dissolution of the religious houses, (which took place A.D. 1535), he does not appear to have begun his "perambulation" until two or three years after that event; viz., about A.D. 1538. It occupied him for several years. He then retired to the Rectory of St. Michael's in le Querne in London, with the intention of producing from the notes and collections which he had made upon his travels, a grand work on English antiquities. But this he was not permitted to accomplish. His reason became affected, though from what particular cause is not exactly known. Fuller's account is: "This Leland, after the death of his bountiful patron King Henry VIII., [January, 1548], fell distracted and so died: uncertain, whether his brain was broken with weight of work, or want of wages: the latter more likely, because after the death of K. Henry, his endeavours met not with proportionable encouragement." There seems to be but little foundation for this. It is more probable that the real cause was the one assigned by other writers, viz., over excitement of the intellect under the prospect of the herculean task before him. Upon his derangement being made known to King Edward VI., letters patent³ were issued in 1550, granting the custody of his person, as "*John Leyland, junior,*" to his brother "*John Leyland, senior,*;" and confirming to him for his maintenance all his ecclesiastical preferment, as well as an annuity of £26 13s. 4d., which was, perhaps, the salary that had

¹ Wilts Institutions, p. 204.

² V. E. for Wilts, p. 131.

³ In the lengthy and precise Latin document issued upon this occasion, of which there is a copy in the introduction to Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. I. p. XLVIII., the unfortunate antiquary is described with an extravagant variety of legal epithets, as "demens, insanus, lunaticus, furiosus, phreneticus."

been allowed him by the late King. He was at this time still rector of the benefice abroad (Poperingues near Ypres) ; and of Haseley in Co. Oxon : so that with the Wiltshire prebend, there does not seem altogether to have been any "lack of wages."

His death took place in April 1552 : upon which event Edward VI. ordered his manuscripts to be brought into the care of Sir John Cheke, the royal tutor and secretary. "Here" (says Fuller) "our great antiquary" (Camden) "got a sight, and made a good use thereof; it being most true, *Si Lelandus non laborasset, Camdenus non triumphasset.*"¹ Sir John Cheke's son, Henry, after his father's death, gave four volumes in folio, of Leland's "Collectanea," (being miscellaneous extracts from the monastic libraries), to Humphrey Purefoy, of Leicestershire, by whom they were given to Mr. Burton, the historian of that county. Burton afterwards obtained eight other volumes called the "Itinerary," written like the former ones in Leland's own hand ; and deposited the whole in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford. The original manuscript of the Itinerary had been previously much damaged by damp and neglect, but Burton had made a copy of it in 1621. Bishop Tanner had a design of publishing it, but was prevented : and the task fell into the hands of Thomas Hearne, the antiquary. A second edition appeared in 1745 : a third, and the last, in 1770. The work is now scarce and expensive, and a new edition, which should be accompanied by notes to explain obscurities and correct errors, is desirable.

The reader will bear in mind then, that Leland's Itinerary consists only of the original brief, and, often probably hasty, notes taken by himself upon a tour. They are not the "*secunde curæ*," the revised production, of his literary leisure : but such observations as he made "*inter equitandum*," during the stages of his journey ; gathered from the conversation of his hosts, the squires and the clergy, or culled from such documents and authorities as they laid before him. Memoranda so taken, would, of course,

¹ "If Leland had not worked, Camden would not have triumphed."

contain much that required further correction and confirmation : much also that would have been omitted in the process of expansion into careful history. Still, the Itinerary is a very curious book, and though it includes many things that are trivial, it has preserved to us a great deal of local information, which it would now be impossible to obtain from any other source. Towards a new edition of the work, great assistance might be rendered by the various Archæological Societies of England, if they would publish in their respective Proceedings such portions of it as relate to their own counties, with notes by those of their members who may have turned their attention to local history.

LELAND'S JOURNEY THROUGH WILTSHIRE.¹

[He entered it the first time at the N. E. corner of the county, coming from Lechlade in Gloucestershire].

FROM *Lechelade* to *Eiton* Castle in *Whilshire*, where great ruins of a building in *Wyleshir*, as in *ulteriori ripa* (on the farther bank) remain yet, a 2 miles upper on the *Isis*.

From *Eiton* Castelle to *Nunne-Eiton*, a mile. To *Grekelade* or rather *Crikelade*,² a 2 miles.

Eiton,³ the Lord *Zouche's* castle. *Mount-penson* (Mompesson), of *Wileshire*, married one of the Lord *Zouche's* daughters, that is now. (vi. 14). *Nunne-Eaton* belonged to *Godstow*. *Crekelade* is on the

¹ Itinerary, vol. ii. p. 48.

² "Or rather Cricklade." The fable of Greek philosophers having "flourished" at this place, and of its having been an university before the foundation of learning at Oxford, is evidently too ridiculous for Leland, who, however, in his life of Alfred, as well as in other passages of his works, alludes to it without any apparent disbelief. There were, probably, never more Greek philosophers at Cricklade than there are at present, whatever that number may be. The name of the place is derived from two Saxon words, signifying "brook" and "to empty:" a derivation which is abundantly sustained by the number of small streams that in this neighbourhood fall into the *Isis*."

³ "Eiton:" now Castle Eaton. The older name was Eaton Meysey: from a family to whom it belonged temp. Henry III.

farther ripe¹ of *Isis*, and stondesth in *Wileshire*. Loke here where *Braden* water comming out of *Wileshire* doeth go into *Isis*.

I noted a little beyond *Pulton*² village *Pulton* priorie, wher was a prior and 2 or 3 blake canons with hym.

I saw yn the walles where the presbyterie was, 3 or 4 arches, wher ther were tumbes of gentilmen. I think that ther was byried sum of the *Saint-Maurs*. And of surety one *St. Maur*, founder of it, was buried there.³

As I passed out of *Pulton* village, I went over the bek⁴ of *Pulton* rising not far above. *Pulton* bek, about a mile beneth *Pulton*, goith at a mill a little above *Dounamney* into *Amney* streame.

From *Pulton* toward *Amney* villag I passed over *Amney* water, and so to *Amney* village, leving it on the right hand.

Amney brook risith a little above *Amney* toune by north out of a rok; and goith a 3 miles of, or more, to *Dounc-amney*, wher *Syr Antony Hungreford* hath a fair house of stone, on the farther bank.

Amney goith into *Isis* a mile beneth *Dounamney*, againe *Nunne-Eiton* in *Wilshire*.

From *Pulton* to *Cirencestre* a 4 miles. *Serlo*, first abbate of *Cirencestre*, made his brother prior of *Bradene-stoke*. *Tetbyri* is vii miles from *Malmesbyri*, and is a praty market town. *Tetbyri* lyeth a 2 miles on the left hand of from *Fosse*,⁵ as men ryde to *Sodbyri*.

¹ "Farther ripe:" (bank). This would be the case to a person coming from Lechlade.

² "Pulton:" commonly called Poulton, lies within Gloucestershire, but belongs to Wilts.

³ "Founder." Sir Thomas St. Maur founded Poulton Priory, 24 Edw. III. A. D. 1360. [Tanner's Monast.] He died without issue. His brother's descendant in the 4th generation, Alice St. Maur, a sole heiress, married Wm. Lord Zouche. Hence the Zouches at Castle Eaton just mentioned.

⁴ "Bek." Brook.

⁵ "Fosse." Five Roman roads went out of Cirencester, one of which was the Fosse: but Leland seems here to have mistaken the course of it. That which is now called "The Fosse" does not go over any "manifest great crest" by Sodbury to Bristol, but by Easton Grey and North Wraxhall to Bath. Leland himself afterwards left Cirencester by the latter road for a short distance: then turned off to Crudwell, and entered Malmesbury over Holloway Bridge on the Charlton Road.

The head of *Isis* in *Cotescalde* risith about a mile a this side *Tetbyri*.

The *Fosse* way goith oute at *Cirencestre*, and so stretchith by a manifeste great creste to *Solbyri* market, and so to *Bristow*.

[*Isis* riseth a iij myles from *Cirencestre* not far from a village called *Kemble* within half a myle of the *Fosse way*, betwixt *Cirencestre* and *Bath*. Thens it runneth to *Latinelad*, (*Latton*), and so to *Grekclud* (*Cricklade*) about a myle lower, soon after receyving *Churn*. Wheras [*when*] the very head of *Isis* is in a great somer drought, apperith very little or no water; yet is the stream servid with many ofsprings resorting to one bottom. v. 63].

From *Cirencestre* to *Malmsbyri* viii miles.

First I roode about a mile on *Fosse*. Then I turnid on the lifte hand, and cam al by champayne grounde, fruteful of corne and grasse, but very litle wood.

I passid over a stone bridg, wher *Newton* water as I take it, rennith in the very botom by the toune: and so enterid the toune by th' este gate.

MALMSBURY. [II. 51.]

The toune of *Malmsbyri* stondith on the very toppe of a greate slaty rok, and ys wonderfully defendid by nature: for *Newton* water cummith a 2 miles from north to the toune: and *Aron* water cummith by weste of the toune from *Lokington* a 4 miles of, and meete about a bridge at south est parte of the toune, and so goith *Aron* by south a while, and then turneth flat west toward *Bristow*.

The conducte that cam to *Malmsbyri* abbey was fette from *Newton*.

Newton water and *Aron* ren so nere together in the botom of the west suburbe at *Malmsbyri*, that there within a burbolt¹ shot the toune is peninsulatid. In the toune be 4 gates by the names of Est, West, North, and South, ruinus al.²

¹ "Burbolt." Between the Avon on the south side of the town, and the Newton stream on the north, the interval at the narrowest place through Westport, would require for Leland's burbolt a flight of about 700 yards.

² "Ruinus al." All now quite destroyed. The name of the Westgate still survives in the suburb of "Westport."

The walles in many places stond ful up; but now very feble. Nature hath diked the toun strongly.

It was sum tyme a castelle of greate fame, wher yn the toun hath syns ben buildid; for in the beginning of the *Saxons* reign, as far as I can lerne, *Malmesbyri* was no toun.

This castle was namid of the *Britons*, *Cair-Bladun*.

The *Saxons* first caullid it *Ingelburne*.

And after, of one *Maidulphus* a *Scotte* that taught good letters there and after proeurid an abbay ther to be made, it was *Maidulphesbyri*: i. e., *Maidulphi curia*.

The King of the *West-Saxons* and a Bishop of *Winchestre* were founders of this abbay.

Aldelmus was then after *Maidulph* abbate there, and after Bishop of *Shirburn*.

This *S. Aldelme* is patrone of this place.

The toune hath a great privileg of a fair about the fest of *Sainct Aldelme*; at the which tyme the toune kepith a band of harnesid men to se peace kept: and this one of the bragges of the toun, and therby they be furnisid with harneys.

Ther were in th abbay chireh yard 3 chirehes.¹ Th abbay chireh a right magnificent thing, wher were 2 steples, one that had a mightie high *pyramis*, and felle daungerusly *in hominum memoria*, and sins was not re-edified.

It stode in the middle of the *transeptum* of the chireh, and was a

¹ "3 Churches." He cannot mean that there were 3 churches *besides* the abbey church, but inclusive of it? There are now only the remains of one, St. Paul's: of which he afterwards says that the body had been taken down at the time of his visit, the east end was in use as a Town Hall, and the tower at the west end as a dwelling-house. Of this, which was the old parish church of Malmesbury, the tower, surmounted by a spire, still remains, at the S.W. corner of the abbey yard, and continues to be used for the induction of the vicars of Malmesbury. The east end ceased to be used as a "Town Hall" about 1623: and having been since that time in a state of desecration was finally taken down in June, 1852, and the site added to the church yard. It did not appear to be quite in a straight line with the tower; but stood rather south of that line. In it were some remains of window mullions and perpendicular tracery, a niche, &c. Of the 3rd church which probably was a chapel attached to the south transept of the abbey, there is no trace.

marke to al the countrie about. The other yet standith, a greate square toure, at the west ende of the chirch.

The tounes men a late bought this chirch of the King, and hath made it their paroch chirch.

The body of the olde paroch chirch, standing in the west end of the chirch yarde is clene taken down. The est end is converted *in autam civicam* (a Town Hall).

The fair square tour in the west ende is kept for a dwelling-house.

Ther was a litle chirch joining to the south side of the *transeptum* of th abbay chirch, wher sum say *Joannes Scottus*,¹ the great clerk, was slayne, about the tyme of *Alfred*, King of *West-Saxons*, of his own disciples thrusting and strikking hym with their table pointelles.²

Wevers hath now lomes in this litle chirch, but it stondesth and is a very old pece of work.

Ther was an image set up yu th abbay chirch yu honour of this *John Scotte*.

This is *John Scotte* that translatid *Dionysius* out of *Greke* into *Latine*.

Malmesbyri hath a good quik market kept every *Saturday*.

There is a right fair and costely peace of worke in the Market-place made al of stone, and curiously vouldid for poore market folkes to stande dry when rayne cummith.

Ther be 8 great pillers and 8 open arches : and the work is 8 square:³ one great piller in the midle berith up the voute. The men of the tounce made this peace of work *in hominum memoriâ*.

The hole logginges of th abbay be now longging to one *Stumpe*, an exceeding riche clothiar that bouete them of the King.

¹ "John Scot." There were 3 learned ecclesiastics of this name; two of them contemporary. John, a Saxon monk, surnamed Seotus, made abbot of Athelney A.D. 887: and John Scot Erigena. The former of these two was the translator of Dionysius, "the Areopagite." The third John Scot, commonly called Duns Scotus, died at Cologne, long after the reign of Alfred; viz., in A.D. 1308.

² "Pointelle:" a steel pen or pencil for writing.

³ "8 Square:" octagonal.

This *Stumpe's* sunne hath married Sir *Edward Baynton's* daughter.¹

This *Stumpe* was the chef causer and contributor to have th abbay chirch made a paroch chirch.

At this present tyme every corner of the vaste offices that belonged to th abbay be fulle of lumbes (*looms*) to weve clooth yn, and this *Stumpe* entendith to make a stret or 2 for clothiers in the bak vacant ground of the abbay that is withyn the toune walles.

There be made now every yere in the toune a 3,000 clothes.

[From the state in which Leland found Malmshury Abbey, Mr. *Stumpe's* looms being in full play in the small church annexed to the south transept, and in the abbey offices, it is clear that his visit must have been after Dec. 15, 1539, the day on which Abbot Frampton, alias Selwin, signed the deed of surrender. The monks were probably dispersed, and their library plundered. This may account for the very scanty collection of manuscripts which Leland found, unless we may suppose that he noted down the names only of those which were most rare or valuable. The following is his list, from which the reader may form an idea of the general character and composition of abbey libraries :—]²

MANUSCRIPTS FOUND BY LELAND IN MALMSBURY ABBEY.³

Juvenecus. [*A Spanish Christian Poet* A.D. 330, who translated the 4 Gospels into Latin verse. His works are printed.]

Works of Fortunatus, written in verse.

Life of Paternus, in prose, by Fortunatus.

Wm. of Malmesbury (*the Librarian of the Abbey*). The Four Evangelists in different kinds of verse—15 books.

Do. on the Lamentations of Jeremiah, beginning "Thou hast often admonished," &c.

Do. the Life of Aldhelm.

¹ "Baynton." Two shields in stone bearing severally the arms of *Stumpe* and *Baynton*, the latter a bend lozengy between two demilions, an unusual addition to the *Baynton* shield, are still to be seen over the garden door at the abbey church.

² "A curious account is given by *Auhrey* Nat. Hist. of Wilts, p. 79 of the way in which numbers of the finely illuminated manuscripts belonging to the abbey libraries, were wantonly destroyed by the tasteless owners into whose hands they fell. Those of Malmshury were used, he says, for covering hoy's copy-hooks, for stopping the hung holes of harrels of ale, scouring guns, and the like. Bale "knew a merchant-man who hought the contents of two noble libraries for xi. shillings a piece, a shame it is to be spoken. This stuff hath he occupied in the stead of gray paper by the space of more than these x years, and yet he hath store enough for as many years to come. A prodigious example is this, and to be abhorred of all men which love their nation as they should do." In another place he says that the choicest manuscripts were often torn to pieces in the houses of the persons who hought the monasteries of the King, or were sold by them to grocers and soapdealers to wrap up their goods. Others were sent over sea to be used by the bookbinders, "not in small number, but at times whole ships full, to the wondering of the foreign nations." A church hook belonging to the parish of *Chippenham*, dated 1620, is still in existence, covered in this way with a fine fragment of monastic parchment illuminated in red, black, and gold.

³ "Collecta. 111. 157.

- The Life of Aldhelm, by Faritius, Abbot of Abingdon, a Tusean by birth, according to Wm. of Malms. (*See Collect. 2, p. 253*).
- Bede: on the song of Habakkuk.
- Do. Allegorical Exposition of Leviticus and Tobit.
- Claudius: 3 books on S. Matthew.
- The Sentences of Xystus, translated by Rufinus, who maintains that this Xystus was the Pope of that name.
- Questions of Albinus upon Genesis: a little book.
- Dionysius (*the Areopagite*), translated by John Scot.
- Cassiodorus: on the Soul.
- Hexameron of Basil.
- Gregory Nicenus: on the Condition of Man.
- Robert of Cricklade (*R. Canutus*), Prior of St. Frideswide (*Oxon*), 4 books called "The Mirror of Faith, beginning "Hear, O Israel."
- Albinus, on Ecclesiastes.
- Grossolanus, Archb. of Milan: on the Procession of the Holy Spirit, addressed to the Emperor Alexius.
- Junilius to Pope Primasius.
- Apulcius—a book on Interpretation.
- Grammar of Eutyches.
- Tertullian.
- Letters of Albinus.
- Chronicle of Malms. Abbey. [*Leland gives extracts, Collect. 1. 301*].
- Another chronicle called "The Praise of History," written at the request of the Abbot of Malmsbury, A.D. 1361, by a monk of the abbey, name unknown. [*Extracts from this, with a long account of Maidulph and Aldhelm are given in the Collectanea, I. 302 & II. 395*].

[From a book of "the Antiquities of Malmsbury," he extracted several particulars, which have been used by most of those who have written the history of the town and abbey. For these, see *Collectanea. I. 65, 241, 301. II. 319, 325, 401*].

Sum hold opinion that ther was sum tyme a nunnery wher the hermitage¹ now stonidith in the dike of the toune at the west ende of the old parochie church.

Sum say that ther was another nunnery toward the park a litle without the toune longging to th abbate in the way to *Chippenham*.²

¹ "Hermitage." He probably means an old building called "the chapel house" long used as a dwelling for paupers, and formerly a chapel, in the part of the town called "Burnevale"; (the valley in which the "bourne" or brook of the Avon runs, on the south side of Malmsbury). It was destroyed some years ago.

² "Another Nunnery." Burton Hill Chapel, mentioned again in the third following paragraph. It is now destroyed. There is no account of any endowed nunnery either here or at Burnevale just spoken of.

And I have redde that there was another numery wher now is a poore hospitale,¹ about the south bridge without the town the way to *Chippenham*.

Going out of *Malmesbyri* by the south gate I turnid on the lifte hond, and so passid over *Avon* by a fair bridg of stone having 3 arches.

And then conscending an hillet, even ther by left, a chapelle² or paroch chirch hard on the lift hand ; and then leaving the park and the late abbates maner place³ on the lift hond, I came to a village about a mile of, caullid *Fosse*,⁴ wher was a bridge and a good streame renning undre it.

Thens to *Chippenham* a vi. miles.

FROM MALMSBURY, BY CORSHAM, HASELBURY, AND SOUTH WRAXHALL,
TO BRADFORD. [II. 54.]

Riding between *Malmesbyri* and *Chippenham* al the ground on that side of the ryver was chaumpain, fruteful of corne and grasse, but litle wood.

Thus rydyng, I lefte *Avon* streame aboute a 2 miles on the lifte hand. I markid 2 places betwene *Malmesbyri* and *Chippenham* notable. *Draicote*, wher Sir *Henry Long* hath a fair manor place and a park, about a mile from *Avon* streame. *Draicot* is a 5 miles from *Malmesbyri*, and a 2 miles from *Chippenham*.⁵

¹ "Hospital." Of St. John of Jerusalem, near the south bridge, on the way to Chippenham : now used as an almshouse. An early pointed arch formerly the doorway, but now blocked up, still remains.

² "Chapelle." Burton Hill chapel alluded to above.

³ "Park and Maner-place." Then called Cowfold Park. It was part of the abbot's own demesne, and the name is spelled in this way in the oldest documents. It was afterwards corrupted into Cufold Park, then into Cold-park, and finally into Cole-park ; by which it is now known as the property of Audley Lovell, Esq.

⁴ Leland's ear deceived him. The name of the village is Corston.

⁵ "2 Miles." The reader will often observe a considerable difference between Leland's measurement and the actual distances. As he appears to have used figures and not words, it is possible that the injured state of the manuscript, already alluded to, may have misled the copyist in many instances.

On the other side of the *Avon* river I saw *Bradenestoke* priory ruins on the toppe of an hille, a mile and an half from *Avon* ryver. [Gualter, Erle of Sarum, and Sibylle, his wyfe, founders of *Bradenestoke*, a priory of blaek ehanons. VIII. 107.]

Bradenestoke is about a 4 miles from *Malmesbyri*.

Al the quarters of the foreste of *Braden* be welle wooddid, even along from *Malmesbyri* to *Chippenham* ward.

Mr. *Pye* dwelleth at a litle from *Chippenham*, but in *Chippenham* paroche.

One told me that ther was no notable bridge on *Aron* between *Malmesbyri* and *Chippenham*. I passid over two bekkes betwixt *Malmesbyri* and *Chippenham*.

[III. 135. There is a place in *Wyleshir* caullid *Combe Castelle*, a 4 miles towards est from *Chippenham*: and to this place longe diverse knightes services and libertees. And this lordship now longgith to one *Serope*.]

[*Stanlege* abbey. *St. Mary*. White monks. VII. 65].

I left *Chippenham* a mile on the lifte hand, and so went to *Allington*¹ village about a mile of, and thens 3 miles to *Cosham*, a good uplandish toun, wher be ruines of an old maner place: and therby a park wont to be yn dowage to the Quenes of *Englande*. Mr. *Baynton*, yn Quene *Anne's*² dayes, pullid down by licens a peace of this house sunwhat to help his buildinges at *Bromeham*.

Old Mr. *Bonhome* told me that *Coseham* apperteinid to the erldom of *Cornwalle*, and that *Cosham* was a mansion place longgong to it wher suntyme they lay.

Al the menne of this tounlet were bond: so that apou a tyme one of the Erles of *Cornwalle* hering them secretely to lament their

¹ "Allington." Leland had thus far kept the high road from Malmesbury to Chippenham. He now turns off at the foot of Hardenhuish Hill on the north side, and follows an old lane that leads from Langley Burrell to Allington, and crosses the high road at that point.

² "Queen Anne." As the Bayntons, of Fallersdon (in Bishopstone, hundred of Downton), did not succeed to the Bromham estate until A.D. 1508. Leland must mean Anne Boleyn, who was executed A.D. 1536: about 4 years before his visit.

state manumittid them for mony, and gave them the lordship of *Cosham* in copiehold to paie a chiefe rente.

From *Coseham* to *Haselbyri* about a 2 miles.

I left on the lift hand on the toppe of a litle hille an heremitage¹ withyn a litle as I turnid down to *Hasilbyri*.

The manor place of *Haselbyry* stoundith in a litle vale, and was a thing of a simple building afore that old Mr. *Bonchom* father did build there. The *Bonhomes*² afore that tyme dwellid by *Laeok* upon *Avon*.

[*Plumber's* lands (a manor in *Lidlinch*, hund. of *Sherborn*, co. *Dorset*³) be com unto the *Bonhomes* of *Hasilbyri*. VI. 50].

[Of the *Bluets* and their successors the *Baynards*, of *Lackham* near *Laeock*, Leland says:— vol. VI., p. 53].

Silehester lordship (in *Hants*) after the conquest came to one *Blueth*, and then one of the *Blueths* leavyng no sons, the land not entaylid to the heire ma^{Generale}[*le*] came by mariage to one *Peter de Cusance*, Knight, and after to one *Edmunde Baynard*, cumming out

¹ "Heremitage." The building called "Chapel Plaister:" by tradition, a way-side chapel for pilgrims travelling from *Malmsbury* to *Glastonbury*. *Aubrey* calls it "the Chapel of Playsters." The meaning of the name is uncertain; but it has nothing to do with the material of plaster; being built of stone. It may either have been built by some one of the name of *Plaister*: or *playster* may be an old word for pilgrim: or it may mean the chapel built on the "Plegstow," play place or village green: as the "Plestor Oak" in *White's Selborne*.

² "Bonhome." *Bonham*. The principle *Wiltshire* family of this name lived at *Great Wishford*, hund. of *Branch and Dole*, A.D. 1315-1637.

Haselbury is in the parish of *Box*. It is now a farm-house with very spacious premises, the remains of its former importance. It had a church, of which there is no trace: but there is still a payment by the lord of the manor of £10 a-year to a rector. Out of the freestone quarries of *Haselbury*, which belonged to the *Prior of Bradenstoke*, *Malmsbury Abbey* is said to have been built. The viearage of *Box* had belonged to the priory of *Monkton Farley*: *John Bonham*, of *Haselbury*, Leland's host, was patron in 1541. The *Haselbury* estate belonged about 1660 to a branch of the family of *Speke* (*Bart.*, extinct 1682), of *Whitelackington*, co. *Som.*: and the house, which the *Bonhams* appear to have built, was probably enlarged by the *Spekes*. The coat of arms of *Speke* is still to be seen on the pillars at the garden entrance. It now belongs to the *Northey* family.

³ See *Hutehins' Dorset*. II. 357.

of the house of the *Baynards*, of Essex, whose name is now ther obscured. The lands of the *Blueths* entaylid to heyre male of that name yet remayning in *Deroushere*. *Leccham* (*Laekham*) longgid to *Blueth*. *arde* as his principale how.¹

Ther is a feld by *Lacok* wher men find much *Romaine* mony: it is called "*Silverfeld*."²

From *Haselbyri* to *Monkton-Farley* a mile *dim.* where by the village there was a priore standing on a litle hille, sumtyme having blak monkes, a prior, and a convent of 12.

Monkton-Farley among other thynges was a late gyven to th Erle of *Hertford*.³

From *Haselbyri* to *Monkton* the countre beginnith to wax woddy; and so forth lyke to *Bradford* about a 2 miles from *Monkton-Farley*; and also to part into hilles and valeys.

Sir *Henry Long* hath a litle maner about a mile from *Monkton-Farley* at *Wrexley*.⁴

The original setting up of the house of the *Longes* cam, as I lernid of Mr. *Bonchom*, by this means:

One *Long Thomas*, a stoute felow, was sette up by one of the olde Lordes *Hungrefordes*. And after by cause this *Thomas* was

¹ The defective words probably were that *Laekham* was used by *Baynarde* as his principal house.

² The Roman Road from Bath to Marlborough ran about a mile south of *Laeock*. Near it is a place called *Wick*, at which traces of a Roman Villa have been found.

³ "*Hertford*." The Protector *Somerset*. The Manor was afterwards transferred to the Bishopric of *Salisbury*. Between 1647 and 1651, in the days of confiscation, it was sold to *Wm. and Nath. Brooke*, and *F. Bridges*, for £2,499 11s. 6d. It has since been held under the See of *Salisbury* by (amongst others) the families of *Webb*, *Long*, and now, *Wade Browne*. The editors of the new *Monasticon* mention that no seal of the priory had been met with. In 1841 a circular silver seal, of about the size of a sovereign, was found by the late *Mr. Wade Browne* in clearing part of the site of the priory. On it is the head of *St. Mary Magdalene*, exceedingly well cut; with the Legend "∞ CAPUT MARIE MAGDALENE." At the same time was discovered an effigy of a *Dunstanville* of *Castle Combe*.

⁴ "*Wrexley*." South *Wraxhall*: which at this time had not been severed from the *Draycote* property, but belonged to one and the same owner, *Sir Henry Long*, above-mentioned. Of this interesting old manor-house, now the property of *Walter Long, Esq., M.P.* of *Rood-Ashton*, the greater part is still left. In *Aubrey's MS. Collections* for North Wilts in the *Ashmolean Museum* at *Oxford*, drawings are preserved of the numerous armorial shields in stained glass, which

caullid Long Thomas, Long after was usurpid for the name of the family.¹

were once in the windows, but have now entirely perished. Its history and antiquities have been described in a volume upon the subject by Mr. Thos. Larkins Walker; with views of the exterior, and of the principal apartment upstairs, containing a very fine chimney piece and ornamented ceiling, together with details of the architecture, and of various devices sculptured in stone. The oldest parts are the Hall and Porch. The original builder is not particularly known, but some additions were made by Sir Robert Long, about 1566. There is a carefully-written Memoir both of the House and Church in the GENT. MAG., June, 1835.

¹ "Long." There certainly is a tradition appurtenant to the ancient family of Long of Wraxhall, that, at some remote period which their Pedigree does not fully elucidate, the name was PREUX. To this some countenance is given by a resemblance in the arms of Long to those of Preux, and by the use of the motto "*Preux quoique pieux.*" But Mr. Bonham's story of the first introduction of the name of Long by a Lord Hungerford, does not appear very consistent either with fact or probability; for the name of Long occurs in the lists of Wiltshire landowners, before that of Hungerford. The connexion of the Hungerfords with Wiltshire, as a recognized family, does not date earlier than 1350: and the first of them who became a Baron, lived A.D. 1440—1449. The public records of the county, on the other hand (*See the Inquisitions P.M. and Wilts Fines*), show Longs as landowners in several places at a much earlier period: as at Alton, and Ablington, near Figcheldean, in 1258; at Coulston near Lavington, in 1267; at Bratton and Westbury, in 1279. Being then an already appropriated name, it is not likely that a stranger would adopt it, unless he had some substantial right to do so, either by a marriage or other intelligible process.

The next part of the story (viz; as to the advancement of some earlier member of this family by one of the Hungerfords) *perhaps* contains more, though it is now difficult to say how much, of truth.

The first Long who appears in the *authenticated* account of the family as owner of Wraxhall, is Robert, A.D. 1400—1440. His son John Long married Margaret Wayte, and by that marriage obtained the Draycote estate. Wraxhall therefore, of the two, came first into the Long family: but in what way Robert had obtained it, whether by marriage, purchase, or inheritance, is unknown. The names of his wives have been given in the pedigrees with some variety, as Bradley, Popham, or Hering, but none of these alliances throws any light upon the acquisition of South Wraxhall. It is, in fact, not exactly known whose property it was immediately before the Longs. In the Beauties of Wilts (III. 226.) the Hungerfords are named: but no authority for this is given, nor do the evidences of that family (very ample at this period) allude to the manor as theirs. There is some reason for believing that it may have been part of the estate of the St. Maurs, who had property near Bradford; that from St. Maur it passed to Berkeley, and from Berkeley, by marriage, either to the father of Robert Long, or, perhaps to Robert Long himself: and that this alliance may have been in some way promoted by the first Lord Hungerford, who had himself married, for a second wife, a Berkeley of Beverstone. In the church of South Wraxhall there is a monument which from the peculiarity of its character and situation seems to favour this suggestion. At any rate it testifies to an

This *Long Thomas* master had sum lande by *Hungreforde's* proeuration.

Then succedid hym *Robert* and *Henry*.

Then cam one *Thomas Long* descending of a younger brother, and eould 'skille of the law, and had the inheritances of the afore-said *Longes*. Syr *Henry* and Sir *Richard Long* were somes to this *Thomas*.

important marriage, the exact particulars of which have, however, never been fully explained. Upon it is the effigy of a lady *only*: and on the side of it is the shield of the Longs (as still borne by them) impaling, of course as the lady's shield, what appears to be the coat of *Berkeley* quarterly with Seymour. There is in the pedigree of Long no authenticated proof of any match with a Berkeley at this period: yet, here, in the Longs' chapel at South Wraxhall, is still in existence the undeniable testimony of this monument that such a marriage did take place. Camden says (in his "Remains"), though without producing any authority, that the first of the Longs was "preferred to a good marriage by Lord Hungerford." Possibly this may have been the marriage of which the Wraxhall tomb is evidence: and if so, then the Longs were, indeed, so far under obligation to him, as to be indebted for an introduction to some well endowed bride. But after all, this rests only upon Master Camden's hearsay.

There certainly was an intimacy of friendship between Robert Long, of Wraxhall, 1430, and Lord Hungerford: and as the latter was one of the most important persons of the day, filling the great office of Lord High Treasurer of England, such acquaintance may not have been in any way to Robert's disadvantage. His name constantly occurs in Lord Hungerford's Title Deeds, as one of the feoffees, or trustees, to purchases of land made by that nobleman; but as it is always in connexion with the names of the principal gentlemen of this part of Wiltshire, and as moreover Robert Long was himself M.P. for the county in A.D. 1433, it becomes upon the whole more probable than otherwise, that though he may be the first from whom the Longs can trace with certainty, he was neither the first substantial person in the family, nor was he "set up" by Lord Hungerford.

With respect to that part of "old Mr. Bonhome's" story, which states that "they had some land by Lord Hungerford's proeuration;" the only circumstance bearing upon this point, that the writer of this note has ever met with, after a somewhat minute inspection into the history of the property of the Hungerfords, is, that Robert Long in A.D. 1421, held for 3 years a lease under Lord Hungerford, of the manor of Highchurch, in the parish of Hemington, co. Somerset. With this trifling exception, there is no evidence from Hungerford documents, that the Longs were in any way indebted to them for any part of their estates; and as to the name of the family, that, as we have already seen, may be pronounced to be a joke of neighbour Bonham's.

BRADFORD.

The toune self of *Bradeford* stonidith on the clining of a slaty¹ rokke, and hath a meetely good market ons a weeke. The toune is made al of stone and standith, as I cam to it, on the hither ripe of *Avon*.

Ther is a chapelle² on the highest place of the toune as I enterid. The fair larg parochie chirch standith byneth the bridge on *Avon* ripe. The vicarage is at the west ende of the chirch.

The personage is L. poundes by the yere, and was inappropriate to *Shaftesbyri* abbay.

Haulle dwellith in a pratie stone house³ at the este ende of the toune on the right bank of *Avon*.

Haulle alias *De la Sale*, a man of £100, landes by the yere.

There is a very fair house of the building of one *Horton*,⁴ a riche clothier, at the north est part by the chirch. This *Horton's* wife yet lyvith. This *Horton* buildid a goodly large chirch house⁵ *ex lapide quadrato* at the est end of the chirch yard, without it.

1 "Slaty rock." He means, not what is commonly called *slate*: but a kind of thin grey stone-tile, one of the subordinate beds of "forest marble," overlying the great oolite of which the high grounds about Bradford principally consist.

2 "Chapelle." Leland enters Bradford from *Wraxhall*. There is no known vestige or tradition of any chapel, at or near the entrance of the town by any road upon which it is entered *now* upon that side. The roads have probably been altered: and he may have approached the town by *Bearfield*, down some part of the steep hill called *Tory*. Here, upon nearly the highest part of it, was once a small chapel, of which a fragment called *Tory* chapel was a few years ago rescued from total destruction by Capt. S. Palaiet, of *Woolley Grange*. It was built over an abundant spring that flows out of the rock and supplies the town. The name of *Tory*, by which that part of Bradford is called, has been ingeniously interpreted to be a corruption of the word "*oratory*."

3 "House." Now called "The Duke's" or "Kingston House." It was built by the *Halls*, whose arms on stone are still in one of the apartments; and has lately been restored by the present owner Mr. Moulton.

4 "Horton." Edward Horton, of *Westwood* manor house, near Bradford, married *Alice May*, of *Broughton Giffard*, and died without issue. His eldest brother, *William*, lived at *Iford*. For his descendants, see *Wilts Visit.*, 1565.

5 "Church House." Notices of a building called "The Church House" are often met with in old parochial papers. It was the house at which, before the days of rating, meetings were held for raising funds to maintain church repairs,

This *Horton* made divers fair houses of stone in *Through-bridge* town.

One *Lucas*, a clothier, now dwellith in *Horton's* house in *Bradeford*.

Horton left no children.

All the town of *Bradeford* stondith by clooth making.

Bradeford Bridge hath 9 fair arches of stone.

These be the names of the notable stone bridges upon *Avon* betwixt *Malmesbyri* and *Bradeford* :—

Malmesbyri Bridge.

Christine Maleford Bridge about a 5 miles lower.

Caisway (*Kelloway's*) Bridge about a 2 miles lower.

Chippenham, a right fair bridge, about a mile lower.

Chippenham town is on the farther ripe towards *London*, and cumming from *London* men cum to it not passing over the bridge.

Rhe Bridge (*at Lacock*) about a mile and an half lower.

About a 4 miles lower is

Staverton Bridge, wher is the confluence of *Through-bridge* water with *Avon*.

Bradeford Bridge a 2 miles lower.

Bath Bridge of V. fair arches, a V. miles lower.

Bristow Bridge a 10 miles lower.

A 2 miles above *Bristow* was a commune *Trajectus* by Bote, wher was a ehapelle of *S. Anne* on the same side of *Avon* that *Bath* stondith on, and heere was great pilgrinage to *S. Anne*.¹

the poor, &c. These parish gatherings, for the provocation of a livelier charity, were conducted with certain festivities. The parish kept at this house a regular cookery establishment, stores of malt, and other appropriate materials. The malt was brewed, and the liquor consumed "pro bono publico." The greater the consumption, the more profit to the public purse. This continued for days or weeks; accompanied by "diversions," such as bull-baiting, fighting, dancing, &c.

¹ "St. Anne." Near Brislington: founded by one of the Lords Delawarr. The site of this chapel, long since a ruin, is in a nook of the county Somerset, opposite Crew's Hole in the parish of St. George's in Gloucestershire, from which it is divided by the Avon. It is on the *left* bank of the river. *Bath*, in *Leland's* time, was on the other.

There is a litle streate over *Bradford* Bridge, and at the ende of that is an hospitale¹ of the *Kinges of Englandes* fundation.

As I turnid up at this streat end toward *Through-bridg*, ther was a quarre² of fair stone on the right hand in a felde.

TROWBRIDGE. [Itin. II. 57].

From *Bradeforde* to *Thorough-bridge* about a 2 miles by good corne, pasture, and wood.

I enterid into the toune by a stone bridge of a 3 arches.

The toune standith on a rokky hill, and is very welle buildid of stone, and flourishith by drapery.

Of later tymes one *James Terumber*, a very rich clothier, buildid a notable fair house in this toune, and gave it at his deth with other landes to the finding of 2 cantuarie prestes yn *Through-bridg* Chireh.

This *Terumber* made also a litle almose house by *Through-bridge* Chireh,³ and yn it be a 6 poore folkes having a 3 pence a peace by the week toward their finding.

¹ "Hospital." At the point of the two roads, where Leland turned off to Trowbridge, there is still a hospital; but this was founded by will of John Hall, Esq., who died 1708. The hospital which he describes as near this point, was one which used to be called the "Old Poor House." It stood on the right hand side of the road going out of Bradford, just beyond where the Great Western Railway now crosses that road. The company purchased the ground, and destroyed the buildings. There is another almshouse still farther on near the bridge over the canal, called "The Women's Poor House," still standing: but the one which Leland meant was that which stood "at the end of the street where he turned off to Trowbridge."

² "Quarre." This "quarre" is still open, and is one of those in which are found specimens (but not the best, which come from Bearfield, on the top of the hill) of one of the rarest and most beautiful of our English fossils, called *par excellence* the "Bradford encinite."

³ "Terumbers," or "The Old Almshouse," had six small rooms below and six above, and adjoined the north east side of the church yard. In 1483 (1 Rich. III) the founder conveyed to feoffees certain lands in Trowbridge, Studley, Broughton-Giffard, and Bradford, in Wilts, and Beckington, in Somerset, for its maintenance, and for other purposes. The annual payment having been lost since 1777, the house being in ruins was taken down by public consent of the parishioners, 21st April, 1811. [See report 28, of Charity Commissioners: page 354].

Horton, a clothiar, of *Bradeforde*, builded of late dayes dyvers fair houses in this toun.¹

Old *Bayllie*² buildid also of late yn this toun, he was a rich clothiar. *Bailie's* son now drapeth yn the toun, and also a 2 miles out of it at a place³ yn the way to *Farley-Castel*, one *Alexandre* is now a great clothier yn the toun.

The echurch of *Through-bridge* is lightsum and fair.

One *Molines* is parson ther, a man well lernid.⁴

The castelle stooede on the south side of the toune. It is now elene down. Ther was in it a 7 gret toures, whercof peaces of 2 yet stande.

The river rennith hard by the castelle.⁵

This brooke risith about a mile and an half from Warminster by south-east; and so cummith to *Through-bridge* toune, and thens about a mile to *S(t)averton* an hemlet belonging to *Through-bridg*, and there metith with *Aton* river: and at this confluenee there is a stonc bridge over *Aton*.

S(t)averton stondith on the same side of the brooke that *Through-bridg* dothe.

¹ A John Horton was Rector of Trowbridge, 1441.

² "Bayllie." The arms of this family (3 horses heads) are over the door of the principal house in Hilperton, close to Trowbridge. The same coat was also, a few years ago, on the ceiling of Philip's Norton Church, about 6 miles off. The Bayleys intermarried with the Hortons above mentioned. See Wilts Visit., 1565.

³ Stowford Mill, in Winkfield; where till within these 4 or 5 years, men continued to "drape." It has lately been turned into a flour mill. Some Bayleys are buried in Winkfield Church.

⁴ Thomas Molyns, appointed Rector of Trowbridge in 1528, seems to have resigned in 1541.

⁵ "Castelle." The site of the Castle, called "Courthill," has long since been covered with factories. An old painting on panel, sufficiently corresponding with Leland's description, was found some years ago within a wall in the house of the late Mr. Samuel Salter. It has been engraved as Trowbridge Castle, in a book called "The Church Restored," by the Rev. J. D. Hastings, Rector of Trowbridge, published 1848. Some part of the towers appear to have remained till 1670. The principal street of Trowbridge forms a curve, which it is said to have taken from following the line of the wall round the ancient castle.



FARLEIGH. ¹⁸¹³
HUNGERFORD CASTLE. ¹⁶⁴⁵
A. D. 1645.
¹⁸⁷²

There is a fair standing place¹ for market men to stond yn, in the hart of the toune, and this is made viij square, and a piller in the midle, as there is one made in *Malmesbyri* far fairer than this.

The Erles of *Sarum* were Lordes of *Through-bridg*: then the Duke of *Lancaster*; now th Erle of *Hertford*.²

FARLEY CASTLE. [Itin. II. 58].

From *Through-bridge* to *Castelle-Farley* about a 3 miles by good corne, pasture, and nere *Farley* self plenty of wood. Or I cam to the castelle I passid over *Frome* water, passing by there yn a rokky valey and botom, where the water brekith into arnelettes and makith Islettes, but soon meting agayn with the principale streame, wherby there be in the causey divers smaull bridges.

This water rennith hard under the botom of this eastelle, and there driveth a mylle. The eastelle is set on a rokky hill.³

¹ "Standing place"—a Market Cross, resembling that of Salisbury. It was opposite the George Inn, and was taken down about 1784.

² The lordship of Trowbridge belonged, A.D. 1100, to Edward D'eureux, commonly called "Edward of Sarisburie." [His daughter, Matilda, married Humphrey de Bohun, whose family had some interest in it]. By marriage of Ela, heiress of D'eureux, it passed to Longespee, Earl of Sarum. By Margaret, heiress of Longespee, to Laey, Earl of Lincoln (Edw. I). By Alice de Laey (1311) to Thos. Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, who presented to Trowbridge Rectory, 1313, and was beheaded at Pontefract, 1321. On his death it was granted, for their lives, to John de Warren (*Plantagenet*) last Earl of Surrey, and Joan de Bars his wife, (who presented 1317-1348); with reversion to William de Montacute, Earl of Sarum (who was patron 1362). Afterwards the manor came to John of Gaunt (patron 1378); and by King Henry VIII. was granted to Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, his brother-in-law (afterwards the Protector Duke of Somerset, who is named as patron in 1561.

³ Farleigh Castle *itself* is in Somersetshire, and when Leland crossed the river Frome, at the little mill shown in the annexed woodcut, he entered that county. But a large part of the parish of Farleigh (including all the foreground in the view) is in Wilts: and its owners, the Hungerfords, were much more connected with Wilts, than they were even with Somerset. The castle consisted of 2 courts: the inner one, or dwelling house, was a quadrangle, formed by the four towers: the outer court, which L. calls the "utter ward," lay between the gate-house and the 2 towers nearest it. The gable of the chapel is just visible in the print over the priest's (now the castle farm) house. The "new chapel annexed to it" of which Leland speaks, is a smaller chantry or mausoleum on the north side.

There be diverse praty towres in the utter warde of the castelle. And in this utter warde ys an auncient chapelle, and a new chapelle annexid unto it.

Under the arch of this chapelle lyith, but sumwhat more to the old chapelle warde, one of the *Hungerfordes*¹ with his wife, having these epitaphies upon 2 schochins of plate of brasse:—

“Hic jacet THOMAS HUNGERFORD, Chevallier, Dms de Farley, Welew and Heitesbyri: qui obiit 3 die Decembris A° D. 1398. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.”

“Hic jacet Domina JOANNA UXOR ejusdem THOMÆ HUNGERFORD, filia Dⁱ Edmundi HVSEE Militis: quæ obiit primo die Mensis Martii A° D. 1412.”

These things that here folow were written in a table (*on a tablet*) in the chapelle:—²

[I].

1. THOMAS HUNGREFORD, Knight.
2. Dame JOANNA, his Wife. (*Hussey*).
3. SIR GUALTER HUNGERFORD, LORD HUNGERFORD, Knight of the Garter, and High Treasurer of England; son and heir to THOS. and JOHAN.
4. CATARINE; heire to PEVEREL, and wife to SYR GUALTER.
5. SYR ROBERT, LORD HUNGREFORD: son and heire to WALTER.
6. MARGARET, heire to BOTREAUX.
7. ROBERT, ERLE HUNGERFORD, son to Robert.
8. ELEANOR MOLYNES; heire to MOLINES, and wife to Erle Robert.

I heard say that this Erle Robert and Eleanor were buried in the Chirch of Sarum.³

¹ The Purchaser of Farleigh.

² See also Itin.: vol. III. 116.

³ There was never any *Earl* Hungerford. This Robert was 3rd Baron Hungerford; and in right of his wife, Baron Molyns. He was beheaded at Newcastle, but is *said* to have been buried at Sarum. She re-married, and was buried at Stoke Poges, Bucks. He left 2 sons—1, Sir Thomas, executed at Sarum, 1469, who left a daughter Mary, the great heiress: and 2, Sir Walter, who succeeded on the execution of his brother Sir Thomas: and stands the first in Leland's Table II.

[II].

The line of the late Lord Hungerford.¹

1. GUALTER HUNGREFORD, Kt.
2. JOANNA (*Bulstrode*), wife to WALTER.
3. EDWARD, son to WALTER.
4. JANE (*Zouch*), his wife.
5. SYR GUALTER, Lord HUNGERFORD.
6. SUSAN, daughter to DANVERS, of }
 Dautesey, by Bradenstoke, }
 in Wilts. } Wives to GUALTER, late
7. ALICE, the Lord SANDES'S }
 daughter. } Lord HUNGERFORD.
8. ELIZABETH, the Lord HUSEE'S }
 daughter. }
9. GUALTER, } his sons.
10. EDWARD, }

Ther longgid 2 chauntre prestes to this chapelle; and they had a praty mansion at the very est end of it.

The gate-house of the inner court of the castelle is fair, and ther be the armes of the *Hungrefordes* richely made yn stone.

The haule and 3 chambers withyn the second court be stately.

There is a commune saying that one of the *Hungrefordes* buildid this part of the castelle by the prey of the Duke of *Orleauce* whom he had taken prisoner.

Farley standith yn *Somersetshire*. *Frome* ryver ther partith (and so down to the mouth) *Wileshir* from *Somersetshir*. The mouth of it wher it goith ynto *Avon* is about a mile and a half lower² than *Farley*, and by estimation *Bradeford* is a 2 good miles upper on *Avon*.

¹ "Late Lord Hungerford." This shows the date of Leland's visit to Farley. Sir Walter (Table II. No. 5.) created a Baron, was afterwards beheaded by King Henry VIII., 28th July, 1540.

² At Freshford.

Ther is a parke by *Farley Castle*. Ther is also a litle above the castelle a village.

From a book of antiquities in *Tewkesbury Monastery*:—

“*Isabella Neville*” (*one of the daughters and coheiresses of Richard Neville Earl of Warwick*) “married George Duke of Clarence, son of Richard Duke of York, and brother of Edward IV. King of England; by whom she gave birth to Margaret (*Countess of Salisbury*¹) at the Castle of Ferley, 14th August A.D. 1473.” [Itin. vi. 87].

FARLEY CASTLE TO BATH. [II. 60].

From *Farley* I ridde a mile off by wooddy ground to a graunge greate and well builded that longid to *Henton-Priorie* of *Chartu-sians*. This priory standith not far off from this graunge on the brow of an hille about a quarter of a mile from the farther ripe of *Frome*, and not far from this place *Frome* goith ynto *Acon*.

I rodde by the space of a mile or more by woods and mountain ground to a place, where I saw a rude stone waulle hard on the right hand by a great length as it had been a park waulle. One since told me that *Henton* Priory first stode there. If it be so, it is the lordship of *Hethorpe* that was gyven to them for their first habitation. And about a mile farther I cam to a village, and passid over a ston bridge wher ranne a litle broke there they caullid *Mitford-water*. This brooke risith in the rootes of *Mendip-hills* a 7 miles or more by west-south-west from this bridge, and goith about a mile lower into *Acon*.

From this bridge to Bath 2 good miles al by monmtayne ground and quarre, and litle wood in syte.²

¹ The Mother of Cardinal Pole: beheaded at the Tower in a barbarous way, on a charge of treason, in A.D. 1541.

² At Farley Castle, Leland crossed from Wilts on the eastern bank of the river Frome to Somerset on the western. Hinton Abbey, which he next mentions, is also on the western side; but, as he seems to describe its situation on the brow of a hill, as if he had seen it from the Wiltshire side, it has been stated in a note to the History of Lacock (p. 174), that on leaving Farley he took the lower road to Freshford. If so, then he must have gone over into Wilts again at Iford,

[Leland then continued his tour through Somerset, Devonshire, and Cornwall. Of the Scilly islands he says:—]

“One *Davers*, a gentelman of *Wilshir*, whose chief house is at *Dauntsey*, and *Whittington*, a gentelman of *Glocestershire*, be owners of *Scylley*,¹ but they have scant 40 markes by yere of rentes and commodities of it.” [III. 19].

“*Botreaux*, or *Boscastle*, near Launceston. The Lord *Botreaux* was lord of this toun, a man of an old Cornish lineage and had a maner place, a thing, as far as I could heare, of small reputation as it is now, far unworthe the name of a castle. The people ther caulle it *The Courte*. One of the *Hungrefordes*² married with one of the heires general of *Botreaux*: and so *Boscastle* came to *Hungerford*. Then came *Boscastle* by an heir general of the *Hungerfords* unto the Lord *Hastings*. *Hastings*, Earl of *Huntingdon*,

and so along the Wilts bank to Freshford Bridge. But this can hardly have been his course: for he distinctly says that “from Farley he rid to Henton Grange,” and thence to Midford Bridge. Henton Grange (now Hinton House, the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Jones), as well as all the road from Farley to Midford, is in the county Somerset.

The park wall which he speaks of as about a mile beyond Hinton and on his right hand, could be no other than the south-west boundary of Hinton *Abbey* grounds. It is clear that he was not very well acquainted with the history of the Carthusian House here, as he conjectures the said wall to have been the enclosure of the manor of Hatherop, the place originally given to them by William Longespee Earl of Salisbury, and afterwards, by his widow Ela, exchanged for Hinton; but Hatherop is near Fairford in Gloucestershire.

At Midford Bridge he would once more touch the county Wilts for a few yards, and then immediately enter Somerset again.

¹ “*Scilly*.” In the 15th century the Scilly islands were held under the Crown by the family of *Coleshill*, of Dulo, Cornwall, at the rent of 50 *puffins*, or 6s. 8d. per annum. In 1484 the islands were returned as worth, in peaceable times, 40 shillings; in war, nothing. The heiress of the *Coleshills*, temp. II. VII., married Sir Renfrew Arundell, of Lambourn, Knight: at which time *Scilly* was considered to be at its lowest value. The heiress of the *Arundells* married, first, *Whittington*, and, secondly, Sir Edward *Stradling*, then owner of *Dauntsey*, in North Wilts. Their granddaughter, Anne *Stradling*, brought the *Dauntsey* estate, with *Scilly* and the *puffins*, to Sir John *Danvers* by marriage: and their grandson *Silvester Danvers*, who died 1552, was probably the “*Davers*” mentioned by Leland.

² Robert, second Lord *Hungerford*, died A.D. 1459.

and the late Lord Hungerford¹ had this lordship, called "the Park" in partition." [II. III].

"*Kenton-parsonage* (county Devon) impropriate to Saresbyri Chireh." [III. 63].

[Leland returned through Dorsetshire].

"*Sherburn*. There is a chappelle in St. *Marye* chirch yard. One *Dogget*, a chanon of *Saresbyri* is lord of the toum of *Shirebourne*. *Roger le Poore*, Bishop of *Saresbyri* in Henry I. time, builded this castle: and cast a great dike without it; and made a false mure without the dike. [II. 78].

[He entered Wiltshire, the second time, from the South, by—]

CRANBOURN TO SALISBURY.

"*Dameron*. (*Damerham*²) a mene maner place a vii myles W.S.W. from *Saresbyri*. [III. 121].

[III. 87]. Thens a 6 miles by champayn ground to *Honington* (*Homington* below Salisbury) a good village.

In the botom of this toum goith a great water, and ther I passid over a bridg of a 3 arches, and so to *Saresbyri* al champayn ground a 2 miles.

This water or river is called *Chalkbourn*.³ It riseth a 6 miles from *Shaftesbyri* in the way betwixt *Saresbyri* and it, (*i. e.*, *Shaftesbury*) a mile from the highway in a botom on the left hond (riding from *Saresbyri* to *Shaftesbyri*), and thens to *Honington* cummith this ryver, that is about a xii. miles from the hed of *Chalkbourn* water, and a 2 miles *dim* ($\frac{1}{2}$) byneth *Honington* it goith into *Avon* about a mile byneth *Harnham* Bridge.

¹ Walter Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury, executed A.D. 1540.

² "Dameron." South Damerham, part of the estates of the abbey of Glastoubery. There was a manor house and demesne here. It now belongs to the See of Sarum.

³ "Chalk Bourn," since called "Ebele's Bourn; now "Ebbesbourne."

And, as I remembre, Mr. *Baynton*¹ hath a place on this water, where his father was wont to dwelle.

SALISBURY. [III. 88].

The toun of *New-Saresbyri* with the suburbes of *Harnham* Bridge and *Fisschertoun*, is 2 good miles in eumpace.

vi. great arches in *Harnham* Bridge on the principale arme of *Aron*. iij. litle arehes in the bridge at *Harnham* over the lesser arme. [III. 135].

Ther be many fair streates in the Cite *Saresbyri*, and especially the High Streate, and the Castel Streate, so eaulid because it lyith as a way to the eastelle of *Old Saresbyry*. Al the streates, in a maner, of *New Saresbyri* hath litle streamelettes and armes derivyd out of *Aron* that rennith thorough them.

The site of the very toun of *Saresbyri* and much ground therabout is playne and low, and as a pan or receyver of most parte of the water of *Wyleshire*.²

The Market-place in *Saresbyri* is fair and large, and welle waterid with a renning stremelet; in a corner of it is *domus civica*, no very curious pece of work, but strongly builded of stone.³

The market of *Saresbyri* is well servid of flesch; but far better of fisch; for a great part of the principal fisch that is taken from *Tamar* to *Hampton* (*Southampton*) resortith to this toun.

¹ "Baynton." Fallardestone, vulgò Falstone, now a farm house, formerly a noble old-fashioned house with moat, drawbridge, and high embattled walls, built of layers of stone and flint. It belonged in Edw. II. to Le Tablier; then, by an heiress, to Thomas de Benton. As stated in a former note, the Bayntons left it for Bromham near Devizes, which had fallen to them as representatives of Roche, upon the death of Richard Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand.

² The Salisbury "Pan" receives water enough, without being reservoir to quite so large a district as Leland represents it. The drainage of the lower *half* of the county, certainly not more, comes to a point here. Bishop Douglas used to say, "Salisbury is the sink of the Plain: the Close the sink of Salisbury: the Palace the sink of the Close." Measures are in progress to correct this.

³ Leland's "Domus Civica" must be the old Guildhall, of which there is a view in Hall's Picturesque Mem. of Salisbury, woodcut 26. The old "Council Chamber" (plate XXVIII. in that work) was built chiefly of timber, and of the date of 1573, 30 years after his visit.

There be but two parochie chirches in the Cyte of *Saresbyri*, whereof the one ys by the Market-place as in the hart of the toun, and is dedicate to St. *Thomas*.

The other is of *S. Edmund*,¹ and is a Collegiate Chirch of the foundation of *De la Wyle*, Bishop of *Saresbyry*. He erected the college of *St. Edmund*. *Nicolaus* de *St. Quintino* was first Provost of *S. Edmund*'s, and lyith buried there. [iv. 30]. *St. Edmund*'s Church at the north west ende of the toun hard by the toun dich.

A charter of Hen. III. for a fair at *St. Edmund*'s. [iv. 177].

This diche was made of the tounes men as such tyme as *Simon*,² Bishop of *Saresbyri*, gave licence to the burgeses to strengthen the toun with an embattled waulle.

This diche was thoroughly caste for the defence of the toun, so far as it was not sufficiently defendid by the mayn streame of *Aeon*. But the waulle was never begon; yet, as I remembre, I saw one stone gate or 2 in the toun.³

*Harnham Bridge*⁴ was a village long afore the erection of New *Saresbyri*; and there was a church of *S. Martine* longging to it.

There standith now of the remain of the old chirch of *S. Martin*, a barne⁵ in a very low medow on the north side of *S.*

¹ "St. Edmund's." Of Bishop Wyle's *Church* not a stone is left. It fell down June 1653, and was then entirely rebuilt. The seal of St. Edmund's *College* is engraved in Leland's *Collect.* vi. 283. On it are 2 shields—1, Three suns [*Sunning*. Query; any referenee to the place in Berks so called?] and 2, a chevron between 3 towers. (*Wyle*). The site of the college was purchased in 1660 by the Wyndhams, to whom it now belongs.

² Simon of Ghent, died 1315.

³ Two gates in the Close.

⁴ "*Harnham Bridge*." In a paragraph farther on, he mentions this again, as the "hamlet or village of *Harnham*." The burial ground of an Anglo-Saxon community, prior to their conversion to Christianity, discovered in "The Low Field" (the field of *tumuli*) at *Harnham Hill*, not far from this place, Nov. 1853, has just been described by Mr. J. Y. Akerman, in the "*Archæologia*."

⁵ "Barn." The desecrated barn pointed out to Leland as the remains of old *St. Martin's Church* has caused some perplexity to the local antiquaries. Hall (*Pict. Memor. of Sal.*, plate III., and notes at end of vol.) is of opinion that the residence of the master of *St. Nicholas's Hospital* (1834) was the barn in question: but Leland appears to have been misinformed in his account of the Church.

Nicolas Hospital. The cause of the relinquishing of it was the moysteness of the ground often overflowen. For this church was ther a new, dedicate to S. *Martine*, in a nother place that yet standith.

Licens was get of the King by a Bishop of *Saresbyri* to turn the Kingges Highway to New *Saresbyri*, and to make a mayn bridge of right passage over *Avon* at *Harnham*.

[A grant by Henry III. for building bridges and changing roads. iv. 177].

The chaunging of this way was the totale cause¹ of the ruine of *Old-Saresbyri* and *Wiltoun*. For afore this, *Wiltoun* had a 12 paroch chirches² or more, and was the hedde toun of *Wileshir*.

[*Egidius* [Giles of Bridport, Bishop of Sarum, 1257-1262], as sum say, builded the fair stone bridge called *Harnham* at *Saresbyri*, and so was the Highway westward made that way, and *Wilton* way lefte, to the ruine of that town. iv. 29].

[III. 89]. Ther was a village at *Fisherton*, over *Avon*, or ever *New-Saresbyri* was builded, and had a parochie chirche there, as it hath yet.

In this *Fisherton*, now a suburb to *New-Saresbyri*, was, since the erection of the new toun, an house of *Blake-Frères* builded not far from *Fisherton* Bridge.³

Ther was also an house of *Gray-Freres* withyn the toun of *Saresbyri* of the fundation of Bishop of *Saresbyri*. [King Henry III. gave them a site⁴ : but one Richard *Sude*, a citizen,

¹ There were other causes ; as the establishment of a market at New Sarum, and the growing influence of that town.

² This statement has often been disputed, but is vindicated in the history of Branch and Dole, p. 74. One or two may not have been *parish* churches.

³ "Fisherton." See Hall's Pic. Mem. of S., plate xi. The Dominican House of Black Friars stood on the spot afterwards occupied by the Sun Inn (West Street). In the library of this house, Leland appears to have found only 3 books worth noticing :—

"The Quodlibets of Nicholas Trivet :

Pope Leo, on the conflict of Virtues and Vices :

A History of Britain, in indifferent verse." [Collect. iv. 67].

⁴ The ground could hardly have been granted by the Crown, as it belonged to the Church. [Hatcher].

built the church. They were afterwards brought by the citizens into the town where they now are.¹]

OLD SARUM. [III. 89.]

The Cite of *Old-Saresbyri* standing on an hille is distant from the New a mile by north-west, and is in compasse half a mile and more. This thing hath bene ancient and exceeding strong: but syns the building of *New-Saresbyri* it went totally to ruine.

Sum think that lack of water caused the inhabitants to relinquish the place; yet were there many wells of sweet water.

Sum say, that after that in tyme of civil warres that castles and walled towns were kept, that the castellanes of *Old-Saresbyri* and the canons could not agree, insomuch that the castellanes upon a time prohibited them coming home from Procession and Rogation to re-entre the town. Whereupon the bishop and they consulting together, at the last began a church on his own proper soyle; and then the people resorted straight to *New-Saresbyri* and buildid there: and then in continuance were a great number of the houses of *Old-Saresbyri* pulled down and set up at *New-Saresbyri*.

Osmund Erle of *Dorchestre* and after Bishop of *Saresbyri* erectid his Cathedrale² Church there (i. e., in *Old-Saresbyri*) in the west part of the town; and also his palace, whereof now no token is but only a chapel of our Lady yet standing and mainteynid.

[A. D. 1092. At *Saresbyri* the roof of the tower of the cathedral was entirely thrown down by lightning the day after it had been dedicated by *Osmund* Bishop of *Sarum*, and *Remigius* Bishop of *Lineoln*. *Itin.* VIII. 49].

¹ *Lel. Collectanea*, II. 342, upon the authority of *Thomas Eccleston*, a Franciscan. The name of the citizen was first written in *Leland's* manuscript *Pude*: but was corrected to *Sude*, with a mark under the *u*. *Tanner* (from *Stevens* and *St. Clare*) calls him *Pende*. The original site was perhaps at *Old Sarum*.

² "Cathedral." In a dry summer the outlines of the foundation of this church may still be perceived. *Mr. Hatcher* in 1834 made a sketch of it, according to which, if correct, it was about 240 feet long. It is engraved in *Nichols and Bowles's Lacock*, p. 363: and in *Hatcher and Benson's Salisbury*, p. 49.

(*Osmund* founded canons in it: and endowed them largely. His grant was dated A.D. 1091. [4 W. I.]

He ordained in the Church of Sarum 4 principal persons: the Dean, Præcentor, Chancellor and Treasurer: and 32 Præbends. He also deputed 4 Archdeacons, a Subdean, and a Subchanter: to all of whom he gave possessions out of the demesne which he had when he was *Earl of Dorsetshire*. He did not disdain to write, bind, and illuminate books. *Itin.* iv. 176).

There was a paroch¹ of the Holy Rode beside in *Old-Saresbyri*: and an other over the est gate whereof yet some tokens remaine.

I do not perceyve that ther wer any mo gates in *Old-Saresbyri* than 2: one by est, and an other by west. Withoute cche of these gates was a fair suburbe. And in the est suburbe was a paroch chirch² of *S. John*: and ther yet is a chapelle standinge.

The ryver is a good quarter of a myle from *Old-Saresbyri* and more, where it is nerest onto it, and that is at Stratford village south from it.

There hath bene houses in tyme of mind inhabited in the est suburbe of *Old-Saresbyri*: but now ther is not one house neither within *Old-Saresbyri*, nor without it, inhabited.

There was a right fair and strong castelle within *Old-Saresbyri* longging to the Erles of *Saresbyri*, especially the *Longespees*.³

I read that one *Gualterus*⁴ was the first Erle after the conquest, of it. Much notable ruinus building of this castelle yet there remaineth. The diche that environed the old toun was a very deepe and strong thyng.

¹ Quære *Porch* ?

² "Paroch Chirch." The presentations in the Salisbury registers are to "St. *Peter's*, Old Sarum." The last Rector was William Colville presented A.D. 1412. There was one presentation by the Crown in 1381 to the Frece Chapel in the castle of Sarum.

³ "Especially the Longespees." The title of Earl of Sarum had been borne before Leland's time by several different families: viz., 1. D'Eureux. 2. Longespee. 3. Montacute. 4. Nevill. 5. Plantagenet.

⁴ "Gualterus." Walter D'Eureux, son of Edward "the Sheriff," and founder of Bradenstoke Priory near Chippenham.

THE COURSE OF AVON RIVER. [III. 91].

Avon river risith by north est not far from *Wolphe-Haul*¹ yn Wyleshir. The first notable bridg that it cummith to is at *Uphaven*.

Thens a 4 miles to *Ambrosbyri*, and there is a bridge.

Thens to *Woddeford* village a 4 miles, standing on the right ripe, and *Newton*² village on the lift ripe.

The Bishopes of *Saresbyri* had a proper maner plaee at Wodford. Bishop Shakeston³ pullid it down bycause it was sumwhat yn ruine.

Thens to *Fisherton* Bridge of vi. stone arehes, a 3 miles.

Thens a very little lower to *Crane* Bridge⁴ of a vi. arehes of stone.

Thens a forowghe lengthe⁵ lower to *Harnham* Bridge of vi. gret arehes of stone, a mayne and stately thing.

Here is at the west ende of this bridge (only a litle islet distante betwixt) another bridg of 4 praty arehes, and under this rennith a good streme as I take it of *Avon* water as an arme breaking out a little above and soon rejoyning; or els that *Wilton* water hath ther his entery into *Avon*.

From *Harnham* Bridge to *Dunton* (Downton) a fair bridge of stone, a 4 miles.

Thens to *Fordingbridge* of stone a 4 miles.

Thens to *Ringvode* Bridge a 5 miles.

And so a 5 miles to *Christes-Chirch Twinham*, and strait to the se.

Christe-Chirch xvij miles from *Saresbyri*.

THE COURSE OF WYLE RIVER. [III. 91.]

Wyle risith a 3 miles or more above *Wermistre* (Warminster),

¹ "Wolf-Hall." The Salisbury Avon has, not one, but several sources, two of which are near this place, under the high ground of Savernake Forest.

² "Newton." In the parish of Great Durnford.

³ "Shakeston." Nicholas Shaxton Bishop of Salisbury resigned 1539.

⁴ "Crane." At the end of a street so called in Salisbury.

⁵ "Forowghe lengthe? length of a furrow: (unde furlong?)

and so cummith a x miles down to *Hanging Langforde* standing, as the descent is, on the right hand of it. (*Hanging Langforde* was *Popham's*, and came in partition to *Fostar*). [Itin. vi. 38].

Thens a 3 miles to *Stapleford* village on the same hand.

Here cummith into *Wyle* from N. W. *Winterborne* water.

Thens cummith *Wyle* a 2 miles, and remnith thorough the town of *Wilton* divided into arnes.

And here cummith into *Wyle* a river called *Nadder*, alias *Forington* water, bycause it risith about *Forington* (*Fovant*) village 5 miles by west from *Wilton*.

From *Wilton* to *Saresbyri* 2 miles.

Here about *Harnham* Bridge is the confluence of *Wyle* and *Avon*.

LADY CHAPEL. SAL. CATH. [III. 92].

From a tablet in the chapel of St. Mary:—¹

“Pray for the soul of RICHARD POUKE, formerly BISHOP OF SARUM, who caused this Church to be commenced, in a certain ground where it now stands anciently called “MIRYFIELD,” in honour of the B. V. Mary, 29 April,² being the feast of S. Vitalis, the Martyr, A.D. 1219, in the Reign of King Richard I. And this Church was 40 years in building, during the reigns of 3 Kings, viz., Richard I., John, and Henry IV., and it was finished 25 March A.D. 1260. The said Bishop founded a Mass of the B. V. Mary to be solemnized daily within this chapel, and appropriated for the maintenance of the said Mass the Rectory of Laverstoke. He was afterwards translated to the Bishoprick of Durham; and founded a Monastery at Terraunt³ in

¹ This and some of the following inscriptions, here printed in italics, are given by Leland in the original Latin. The reader will bear in mind that the arrangement of the monuments and gravestones in Salisbury Cathedral underwent great alterations about the year 1790.

² “3 Cal. Maii” in the original; which would be May 29. But the feast of S. Vitalis was May 28.

³ “Terraunt.” A house of Cistercian or White Nuns, called originally “The Charnel,” at Tarent Crayford, county Dorset. (See Hutchins II. 43, and Lel. Collect. III. 345).

county Dorset, where he was born. And there his heart is interred, but his body at Durham. And he died 15 April A.D. MCCXXXVII." 21 H. III."

[Then follow the contents of a book called "The Philobiblon¹ of Richard of Durham" (Richard de Bury, alias Aungerville, Bishop of Durham) of which, though it bore that Bishop's name, Leland says that the real author was one Robert Holcot of the friars preachers (? of Sarum). See Itin. iv. 176].

HUNGERFORD CHAPEL.

Robert Lord Hungerford dyed xvij of May A.D. 1459. *Robert* is buried on the N. side of the altare of our Lady Chapelle in a chapelle of his own foundation.²

Margaret wife to *Robert* and daughter to *William Lord Botreaux* is buried in the middle of the same chapelle in an high tumber.

LADY CHAPEL.

"Under this slab of marble, incised on the surface, is interred the body of the Reverend Father NICOLAS LONGESPE, formerly Bishop of Sarum, who greatly enriched this Church, and died 18 May A.D. 1291.³ On the south side of it lieth ROBERT WICHAMTON⁴ : on the north side HENRY BRANDES BURN."⁵

Ther lyith under an arehe on the N. side of our lady, 2 noblemen of the *Longespec*.

¹ See Chalmers's Biog. Dict. "Aungervyle:" where the name of the real author is not alluded to. The full title of the book was "Philobiblon: seu de Amore Librorum et Institutione Bibliothecæ." (*The Book Amateur, on the formation of a Library*) printed at Oxon 1599. 4to.

² This chapel was entirely destroyed in 1790. See views of it in Gough's Sepulch. Monuments.

³ He was consecrated 1291, died 1297.

⁴ Bishop Robert Wykehampton died A.D. 1284. The monument so often called his, cannot possibly refer to him. The architecture is of perpendicular style, and the arms and devices clearly indicate another person, viz., William Wilton, Chancellor of Sarum, 1506-1523. On the cornice are 3 shields—1. The device of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon, a rose and pomegranate. 2. The arms of Bishop Edmund Audley (W. Wilton's patron) who died 1524. 3. Abingdon Abbey: perhaps the place of his education. On other shields is the *rebus*, WIL on a label, and a barrel for TUN. There is an engraving of this tomb in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. II. It is inconceivable how it could have been assigned to a Bishop who died A.D. 1284. Wilton was Custos of St. Nicholas's Hospital in 1510. [Wilts Inst.]

⁵ Bishop Henry de Braundston died 1288.

BEAUCHAMP CHAPEL.

Ther lyith in a chapelle¹ on the south side of our Ladies Chapelle altare, *Richard Beauchamp* Bishop of *Sarum*, in the midle of the chapel in a playn marble tumber.

Bishop *Beauchamp's* father and mother ly also there in marble tumbes.

Syr John *Cheney*, late Knight of the Garter, lyith also in this chapel.

LADY CHAPEL.

Bishop *Beauchamp* had made afore a riche tumber and a chapel over it at the west end of our Lady Chapelle, but one *John Blith* Bishop of *Sarum* was after buried under it. (*He dyed 23 August, 1499*).

It is said that *Beauchampe* axid ons a sister of how she likid this tumber.

S. *Osmunde's* first tumber, on the south side of our lady whil the shrine was a makyng.

IN THE PRESBYTERY,² N. SIDE.

EDMUND AUDELEY, Bishop of *Sarum*. [*He died* A.D. 1524].

ROGER MORTYVALLE, *Bishop of Sarum*, who largely endowed this church. Died 14 March A.D. 1302.³

DO. SOUTH SIDE.

SIMON DE GANDAVO (of Ghent), Bishop *Sarum*: died A.D. 1297, 2 April.⁴

DO. IN CENTRE.

ROBERT WYVILLE, Bishop *Sarum*.⁵

¹ The "Beauchamp Chapel," destroyed 1790. See Gough.

² "Presbytery." An intermediate space between the Lady Chapel and the choir: or, where that is wanting, the choir itself.

³ He was consecrated 1315, died 1330.

⁴ Leland is strangely incorrect in these dates. Simon de Ghent was consecrated 1297, died 1315.

⁵ Died A.D. 1375. He had a long dispute with the then Earl of Salisbury, about the castle of Sherborne, which the Bishop recovered. On his brass which is large and curious, is an etching of a castle with a Bishop in pontificals at the entrance. This is published in Carter's "Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting."

DO. SOUTH AISLE.

GILES DE BRIDPORT, Bishop *Sarum*.¹RICHARD DE MEDFORD, Bishop *Sarum*.²

DO. NORTH AISLE.

WYTTE. (*Walter de la Wyle*) Bishop *Sarum*, with an effigy of bronze gilt.³

IN THE NAVE OF THE CHURCH.

JOHN CHAUNDELAR, Bishop *Sarum*, first, Treasurer and then Dean of this Church died A.D. 1426.

Another Bishop buried here.

IN THE NORTH AISLE OF THE NAVE.

Graves of two Bishops, of (as is believed) Old *Sarum*.

INSCRIPTION UPON ANOTHER GRAVE.

“Adfer opem, devenies in idem.” [Help; (*with thy prayers*) thou too wilt come to this.”]⁴

“GUALTERUS HUNGERFORD MILES.”

“Qui fuit eaptus a Gallis et a suis redemptus.”

[WALTER HUNGERFORD, Kt., *who was made prisoner in France and ransomed by his family.*]⁵There is also a sepulchre with an image of 4 fote in length, of a Bishop.⁶

There be auncient tumbes on the south side, wherof one hath a image of marble of a man of warre.

¹ Died A.D. 1262.² Died A.D. 1407.³ Died A.D. 1270.⁴ Supposed to belong to the monument of Bishop Roger (d. 1139), and to have been brought from Old *Sarum* Church.⁵ Walter H., eldest son of Walter Lord H., the High Treasurer, temp. H. VI., and brother of Robert 2nd Lord H. mentioned above. He died before A.D. 1438; it is said, in Provence.⁶ The “Boy or Chorister Bishop” like the “Barne Bishop” of Yorke and Beverley.

There is a Bishop buried by the side of the waulle of the south isle again the high altare without as in a cemetery, wherein the vergers ly; and in one of the mayne butteres of the church ther is hard by an inscription. Latin sumwhat defaced.

THINGS EXCERPTED OUT OF THE **Martyrologe Book**,¹ AT SALESBYRI.

- Jan. 5. Obit of Walter Walrond who gave land at Est Deona to the Corporation of this church.²
- „ 30. Serlo, Dean of Sarum and afterwards Abbot of Cirencester.
- „ Walter, first, Dean of Sarum: [*Scammel? Bishop 1284.*]
- „ Arestaldus the Priest, uncle of S. Osmund.
- „ Helias of Derham, Canon of Sarum, Superintendent (“*Rector*”)³ of the new church of Sarum for 25 years from its first foundation.
- „ Henry of Winterborne gave to the Corporation of the church of Sarum the tithes of his demesne of Winterburne.
- April 28. Robert Wykehampton, Bishop of Sarum.
- May 9. Hubert de Burgh, Justiciary of England.
- „ 18. Nicholas Longespee, Bishop of Sarum.
- „ Godfrey “*Dispensator*,”⁴ a nobleman.
- „ Ernulph the Falconer, gave two præbends to the church of Sarum.
- „ Hubert Bishop of Sarum, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.
- „ Harding, the First Treasurer of the Church of Sarum.⁵

¹ The Calendar of obits, or days on which special commemoration was made of founders and benefactors.

² Land at East Dean and Lokerley; on the borders of Hants.

³ “*Rector*,” the *Director* of the Building.

⁴ Le Despencer: or the Steward of the Royal Household.

⁵ The first Treasurer in Dodsworth's list (p. 236) is *Jordan*. A Thomas Harding was Treasurer in 1555-59.

- May 18. Berbertus de Percy gave the prebend of Cerdestoke¹ to the church of Sarum.
- „ Henry Cessun,² Canon of Sarum, obtained the removal of the church of Sarum.
- „ Robert “Cementarius,”³ Superintendent (“*rexit*”) for 25 years.
- „ Alice Bruer⁴ gave all the marble⁵ to this church for 12 years.
- Sept. 20. Walter Scammel, Treasurer, Dean, and afterwards Bishop of Sarum (*d.* 1286).
- „ Walter de la Wyle, Bishop of Sarum, who founded the Collegiate Church of S. Edmund, and was buried in it by the Altar. [1271].
- „ The new Church of Sarum was dedicated A.D. 1258 by Boniface Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the King and Queen, in the time of Bishop Giles.
- Oct. 11. Robert Wyville Bishop of S. (*d.* 1375).

¹ Chardstoke, county Dorset, which continues to be a prebend of Sarum. In Itin. vol. iv. 177, Leland calls this benefactor Gilbert de Percy, and so does the charter of Hen. II. (Mon. No. V.): Hutchins (Dors. II. 259) calls him “Berbertus, Berberus, or Gilbert.” In the great Percy pedigree there is no Gilbert. The person meant by *Berbertus* is most probably Godfrey Duke of Brabant and Count of Lovaine, surnamed *Barbatus*, who died 1140. His son Jocelyn de Lovaine married Agnes de Percy the great heiress, and adopted the family name: which may in this instance have been given “*ex post facto*” to the father.

² “Cessun,” called Henry de Teissun in Wanda’s list.

³ “Cementarius;” literally, the “Mortar-man.” Perhaps it means the head contractor for the works; (“*cementa demittit redemptor.*” Hor.)

⁴ “Bruer.” Briwere (“*at the Heath*”) or Brewer, was the name of a very important baronial family in Devon, Wilts, and Somerset: in the reigns of John, Rich. I., and H. III. William Brewer was governor of Devizes Castle: and had land at Norrington and elsewhere in Wilts. He died 1232, without issue male, leaving 4 coheireses, one of whom, *Alice*, married Sir Reginald de Mohun.

⁵ “*Marmor*;” probably means stone of every kind; though if it meant literally marble only, it would have been no inconsiderable gift, Purbeck marble being the material of the greater part of the pillars and shafts.

- Nov. 3. Rob de Bingham Bp. of S. died A.D. 1246.
 „ And that unconquered commander, Thomas de Montacute¹ Earl of Sarum.
 „ 18. Jocelyn Bp. of Sarum [*de Bailol, d. 1184*].
 Dec. 13. Giles Bp. of Sarum. [*Giles of Bridport: d. 1262*].
 Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans gave a garden to the Church.

[iv. 176]. *Henry III.*² gave much land and many benefices and liberties to *Sarum Church*.

Agnes wife of *Hubert de Rià*, or *Rea*, and *Henry* her son gave the manor of *Horton*³ in the time of *Richard Poore*, Bp. of S.

Crocus, the Huntsman, at the same time gave some lands which *Alward* and *Fitzadulphus* held in the borough of *Sarum and Wilton*.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL. [III. 96].

Ther be 10 archis in eche isle of the body of *Saresbyri* church exceeding richely wrought in marble.

There be in eche side of the first *transeptum* by north and south of the west ende of the quier 3 archis.

The west side of the first *transeptum* hath no archis but a strait upright flatte waul.

Ther be in eche isle on the quier taking the presbyteri with it 7 arches.

Ther be in eche part of the second *transeptum* that standeth as a lighte and division betwixt the quier and the presbyteri, 2 arches.

¹ "Thomas de Montacute," the last Earl of Salisbury, of that house: his daughter and heiress married Richard Neville. "He was concerned in so many military exploits that to give an account of them all would be to write a history of the reign of Hen. V." (Banks). He was mortally wounded at Orleans A.D. 1428.

² Henry I. gave the lands to *Old Sarum Church*. [Dodsworth's Sal. Cath. 102.] Henry II. confirmed the gift. Henry III. ratified the translation of the church to *New Sarum*.

³ Dodsworth [Sal. Cath. p. 133] calls her "the wife of Ralph de Bello Fago" (Beaufoe). *Horton Manor* (co. Gloucester) is returned in the Val. Ecc. as a prebend worth £64 13s. 9d. [V. E. Wilts, p. 74].

There be in the great and fair chappelle of our Lady at the est ende of the high altare 3 pillers of marble on eche side.

The *vestibulum* on the north side of the body of the chireh.

The toure of stone, and the high *pyramis* of stone on it, is a noble and a memorable peace of work.

The chapitre house large and fair, and ys made 8 square, and a piller in the middle.

The cloistre on the south side of the chireh is one of the largest and most magnificentist of *England*.

A notable and strong square tower for great belles and a *pyramis* on it on the north side of the cathedrale chireh in the cemiterie.¹

The bishop's palace on the south east side of the cemiterie.

Bishop *Beauchamp* made the great haulte, parler, and chaunbre of the palace.

The great and large embatelid waulle of the palace having 3 gates to entre it, thus namyd. The close gate, as principale, by north into the toun. Sainet *Ann's* gate, by est: and *Harnham* gate, by south, toward *Harnham* Bridge. The close waulle was never ful finishid, as in one place evidently apperith. I redde that in Bishop *Royer's* dayes, as I remembre, a convention was betwixt hym and the canons of *Saresbyri* concerning the wall of the close. The vicars of *Saresbyri* hath a praty college and house for their loggings. *Egidius* (*Giles*) Bishop of *Saresbyri*, caullid *Britport*, because he was borne at *Britport* in Dorsetshir.

This *Egidius* kyverid the new eathedrale chireh of *Saresbyri* thoroughout with leade. [And was a great helper to performing of the church. iv. 29].

This *Egidius* made the college *de Vaulx* for scholers, betwixt the palace wall, and *Harnam* Bridge. Part of these scolers remaine in the college at *Saresbyri*, and have 2 chapeleyens to serve the chireh ther beynge dedicate to S. *Nicolas*. The residew study at *Oxford*. The scholers of *Vaulx* be bounde to celebrate the anni-

¹ The old campanile in the cathedral yard, taken down A.D. 1790. There is an engraving of it in *Gent. Mag.* 1819, part II. p. 305. Also in *Hatcher and Benson's History of Salisbury*.

versarie of *Giles* their founder at the paroch church of *Britport* wher he was born.¹

Richard *Poure*, Bp. of *Sarisbyri* and first erector of the cathedral church of *New-Saresbyri*, founded the hospitale of *S. Nicolas*² hard by *Harnham* Bridge, instituting a master, viij pore wimen, and 4 pore men in it, endowing the house with lands. On the southside of this hospitale is a chapelle of *S.* standing in an isle.

³[And on the north side of this hospitale is an old barn, wher in tymes past was a paroch church of *S. Martine*.

The cause of the translation was bycause it stood exceeding low and cold, and the river at rages cam into it.

This church of *S. Martine* and the hammelet or village of *Harnham* stood or ever any part of *New Saresbyri* was builded.]

The Duke of *Buckingham* was beheaded at *Saresbyri*.⁴ [VII. 10].

¹ In 1238 upon an interdict to the university of Oxford by Otho the Pope's legate, some of the scholars withdrew thence and settled here. In 1260 Bishop Bridport established a perpetual foundation for one custos, 2 chaplains, and 20 "poor respectable studious scholars." Some of them continued to have pensions so late as A.D. 1555. There is a view of the building in Hall's Pict. Mem. of Salisbury, plate XVII. In Aubrey's time there was very little of it left. "Without the Close of Salisbury as one comes to the town from Harnham Bridge, opposite the hospital is a hop yard with a fair high stone wall about it; and the ruins of an old pidgeon-house. I doe remember 1642 (and since) more ruines there. This was *Collegium de Valle Scholarum* (*College de Vaux*). It took its name from Vaux a family. Here was likewise a Magister Scholarum: and it was in the nature of an university. It was never an endowed college. [From *Seth Ward Bp. of Sarum*]." [N. Hist. of Wilts, 95]. This statement as to a non-endowment must be incorrect. The house had considerable estates, which are enumerated in the Valor Eecles. Wilts, p. 89. Neither was the name, Vaux, derived from a family; but is only an English corruption of "Vallis Scholæ." The building is now entirely destroyed. "Jacobus de Valle Scholarium" is mentioned as an author in Harl. MSS. 3930.

² See small woodcut, No. 23. Hall.

³ The substance of the three following sentences has been already given: see p. 159.

⁴ Henry Stafford Duke of Buckingham. "The first to raise Richard (III) to the throne, the last to feel his tyranny;" was executed in 1483 on a *Sunday* morning, in the court yard of the Blue Boar Inn which stood in the Market-place [see *Hall*], and was buried at the Grey Friars in Salisbury. There is a monument to him in the neighbouring church of Britford. The celebrated line "Off with his head; so much for Buckingham," pronounced with such effect by our stage Richards, is not in Shakspeare, and is believed to have been one of Colley Cibber's innovations.

FISHERTON DELAMERE. [Itin. vi. 36].

Peter Delamar, a man of about 1,200 marks of land by the yere, died without issue male in *Edwarde* 3 dayes; but he had 3 doughters maryed to these gentilmen; *S. John* (Pawlet); *St. Amande*; and *William de la Roche*; the which 3 divided the landes of *Delamare*. The castelle of *Nunney Delamar* in *Somersetshire*, and the lordship of *Fisherton* in *Wyleshire* eam to *St. John*, in partition. *St. Amande* had. *William de la Roche* had. But Mr. *Bainton* told me that there were but 2 that divided *Delamar's* landes, and that *St. Amand* had by heire generale of *William De la Roche* such lands as the said *Roche* had by *Delamare*: and that land is now eum to Mr. *Bainton*. *Syr Edward Baynton's* father had to wife the last *Lord St. Amande's* sister, and heire; because he (*that is, Lord St. Amande*) had no legitime child.¹

[Leland also mentions, III. 98].

Clarington park and maner place about a mile by S. Est from *Saresbyri*. The parke is a very large thyng and hath many keepers in it.

Ther was at *Clarington* a priory called *Ivy Chirch*.

Popham Dene, 3 miles from *Clarendon* and 3 miles from *Mot-tisham*, as in the middle way betwene, was sometyme the chief lordship or maner place of the *Pophams*. [vi. 38].

From *Saresbyri* to *Thomas Becket's Bridge*² of 2 stone arches, a mile al by champayn. Under this bridge rennith a praty broke

¹ There is so much difficulty in adjusting the pedigree of Delamere, Roche, Beauchamp, and Baynton, that Leland's conflicting statements as to the number of the coheireesses of Delamere must be for the present passed over. The attempt to reconcile them would require genealogical details too minute to be interesting to the general reader. The case *appears* to be that Beauchamp and Baynton married the coheireesses of one branch of Delamere, which two properties ultimately merged in the Baynton family: and that Pawlet married the heiress of another line, by which Fisherton Delamere and Nunney came to the family of the Duke of Bolton.

² "St. Thomas Becket's Bridge." Two miles on the old London road, beyond Bishop's Down: generally called St. Thomas's Bridge.

rising a 3 miles above it by north est. This broke goith into *Avon* about a mile beneath *Harnham* Bridge. [III. 98].

Wm. Talebot Lord of the 100 of *Alwarbyri*. [IV. 177]

Slape; a præbend in the paroch of *Netherbyri*. (do).

Stratford: a præbend on the bank of *Avon*, not far from the old city of *Sarum*. (do).

Dean of *Sarum* Rector of *Sunninge*. (do).

Heitredesbury, a Collegiate Church impropriate to the deanery of *Sarum*, has the gift of 4 præbends.¹ (do.)

*Longalata*² (*Longleat*) priory, where the church is dedicated to *S. Radegund*. *John Vernon*, Kt., first founder of this place. (do.)

[The relics of *S. Melorus*, son of *Melian* Duke of *Cornwall*, were deposited at *Amesbury*. VII. 54].

[*Isabelle*, the 4th daughter of *Henry Duke of Lancaster* and *Maude* daughter to the *Duke of York*, was prioress of *Ambresbyri* (1202). VI. 42].³

¹ Heytesbury Church was made collegiate about A.D. 1165, chiefly through the agency of Roger Archdeacon of Wilts, or Ramsbury. The four prebends are—1. Tytherington, given by the Empress Maud: 2. Horningsham, by Humphrey de Bohun, and Margaret, his mother: 3. Hill-Deverill, by Elias Giffard of Brymsfield: and 4. Swallowcliffe, by Gerard Giffard of the Fonthill branch. The Archdeacon was at first head of this Collegiate Church, but it was afterwards annexed to the deanery of Sarum. The Dean now acts as Ordinary within it, and has the patronage of the four prebends.

² "Longalata." This derivation is adopted by Sir R. C. Hoare [Heyts. p. 69], as applicable to the *long* and *broad* valley, at the end of which (coming from Horningsham) stood the priory, and now stands the mansion of Longleat. But the name is also anciently written *Longaleta*, and *Langlete*: and the true derivation would rather seem to be from "Leat," an aqueduct or watercourse. There were formerly mills, on or near the site before the priory was built, supplied by a long conduit. The *Leat* at Plymouth, a celebrated piece of engineering in its day, was constructed to supply that town with water, by Sir Francis Drake. There is also the *Leate* at Truro conveying water to the town.

³ Henry *Earl* of Lancaster, second son of Edmund Crouchback, and grandson of H. III., married Maud, daughter, not of the Duke of York, but of *Sir Patrick Chaworth*.

[*From the Latin*].

“Hubert (*Walter, Dean, afterwards Bp. of Sarisburi (Rich. I.) and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury*) attracted universal admiration at Acre, even from King Richard, by his noble military appearance. He was tall, of great foresight in counsel, and highly gifted, though not with eloquence. Together with Ranulph de Glanville who acted under his advice, he, in a manner, was King of England. He was a violent opponent of Girald Bishop of St. David's, in the efforts which that prelate was making at Rome to have the archiepiscopal pall restored to his see.” [Itin. VIII. 84].

STONEHENGE.

[It is remarkable that though so close to Stonehenge (which, no doubt, he saw) Leland has left no *description* either of that place or of Avebury. So that we may make of him the same complaint which he makes of a still older writer of ancient English history.] “And Stoneheng, so notable a thing erect by the Britons, is nothing spoken of by Bede, and a great many things beside.” [Collect. I. 511].

[From Geoffrey of Monmouth he gives the following extract relating to the neighbourhood of Stonehenge, if not to the place itself:—]

“Hengist, upon hearing of Vortimer's death, took with him a large army and returned into Britain. (Having invited the Britons to a friendly conference he concerted an attack upon them). When the proper moment for his treachery arrived, Hengist gave the word “Out with your swords,” and thereupon he seized Vortigern and held him back by his robe. The Saxons on hearing the signal drew their swords, and falling upon the assembled chiefs utterly unprepared for any such assault, slew about 460 barons and officers, to whose bodies the blessed Eldad gave Christian burial not far from Caer-caradoc, now called Salesbiri, in a *cemetery near Amesbury* Monastery. The Pagans, however, did not commit this atrocity with impunity: for many of them were slain, whilst compassing the death of others. For the Britons caught up from

the ground stones and clubs, and attacked their assailants, &c. [Collect. II. 29.]¹

[Another ancient chronicle² directly asserts that Stonehenge was built by Vortigern as a lasting memorial of this massacre : and that Merlin recommended fetching certain great stones from Ireland : to which the King replied that "he thought he had as hard stones in England as they had in Ireland." Upon this story Leland observes—]³

"About the fetching of them from Ireland, it is all fabulous. For every person even of common information must know that these stones, so large as not even to be moved by any mechanism in our unscientific days, were brought by Merlin with marvellous skill and the help of ingenious machinery from some neighbouring quarry to the place where they are now the admiration of travellers. It would, indeed, have puzzled him to bring them by sea to Amesbury, for there is no sea coast within 20 miles of it."⁴

RAMSBURY, BEDWYN, AND MARLBOROUGH. [VII. 83].

From *Lamburne* (co. Berks) on to *Ramsbury* toune about a 5 miles, firste by champayne grounde fruteful of corne, then by hills fruteful of wood and cornc. *Kenet* toucheth the toun with his left ripe suopinge in a low botom. There is a fayre and large olde chirche in the toune. The Bishope of *Saresbyri* hath a faire olde place halfe a mile upper upon the left ripe of *Kenet*, that a litle above the place in the medow maketh out an arme, and a litle benethe the place resorting to the hed streme maketh the medows on the south side of the place a *Mediamnis* or isle. There is a right faire and large parke hangynge upon the clyffe of an high hille well wooded over *Kenet*, hard on the south side of the place. *Littlecote* the *Darell's* chief house is a mile from *Ramesbyri*.

From *Ramesbyri* to *Saresbyri* good 20 miles.

¹ See Antiquarian Repertory. III. 262.

² Quoted in Hoare's Hist. of Amesbury, p. 199.

³ See the Latin in Collectanea. II. 31.

⁴ The old fable was, that Merlin conjured them by magic out of Ireland, and brought them aloft in the skies. "What, in Charles's Wain?" asks Fuller.

From *Ramesbyri* on to *Great Bedwine* a 3 miles, moste parte throwge the forest of *Sauernake*.

The toune is prevelyged with a Burges at the Parliament; yet it is but a poore thinge to sight. There lieth in the church, in the south isle one *Adam Stoke* a famos man, and another of that line by him under a flatte stone. The *Stokes* were lords of *Stoke Haule*¹ ther by. The lands of whom descendyd on to the Lords *Hungerfords*; but whereas I harde ons that there was a eastelle or forteres at *Greate Bedwine*; [the ruines and plot whereof is yet seene, vi. 71.] I could there heere nothings of it.

[Thens a 2 miles by wooddy ground to *Little Bedwine*, wherby I passed over *Great Bedwine* brooke. vi. 71].

Little Bedwine a mile lower: whither cummith the streame that passinge by *Great Bedwine* levith it on the right ripe. This water goeth toward *Kenet*. And *Hungerford* is a 3 miles from *Greate Bedwine*.

From *Bedwine* a good mile to *Chauburne* village.² [Going out of *Chalburne* I passed over a litle stream ealled *Chauburn* water. vi. 71.] The trew name wherof as I gesse should be *Chaulkeburne* for it risithe and rennith in ehalky ground. It riseth a litle above the village, and levith it on the right ripe, and so going about a 2 miles lower resortith either into *Bedwine* water, or els by itself goeth into *Kenet* river.³

The house of the *Choks* was firste greatly advaunsyd by *Choke*, Chief Judge of *England*, that attayned lands to the sum of 600

¹ Now Stock Farm in the parish of Great Bedwyn. Gena or Geva, widow of Sir Adam de Stoke of Rushall, married Sir Robert de Hungerford, and died A.D. 1335. In 1431, Thomas Stokke conveyed to Sir Walter Hungerford (the High Treasurer, great nephew of Sir Robert) the manor of Stoke and lands elsewhere in Wilts. [*Close Rolls*]. It was afterwards for many years a residence of the Hungerfords, some of whom were Members of Parliament for Great Bedwyn. The second monument mentioned by Leland is believed to have been that of Sir Roger Stoke, son of Sir Adam. Both are still preserved.

² A "good" two miles to (now called) Shalborne.

³ It resorteth into *Bedwyn* water.

marks by the yere, and kept his chefe house at *Longe Ashton* by *Bristow*, having great furniture of silver.¹

From *Chauburn* to *Hungerford* a 3 miles. Thens a 2 (*read* 4) miles to *Ramesbiri* by meetly woodded ground.

From *Ramesbyri* onto *Marlebyri* a 3 miles (*read* 6) by hilly ground, fruteful of corn and wood. About half a mile or I cam into *Marlebyri*, I passid ovar a broke that cam down north west from the hills, and so ran by south-east into the streme of *Kenet* about half a mile bynethe *Marlebyri*.

The toune of *Marlebyri* standith in lengthe from the toppe of an hill flat east to a valley lying flat weste.²

The chiefe paroch church of the toune standythe at the very weste end of it, beyng dedicate onto *Scint Peter*. By it there is a ruine of a great castelle, harde at the west end of the toun, whereof the doungeon towre partly (half) yet stondith. There lay Kyng *Edward* the. at a Parliament tyme.³ There is a chappel of *St. Martyne*⁴ (at the entre) at the est ende of the toune. There is a paroch church of our ladie (*St. Marie's*) in the mydle of the toune ; (by the Market-place). The body of this church is an auncient peace of worke. Sum fable (without authority) that *S. Marie's* was a nunerye. There was a priorye of white chanons caullyd *S. Margaret's*⁵ a little (half a quarter of a mile)

¹ Sir Richard Choke, of Stanton Drew, co. Somerset, a Judge in 1474, (14 E. IV.) purchased Long Ashton, then called Ashton Lyons, in 1454. His grandson sold it in 1506. [Collins on Som. II. 291, 434]. One of the Judge's sons settled at Avington in Berkshire, not far from the neighbourhood which Leland is describing. At a later period (James I.) a Sir Alexander was M.P. for Ludgershall, and Chief Justice in Ireland.

² See also Itin. VI. 71.

³ He probably alludes to King *Henry III.* who held here his last Parliament, at which was passed the code of laws called "The Statutes of Marlborough."

⁴ North of the road leading to Mildenhall between Blow Horn Street and Cold Harbour. [Waylen's Marl. p. 494.]

⁵ A Sempringham Priory, as old as King John, and of royal foundation. The site was granted to *Stringer* at the dissolution : but must have soon changed hands, as a branch of the Daniells, of Daresbury, Cheshire, settled here in H. VIII.

by southe out of the toune, over *Kenet* (on the right hand), where now dwellythe one Mastar *Daniell*. There was a house of friers in the south syde of the toune.¹ [A market house new made. VI. 71.] *Kenet* ryver cummethe down by the weste end of the toune from the northe, and so by the botom of the toune and vale lyinge sowthe, leving it on the left ripe, and so reneth thens by flatte est.

SILBURY HILL AND AVEBURY. [VII. 85].

Kenet risithe north north-west at *Selbiri* hille botom,² wherby hath ben camps and sepultures of men of warre, as at *Aibyri*³ a myle of, and in dyvers places of the playne. This *Selbyri* hille is about a 5 myles from *Marlebyri*.

LUDDERSHALL. [VII. 11].

Luggershaull sumtyme a castle in *Wileshire* 10 miles from *Marleborow*, and a 4 miles from *Andover* almoste in the waye betwixt. The castell stode in a parke, now clene doune. There is of late times a pratie lodge made by the ruines of it, and longithe to the King.

MARLBOROUGH TO DEVIZES. [VII. 85].

From *Marlebyri* over *Kenet*, and so into *Sauernake* (the swete oke) forest, and a 4 myles or more to *Peusey* a good village, and there

¹ Tanner (p. 610) quotes Leland in this passage for "*White*," as against another author's "*Grey*," friars in Marlborough. Leland has just said that "St. Margaret's" was a house of *White* Canons, but he does not mention any particuler colour for these friars. The Friary was founded by John Goodwin and William Remesbesch, merchants, A.D. 1316, and was granted, 34 H. VIII., to John Pye and Robert Brown.

² There is certainly near Silbury a source called "Swallow Head Spring:" but Kennet is fed by "The Bourn" which riseth near Winterbourne Bassett and Uffote.

³ Such is Leland's solitary notice of this once remarkable place. It is clear what *his* opinion of Avebury was (and probably also of Stonehenge—from the story of the massacre given above), viz., that they were not temples, but emeteries of "men of warre."

I passed over *Avon* river, and so by a village caullid *Manifordes*,¹ by the which *Avon* rennythe; and so to *Newton*² village a 2 myles and more from Peusey, where also *Avon* rennythe leeving it on his lefte rype; and thens 2 myles of, passyd by *Uphaven*, a good village 2 myles lower. There comythe a little broke into *Avon* from northe west at the est ende of *Newton* church. The course of it is latly changed to the great comoditie of the village lyinge lowe, and afore sore troubled with water in wynter.

From *Newton* to *Hilcote* an hamlet of the same parochie halfe a myle.

Thence a 7 miles to The *Vyes*³ by champayne ground. I passyd, or I came nere The *Vyes*, by a broke the whiche goythe in to *Avon* ryver by *Uphaven* village.

DEVIZES. [VII. 85].

The toune of *Vies* standithe on a ground sumwhat clyvinge, and most occupied by clothiars.

The beauty of it is all in one streete.

The market is very celebrate.

There is a castell on the southe west syde of the toune stately avauncyd upon an highe ground, defendyd partly by nature, and partly with dykes, the yere⁴ wherof is cast up a slope, and that of a greate height to defence of the waulle.

¹ There are 3 hamlets close together, Manningford Abbot's, Manningford Braose (now called Bruce), and Manningford Bohun.

² North Newnton or Newton; the prebend which (as mentioned above in the preface to Leland's journey) he held at this time.

³ "The Vies." A well known corruption of "Devizes." Towards determining the real origin of the name of this town, the following testimony, drawn from other counties, may be useful. "Thence he (Sir Thomas Fairfax) passed to Thorne (in Yorkshire), and then across the *devises* of Hatfield to Crowle." "This," says Mr. Hunter, "is the single instance in which I have found the word *devises* applied to these lands. It means no more than *border lands*, and is, in fact, the Latin word "*Divisas*" with an English form given to it." [South Yorkshire, I. 174.] In the book of the priory of Bath [Linc. Inn Library, No. XLIV., Art. 4] is mention of lands between the "*divisas* de Corston" (*near Bath*) "and Wansdyke."

⁴ "Yere." The Wiltshire way of pronouncing *care*, or earth. To ear, "to plough." "There shall be neither earing nor harvest." [Gen. 45, 6.]

This castle was made in *Henry* the first dayes by one *Roger*¹ Byshope of Salisbyrye, Chauncelar and Treasurer to the Kyng. Such a peece of castle worke so costly and strongly was never afore nor sence set up by any Byshope of *England*. The kepe or dungeon of it set upon an hille cast by hand, is a peece of worke of an incredible coste. There appere in the gate² of it, 6 or 7 places for porte colacis, and muche goodly buyldyng was in it. It is now in ruine, and parte of the front of the towres of the gate of the kepe and the chapell in it were caried, full unprofitably, onto the buyldyng of Master *Bainton's* place at *Bromham* scant 3 myles of.³

There remayne dyvers goodly towres yet in the utter walle of the castle, but all goyng to ruine.

The principall gate that ledithe in to the toune is yet of a great strengthe, and hathe places for 7 or 8 porte colices.

Ther is a fayre parke by the castle.

The forest of *Blake-more* lyethe in a botom toward northe west, not far from the toune.

¹ Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, one of the most powerful opponents, in the West of England, of the claim of Stephen to the Crown. He built, wholly or in part, castles at Sherbourn (Dorset), Malmesbury, Devizes, and Sarum.

² "Gate." Mr. Waylen, in his description of Devizes Castle, is of opinion that by the "gate," leading into the town, and having places for several portcullises, is meant not merely the portal, but a long protected passage leading from the castle keep to the main entrance of what is now the Bear Inn yard. (See Hist. of Dev. p. 121, and plan at p. 129).

³ Andrew Baynton had already carried off part of an old manor-house at Corsham. (See above p. 143): and, according to Aubrey, he also appropriated to the same object part of Bradenstoke Priory. Bromham House stood on or near the site of the present Bromham farm-house: between Rowdeford and Wanshouse (on the right hand going from Devizes to Chippenham); and near the Old London Road to Bath. It was a garrison for the Royalists in the civil wars, and was burned down in 1645. Sir Edward Baynton, the owner at that time, would not rebuild it, but chose a new site at Spye Park. Some of the materials having escaped the conflagration were again turned to account, and there is still a tradition that one of the lodges of Spye Park came from Devizes Castle.

I saw as I went out of the toune, *Bromeham Haul* lyenge in a botom about a 3 myles of.

STEEPLE ASHTON. [VII. 86.]

From The *Vies* to *Steple Assheton* a 6 myles, by champaine but frutefull grounde, and good wood plenty in some places. It is a praty little market toune, and hath praty buyldinge.

It standith mucche by clothiars.

There is in it a very fayre church, buylded in the mynd of men now lyvinge.

The spired steple¹ of stone is very fayre and highe, and of that it is cawlyd *Steple Assheton*. *Robart Longe*, clothiar, buyldyd the northe isle, *Waltar Lucas*, clothiar, buildyd the sowth isle, of theyr proper costes. The abbey of *Ramesey* in *Hamptonshire* had bothe personage impropriate and the hole lordshipe.

Syr *Thomas Semar*² hathe it now of the Kyng almoste with the hole hundred of *Horwelle* alias *Wharwelldown*, with mucche fayre woods.

BROOKE HALL, NEAR WESTBURY. [VII. 86].

From *Steple Assheton* to *Brooke Haule* about a 2 myle by woody ground. Ther was of very auncient tyme an olde maner place wher *Brooke Hall* is now, and parte of it yet appearithe. But the new buyldynge that is there is of the erectinge of the Lorde Steward unto King *Henry* the vij. The windowes be full of rud-

¹ This spire, 93 feet high above the tower, having been seriously injured by lightning in July, 1670, the parishioners proceeded to repair it, but when it was almost finished, in October the same year, a second storm threw it down, with part of the tower and the body of the church. The spire has never been restored. The church was built 1480-1500.

² Sir Thomas Seymour, the Protector's brother, Lord Sudeley and Lord High Admiral, executed 1549. The manor of Steeple Ashton (besides Imber, Edington, and other estates) was granted to him at the dissolution of monasteries; and on his death reverted to the Crown. The author of the Hist. of Mere (p. 122) overlooked this when he said that Sir Thomas had "no connexion with our county."

ders. Peradventure it was his badge or token of the Admiraltye. Ther is a fayre parke, but no great large thyng. In it be a great nombar of very fayre and fine-greynyd okes apt to sele houses.¹

¹ "Brooke Halle." This house stood on or near the site of Brook House Farm (not Brook Farm, which is another ancient house, still in existence at a little distance from it) between Hawkeridge and Coteridge about 3 miles N.W. of Westbury. The estate originally belonged to the Crown. From Henry III. to Edw. III. A.D. 1361, it was the residence and property of the family of Paveley, lords of the hundred of Westbury. Between the two coheiresses of Paveley there was a division of lands. The younger sister married Sir Ralph Cheney. Her grandson, Sir Edmund Cheney, married Alice, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stafford, and died A.D. 1430 leaving two daughters coheiresses, of whom Anne was the wife of Sir John Willoughby. Sir John's son, Robert, was created in A.D. 1492 Lord Willoughby de Broke, taking his title from this place. He was Steward of the Household to King Henry VII. His two granddaughters were married—1. Elizabeth, to John Paulet (son of Lord St. John of Basing), 2nd Marquis of Winchester; and 2. Anne, to Charles Blount 5th Baron Mountjoy, who died A.D. 1544. Brooke came by the latter match to Lord Mountjoy, and was sold by his grandson the 8th Baron, about A.D. 1599, to Sir Edward Hungerford of Farley Castle, who died A.D. 1607. It remained in that family till A.D. 1684, when it was sold by the extravagant Sir Edward Hungerford to Sir Stephen Fox. For its subsequent history, see Sir R. C. Hoare's Westbury, p. 30.

Aubrey describes it, about A.D. 1650 as being still "a very great and stately house:" and he has preserved in his collections for North Wilts, a minute description of the emblazoned windows. The device of a ship's rudder which he says was "everywhere," he considers, [as Leland, with a "*peradventure*," had done before him], to have been the badge of office of the first Lord Willoughby de Broke, as Admiral to Henry VII. But "Mr. Wadman," says Aubrey, "would persuade me that this rudder belonged to Paveley who was lord of this place" "Mr. Wadman" was perhaps right: as it is not quite certain to whom it did belong; but one point (suggested by the Rev. E. Wilton, of Lavington) does seem certain; viz., that it did not belong to the Willoughbys. For it is found in the neighbouring church of Edington upon the tomb of Sir Ralph Cheney, who married the coheiress of Paveley, a hundred years before the first Willoughby had acquired Brooke Hall by marriage with the coheiress of Cheney. It is also found on the west porch of Westbury church in juxtaposition with Stafford, also before Willoughby's time. As representative of Cheney and Paveley, Lord Willoughby may have used the rudder for an ornament to his windows in reference to one or other of those two families, but not as any device relating to his own office in the admiralty. As *his* representatives, the Paulet family, still use it.

The rudder is also found on the parapet of Seend Church, north aisle: where it is probably only the memorial of a pecuniary contribution towards the building of that part of the church, by some Willoughby who used the badge at that time as an hereditary device.

The broke that renithe by *Brooke* is properly caulyd *Bisse*, and riseth at a place called *Bis-mouth*¹ a 2 myles above *Brooke* village an hamlet longynge to *Westbury* parochē. Thens it cummithe onto *Brooke* village; and so a myle lower on to *Brooke Haule*, levinge it hard on the right ripe, and about a 2 miles lower it goith to.²

[*Humfrey Stafford* of *Hoke*, with the Silver Hand,³ that married

Sir Robert Willoughby (afterwards 1st Lord Broke) with many other Wiltshire gentlemen, Sir Thomas Delamere, Sir Roger Tocotes, Sir Richard Beauchamp, Walter Hungerford, John Cheney, &c., joined the Duke of Buckingham in his resistance to King Richard III. Their lands were seized, and the manors of Brooke and Southwick were bestowed by Richard upon his favourite Edward Ratcliffe. 15 Dec. 1 R. III. [See Harl. MS. No. 433, art. 1621.]

¹ "Bisse." The stream rises near Upton Scudamore under a hill called in the maps "Beersmeer Hill," which looks like a corruption of Bisse-mouth Hill. But the mouth of a stream is generally the name of the place where it issues into some other water, not of that where it first rises.

² North Bradley and Trowbridge. By *Brook village*, Leland probably means Brook farm and mill.

³ "Silver Hand." The meaning of this singular distinction is not known with certainty. That the person to whom it was given should have literally replaced the loss of a natural hand by a metallic substitute, wholly or in part, is possible, but not very likely. The epithet was more probably applied to him as a figurative compliment to his liberality. The eloquent Chrysostom (as the word signifies) "Golden-mouthed": and we have had in our own days, the more familiar instance of an "Iron Duke." There were two individuals of the noble family of the Staffords to whom this periphrasis of the "Silver Hand" has been ascribed; Sir Humphrey, sen., and Sir Humphrey, jun., father and son. But if Leland is to be trusted, the point is settled: as he distinctly says that "the Silver Hand" married the heiress of Maltravers, by which match he obtained the property at Hooke, county Dorset. This was undoubtedly Sir Humphrey, the son. [Hutchins, in his note upon the subject (Dorset, 1, 292, first edit.) seems to have misinterpreted Leland's statement]. The rest of the paragraph in the text is partly imperfect, and partly incorrect: and may be thus rectified. "This Alice (*Stafford*, daughter of the "Silver Hand") was married first to (*Sir Edmund*) Cheney (as mentioned in a former note), and had two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth. Elizabeth (*not Anne*) was married to Coleshill and had no issue. Anne was married to (*Sir John*) Willoughby (*not Lord W. de Broke*), and had issue. Alice (*Lady Cheney*)

the daughter and heire of *Matravers*, a Knight, had 3 or 4 sons. He had also a daughter called *Alice* by his wife, *Matravers'* heire. This *Alice* was married first to *Cheyne*, a Knight, and had 2 daughters, *Anne* and *Elizabeth*, by him. *Anne* was married to *Coleshill* and had no issue. *Elizabeth* was married to *Willoughby Lord Broke* had issue *Alice* was ma oys *Eleanor* a daughter by him, whom *Strangwaies* married, and so cam *Humfre Stafford's* landes to *Willoughby* and *Strangwaies*. [vi. 13.]

Much of the Lord *Zouche's* lands was gyven by *Henry VII.* to *Willoughby Lord Broke*.¹ [vi. 14].

Wermister, a principall market for corne, is 4 miles from *Brooke-haul*; a myle to *Westbry*, and so 3 myles forthe. [vii. 86.]

EDINGTON. [iv. 25.]

[*Hedington* village and priorie aboute a 2 (*at least* 5) myles from *Brooke Haul*. vii. 87].

Hedington of auncient tyme was a prebende longging to *Rumsey* an abbay of nunnes in *Hampshire* [to whom it was given by King

was remarried, to *Walter Talboys* and had *Eleanor* a daughter by him, whom *Thomas Strangways* married, and so &c."

Sir *Humphrey Stafford*, jun., "of the Silver Hand," was elder brother of *John Stafford*, Bishop of Bath and Wells, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, who died A.D. 1452. Their mother *Emma*, second wife of *Sir Humphrey Stafford*, sen., was buried in the neighbouring church of North Bradley, within a beautiful little Mortuary Chapel appurtenant to Southwick in that parish, a manor house which formerly belonged to the Staffords, and from them (probably by the marriage of *Alice Stafford* above mentioned) came to *Cheney* and thence to *Willoughby*. The inscription on the tomb of the Archbishop's mother still remains, and it removes a difficulty in the *Stafford* pedigree which has been hitherto unsolved. See it stated in a note by *Sir Harris Nicolas*, *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 166.

¹ *Ela*, coheiress of the *Paveleys*, and sister of *Joan Lady Cheney* (*see note on Brooke Hall*) married *St. Loc*. Their daughter married *Sir Richard St. Maur*. Their granddaughter, *Alice St. Maur*, married *Lord Zouche*. *Lord Zouche's* grandson being attainted A.D. 1485, his portion of the *Westbury* property was granted to *Lord Willoughby de Broke* who already possessed the share which had descended to him through the *Cheney* family from *Joan* the other coheiress of *Paveley*.

John. *Collectanea* 1, 68]. *Hedington* prebend was an hunderith markes by the yere and more. *Hedington* Bp. of *Winchester*¹ was born at this *Hedington*, being cheef rular of *England*, while King *Edw. 3* and *Edward the . . . (Black Prince ?)* did war in *France*. He buildid a fair new chirch at *Hedington*, and there made a college [for canons regular. *Coll.* 1, 66.] with a Deane and xii Ministers, wherof parte were prebendaries. He caussid the prebende of *Hedington* to be removed from the title of *Rumsey*, and to be impropriated to this college. He procured besides a 200 marks of landes by yere to this college. And this was done about the time that King *Edward* wan *Calays*.

Prince *Edward*, caullid the *Blak Prince*, had a great favor to the *Bones-Homes* beyond these. Wherapon cumming home he hartely besought Bishop *Hedington* to chaunge the Ministers of his college into *Bones-Homes*. [Boni Homines. *Collect.* 1, 66]. *Hedington* at

¹ Leland's notes upon Edington are valuable, and form the staple of the brief account that is given of this house both by Tanner and in the *New Monasticon*.

One interesting circumstance connected with the Founder (for which the writer is indebted to the Rev. Edward Wilton) appears to have escaped the notice of all who have touched upon the subject. He is generally called William of Edington, and is commonly said to have been born in the parish: which is very probable, as in a deed printed in the *New Monasticon* (miscalled the "Foundation Deed," being merely the Preamble to the Code of Statutes appointed to be observed in the House), it is stated that the Reverend Father derived his origin from that village ("de quâ villâ idem pater traxit originem"): but his family name has never been particularly identified. He appears to have been a Cheney: no doubt connected with the Cheneyes of Brooke Hall, mentioned above. The authority for this statement is the Cartulary of Edington; according to extracts alleged to be taken from it, and preserved in the Ashmol. Museum, Oxon. [Ashm. M. Dugd. 39, 142.] His father's name was Walter de Cheney, or "Walterus de Quercu" ("of the Oak;" in French, "Chêne.") In another deed, also given at length in the same extracts, and dated 35 *Edw. III.* (A.D. 1361), the Bishop is described as "Guardian of the heiresses of Sir John Paveley." This throws some light upon the marriage mentioned in a former note, of *Sir Ralph Cheney* to one of the heiresses, Joan Paveley, by which the estate of Brooke passed to the family of Cheney.

The last of the Paveleys probably assisted Bp. (Cheney) of Edington to a large extent, in building Edington Church: as the tower windows seem to contain a singular architectural allusion to that family. The tracery is arranged in the form of a cross; the Paveley arms being a cross flory.

his desire entreatid his collegians to take that ordre. And so they did all, saving the Deane. *Hedington* sent for ij of the *Bones-Homes* of *Asscherugge*¹ to rule the other xij of his college. The elder of the ij that cam from *Asscherugge* was caullid *John Ailesbyri*, and he was the first Rector (*i. e.*, *Prior of the House*) at *Hedington*.

Hedington gave greate substance of mony and plate onto his college.

One *Blubyri*, a prebendary of *Saresbyri* and executor of the wille of *Hedington*, caussid a great benefice of the patronage of *Secaftesbyri* Monastery to be impropriate to *Hedington*. *Blubyri*,² as I hard, was buried at *Hedington*.

Sir *Richard Penley*, a Knight, gave the lordship of *Ildeste* (*West Ilsley*) in *Barkshire*, a 2 miles from *Wantage*, a market toune. This *Penley*³ lay long at *Hedington* and ther died and was biried.

Rouse, a Knight, gave to *Hedington* his fair lordship of *Bainton*, aboute half a mile from *Hedington*. *Rouse*⁴ is buried at *Hedington*.

[BENEFACTORS.]

[*Penley* and *Rowse*: Knights. *Jerberd* and *Bultington*.⁵ Collec. 1, 66].

¹ Ashridge, the only other "Bons Hommes" House in England, is in the parish of Pitstone, co. Bucks. It was afterwards the Earl of Bridgewater's.

² John Bleobury, clerk, was one of the feoffees of Sir Thomas Hungerford in the purchase of Farley Castle from the Burghersh family in A.D. 1369. An obit was kept for him at Edington.

³ "Penley." There is an estate and residence still called Penleigh House near Westbury.

⁴ Sir John Rous, of Imber, in 1414 (1 Hen. V.) settled the manor and patronage of the chapel of Baynton (near Earlstoke) on his son "John Rous, of Beynton, jun." William Rous (son of the latter) in 1437 sold part of Imber to Lord Hungerford: the other part he gave in 1444 to Edington Priory, Thomas Elme being then Rector. His brother John Rous, a great supporter of the Lollards and a troublesome disturber of Churchmen of the day, is supposed to have made his peace with them by granting his manor of Baynton to the Convent, in 1443. [See Hoare's Heytesbury, p. 162.]

⁵ "Bultington." This is, without the slightest doubt, a mistake for Bulkington. There is a village so called (a tything of Keevil a few miles from Edington), which gave its name to some family of importance in those days.

John Willoughby that cam out of *Lincolnshire* and maried a heiress generale of the Lord *Broke*,¹ and after was Lord *Brooke* himself, lyith buried at *Hedington*, and was a benefactor to that house. As I remember, the son of this Lord *Broke* was Steward of King

Peter de Bulkington and Michael de Bulkington are named in the Wiltshire Fines, 38 H. III. The manor afterwards belonged to the religious house at Edington, of the gift probably of Thomas Bulkington, the benefactor mentioned by Leland. Obits at Edington to Penley, Rous, Gereberd, and Thomas *Bukyngton* are mentioned in the Valor Eccles. [Wilts, p. 142.] Edington Church still retains a memorial of Thomas Bulkington: for to him there can be little doubt that a monument really refers, which has often been attributed to an unauthorized and unknown Thomas Baynton. This monument which is highly finished, and clearly refers to some person of consequence connected with the convent, is at the end of the south transept, and bears the effigy of an Augustine Canon; his feet resting on a tun. On one shield are the letters T.B.: and on another the device of a tun with a tree growing out of it. The not dissimilar device of a bay tree growing out of a tun, appropriate to (and perhaps sometimes used by) the Wiltshire family of Baynton, has, for want of any better conjecture, caused this monument to be constantly assigned to some one of that name. But the monument is of a date long prior to any connexion which the Bayntons may have had with Edington. The name Bulkington is still commonly pronounced Bukington, or Bookington. As the word "Boc" signifies a beech tree, Boc-in-tun, supported by the fact of a *known* ecclesiastical benefactor Thomas Bulkington, seems to establish his claim to the monument, in preference to that of an *imaginary* Thomas Baynton.

¹ Perhaps Leland means that John Willoughby married an heir general of the *Lord of the Manor of Broke*. Otherwise his statement is full of confusion. Sir John Willoughby "that came out of Lincolnshire" did not marry any heir general of any person who had borne the *title* of Lord Broke: (for it was his own son to whom that title was first granted) but a coheirress of Sir Edmund Cheney, of Brooke Hall. Neither was Sir John himself, as Leland says, afterwards Lord Broke himself; nor was his grandson the 3rd Lord Broke. Sir John's son (as just stated), Robert, was the first Lord Willoughby de Broke, created A.D. 1492. Robert's son, also Robert, was the second Lord Broke A.D. 1503. And there was no *third* Lord, at that time, of that title. For Edward Willoughby, son of Robert 2nd Lord by his first wife Elizabeth Beauchamp, died in his father's life time, leaving two daughters, of whom one, Elizabeth, married Sir Fulke Greville, and the other, Blanche, married Sir Francis Dawtreay. Robert, the second Lord Broke, had by another wife Dorothy Grey, two sons who died childless, and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to John Paulet Marquis of Winchester, and Anne, married to Charles Blount Lord Mountjoy.

Henry VII. house: and his son was the 3rd Lord *Brooke* of that. . . .
 N. B.
 name. And he had a son by his first wife,
 and that son had 2 daughters married to *Daltery* and *Graville*. He
 had by another wife sons and daughters. The sons towards young
 men died of the sweating sickness. The Lord *Mountjoye* now
 living married one of the *Pollette* daughters: (*Parlet*) son and
 heire to the Lord *St. John* married the other.

One *Aschue*¹ alias *Aschgogh*, Bishop of *Saresbyri* in *Henry 6*
 tyme, was beheddid in a rage of the Commons for asking a tax of
 money, as sum say, on an hill hard by *Hedington*; wher at this
 tyme is a chapelle and a hermitage. The body of him was buried
 in the house of *Bonhoms* at *Hedington*. This *Aschue* was a Master
 of Arts. [Itin. III. 98].

From a certain Latin book of Edindon Monastery:— [Itin. VI.,
 p. 48].

“ 3 July A.D. 1352: was laid the first stone of the Monastery
 of Edindon.

¹ William Ayscough Bishop of Salisbury, Clerk of the Privy Council, had been accused by the Commons of having been instrumental, together with the Duke of Suffolk and Lord Say, in delivering up the provinces of Maine and Anjou. The other two had already fallen victims to popular excitement. The Bishop's enemies, taking advantage of the disturbed state of the country, attacked him in his palace at Salisbury. He fled for refuge to Edington Convent, was robbed on the way of 10,000 marks, and the next day was dragged by the mob, headed by a Salisbury brewer, from the High Altar at Edington Church whilst saying Mass, to the top of a neighbouring hill, where he was murdered, on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, 29th June, 1450.

The beautiful tomb at Salisbury, which Gough calls Bp. Ayscough's, and on which he supposes the action of the Bishop's murder to be represented in relief, is of a style of architecture 200 years older than Ayscough's time. There is an engraving of it, with a different account of the figures in relief, in Britton's Salisbury Cathedral, p. 95: where it is properly described as Bp. Bridport's, but in the accompanying plate, by a misprint, is called Bp. *Bingham's*.

Of the chapel and hermitage mentioned by Leland as having been erected on the spot where Ayscough was murdered, nothing seems to be now known. Of the priory of Edington there is an engraving in Gent. Mag. 1846, p. 257.

- Sept. 16 A.D. 1358 : was the first tonsure of the brethren.¹
 A.D. 1361. The Conventual Church of E. was dedicated by
 Robert Weyvile, B. of Sarum, to the honour of St. James
 the Apostle, S. Katharine, and All Saints. ²
 Oct. 8 A.D. 1366. Wm. of Edyndone, Bp. of Winchester,
 Founder of the Monastery aforesaid, died.”

WESTBURY TO TROWBRIDGE AND BATH. [VII. 87].

From *Brooke Hauile* unto *Wesbyri* by low ground having wood, pasture and corne, a myle and a halfe. It is the hedd toune of the hmdrede to whome it giveth name. In it is kepte ons a week a smale market. Ther is a large churche. The toune stonddithe moste by clothiers.

Ther risythe 2 springs by *Westbyri*, one by sowthe, and another as by southe west, and sone meetinge together go abowte *Bradeley* village a mile and a half lower into *Bisse* broke that rennithe by *Brook Hauile* and so to *Troughbridge*, and then into *Avon*.

Bradeford, the praty clothinge toun on *Avon*, is a 2 miles of.

From *Troughbridge* onto *Bathe* by very hilly ground a 7 miles, levinge the woods and *Farley* parke and castle on the lyfte hand.³

¹ Bishop Wm. (Cheney) of Edington had found at this place a college of *secular* priests ; i. e., parochially officiating ministers with cure of souls. He converted it into an establishment of Monks *Regular*, to live “*secundum regulam*” without cure of souls. Their new monastery was six years in building ; and on its completion, the brethren commenced as Regulars, adopting the shaven crown and monkish habit.

² The common seal of the *Brethren* of the monastic house of Edington (which may perhaps have had a different patronage from that of the *church*) bears the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul.

³ There were two roads by which he may have gone : either by Stowford, and from that place to Iford, by a now nearly disused lane, which immediately skirted the wall of the then park of Farley Castle ; and so from Iford, along the valley to Freshford Bridge : Or, by Westwood village, and along the high ground at the back of Iford, to the same point. From Freshford he evidently followed an old road above Limpley Stoke, down by Waterhouses, where, “at the very pitch at the bottom of a very steep hill,” he would cross the Midford Brook ; ascend either Monkton Combe Hill by the large quarries, or Brass Knocker Hill, and over Claverton Down, into Bath.

And by the way I rode over *Fresheford* Bridge of 2 or 3 faire new arches of stone, and this was a 3 miles from *Throughbridge*; and a 2 myles beyonde that in the very piche of the botom of a very stepe hill I passyd a wylde brooket rennyng on stones. Thens a mile of in the way was a notable quarrey, and thens a playne, and then by a stepe botom onto *Bathe* about a myle.

MARSHFIELD TO TROWBRIDGE AND FROME. [VII. 98].

[Leland went on to Bristol and Gloucestershire: and returned "by playne ground unto *Maschefeld*, a lordship that belonged unto the Canons of *Cainesham*."]¹

Thens a 4 miles farther I passyd by hilly ground, and went over a stone bridge, under the whiche ran a broke that a litle lower went in sight into *Avon* ryver by the right ripe of it.²

Thens by hilly, stony, and woody ground a 3 miles unto *Bradeford* on the right ripe of *Avon*. Thens on to *Throughbridge*. Thens on to *Broke* by woody ground.

From *Broke* onto *Frome Celwood* in *Somersetshire* a 4 miles, muche by woody ground and pasture on tyll I cam within a myle of it, wher it is champaine. Thence to *Nunney Delamere*, and back to *Frome*. Thens onto *Philippe's Northetoune*, where is a meane market kepte in a small toune, most mayntayned by clothyng).

From *Northeton* to *Farley* Castle a 2 miles.

Thens to *Bradeford* 2 miles.

BRADFORD. [VII. 100].

The lordshipe was gyven with the personage by Kyng *Æthelred* onto the nunry of *Shaftesbyri* for a recompence of the murderinge

¹ The Abbey of Black Canons at Keynsham (co. Som.) between Bath and Bristol, founded A.D. 1170, by Wm. 2nd Earl of Gloucester (grandson, illegitimately, of King Henry I.) who endowed it with (inter alia) the Manor Farm of Marshfield.

² He passed from Marshfield to Bathford, where he crossed the Box brook just at its junction with the Avon: and so on to Bradford.

of S. *Edward* his brother.¹ One *De la Sale*, alias *Hawle*, a auncient gentilman syns the tyme of *Edwarde* the I. dwellith at the end of *Bradeford*.

From *Bradeford* to *Bathe*.

[He continued his ride through Gloucestershire; to *Thornbury*, *Berkeley*, and back to *Somersetshire*; and crossed by *Mells* to]

SELWOOD FOREST. [VII. 106.]

The foreste of *Selwood*² is in one parte a 3 miles from *Melles*. In this forest is a chapelle, and thereyn be buried the boncs of S. *Algar*³ of late tymes superstitiously sought of the folische commune people.

The foreste of *Selwood*, as it is now, is a 30 miles in compace, and stretchith one way almoste onto *Werminstre*, and another way onto the quarters of *Shaftesbyri* by estimation a 10 miles.

¹ Edward the Martyr was murdered in A.D. 978, being 16 years of age, at Corfe Castle, by order of his stepmother Elfrida. The Benedictine Nunnery of Shaftesbury had been founded, according to most of our historians, by Alfred, and was at first dedicated to St. Mary. It lost that name on the translation thither of the body of St. Edward the Martyr. His brother and successor Æthelred "the Unready," by charter dated A.D. 1001, gave to the Church of St. Edward the Monastery and Vill of Bradford, to be always subject to it, that the nuns might have a safe refuge against the insults of the Danes, and, on the restoring of peace, return to their ancient place, but still some of them to remain at Bradford, if it should be thought fit by the prioress. King John confirmed to the abbess of Shaftesbury the whole hundred of the manor of Bradford for ever A.D. 1205. They had also the Rectory inappropriate. [See *Monast. and Hutchins.*]

² "Selwood Forest." Partly in Somerset, partly in Wilts. By a survey of the bounds of this large forest, taken in Edw. I., it appears that its true northern boundary was considered to be a line drawn (speaking in general terms) from Penselwood beyond Stourton, to South Brewham: thence by the river Frome to Rodden near Frome; and that a large tract to the north of that line, then also forest and including part of Wanstrow, Cloford, Trudoxhill, Marston-Bigot, Cayford, &c., had been converted into forest by King Henry II., and ought to be disafforested. A copy of this survey is printed in Collinson's *Somerset*, vol. III., p. 56; but, owing to the change of names, it is difficult to follow the limits described.

³ "St. Algar's," in co. Somerset: on the road from Frome to Maiden-Bradley about 3 miles from the latter; and now part of West Woodlands.

From *Melles* to *Nunney Delamere*, a 2 miles partely by hilly and enclosed ground.

Thens aboute a mile by like soyle unto *Tut . . .*¹ a longe village, where the paroech ehirehe is unto *Nunney Delamere*.

Then half a mile farther, and so into the mayne foreste of *Schwood*. And so passing half a mile farther I lefte on the righte hand *Witham* the late priorie of *Cartusians*, not in the forest but joining hard on the edge of it.

MAIDEN BRADLEY. [IV. part 2, p. 105].

[Kidderminster town in tymes past longid to the *Bissetts*, aneient gentlemen. After, it came to the 3 heires generall of *Bisett*, wherof one beinge a *Lazar* (leper) builded an hospitall at *Maiden Bradley* in Wilts, to a priory of chanons. She gave her part here *in pios usus*, and the Personage of *Kidderminster* was impropriate to *Maiden-Bradley*].

Thence (i. e., *from Witham Friury*) partly by forest ground and partly by champayne a 4 miles unto

STOURTON. [VII. 107.]

The village of *Stourton* stondith in the bottom of an hille on the left ripe of *Stur*.

The Lord *Stourton's*² place stondith on a meane hille, the soyle

¹ "Tut" The name which Leland vainly attempted to remember, or his Editor Hearne to copy, was "Truttokeshull," now called Truddoxhill, a hamlet between Nunney and Witham Friary, in the parish of Nunney, county Somerset. The church or chapel alluded to has long been destroyed.

² "Stourton." There cannot be a stronger instance of the long neglect of Wiltshire topography than the confession of the author of the History of the Hundred of Mere [p. 42] that of this mansion, which for many centuries had belonged to one of the most ancient families formerly in this county, there was no published account whatever, except these passing notes by Leland. After the publication of the volume which contains Mere, some further description of Old Stourton House, with a very rude pen and ink drawing of it, taken about



OLD STOURTON HOUSE

DESTROYED A.D. 1720

[RECOVERED FROM AN IMPERFECT SKETCH BY JOHN AUBREY A.D. 1870.]

therof being stony. This maner place hath 2 courtes. The fronte of the inner courte is magnificent, and high embatelid, castle lyke.

[The goodly gate howse and fronte of the Lorde *Stourton's* howse in *Stourton* was buyldyd *ex spoliis Gallorum*: (with French prize money). VIII. 100.]¹

Ther is a parke among hills joining on the maner place.

The ryver of *Stoure* risith ther, of 6 fountaines or springes, wherof 3 be on the north side of the parke hard within the pale.

A. D. 1650, was discovered in Aubrey's MSS. at Oxford. Sir R. C. Hoare has since given this in the appendix to History of Frustfield [p. 7.] We now present for the first time a more developed view of it, founded upon Aubrey's rough sketch.

Old Stourton House stood upon a site immediately in front of the present mansion of Stourhead, between that house and the public road leading to Maiden Bradley. The site is still to be recognized by an inequality of ground, a few old Spanish chestnut trees, and some subterranean vaults. A relie of the building is, or lately was, preserved in a house at Shaftesbury formerly the "King's Arms;" a carved chimney piece, bearing the shield of Stourton between those of Chidioc and Berkeley. [See a plate, in *Gent. Mag.* 1826, p. 497.] The house covered a great deal of ground, and retained all the internal arrangement of old baronial days. There was a large open-roofed hall, and an open-roofed kitchen of extraordinary size. In the buttery was kept a huge bone, attributed by tradition to one of the Anakim of the house of Stourton, but which was no doubt a geological relie of some different species of animal of much greater antiquity. There was a chapel, paved with tiles bearing the Stourton shield, and the *rebus*, "W.S.," a *tower* and a *tun*. In the civil wars the house was garrisoned for the King. In Sept. 1644 Ludlow marched thither one night, and summoned it to surrender. His summons not being attended to, his men piled faggots against one of the gates and set it on fire. The inmates escaped by a back way into the park; upon which the General entered, and having rendered it untenable passed on to Witham. The Stourton family was of great eminence and antiquity in Wiltshire. It is said that at a house of their's here, William the Conqueror received the submission of the English in the West. When the estate was purchased by Henry Hoare, Esq., of London, in 1720 [or 1727, for Sir R. C. H. has both dates, *Mere*, p. 56 and 63], the house of which we give the view was taken down.

¹ The builder of this part was Sir John Stourton who, for his services to the Henries in their French wars, was created the First Baron in A. D. 1448. He had the Duke of Orleans in his custody at Stourton House for 10 months, for which he was allowed 13s. 4d. a day.

The other 3 be north also, but without the parke.¹ The Lorde *Stourton* giveth these 6 fountaynes in his Armes.

The name of the *Stourtons* be very aunciente in those parties.

Ther be 4 campes that servid menne of warre about *Stourton*: one towarde the north weste part within the park, double dichid. I coniecte that here stode a maner place or castelle. My Lord *Stourton* sayith nay.

Ther is another campe a mile *dim.* of *Stoureton*, doble dichid, in the toppe of an high hill. This is called communely *Whiteshete Hill*.

The other 2 campes be abrode in the lordshipe.

There is on an hill a litle without *Stourton* a grove, and in it is a very praty place called *Bonhomes*,² builded of late by my Lorde *Stourton*. *Bonhome* of *Wileshire*, of the auncienter house of the *Bonehomes* there, is lorde of it.

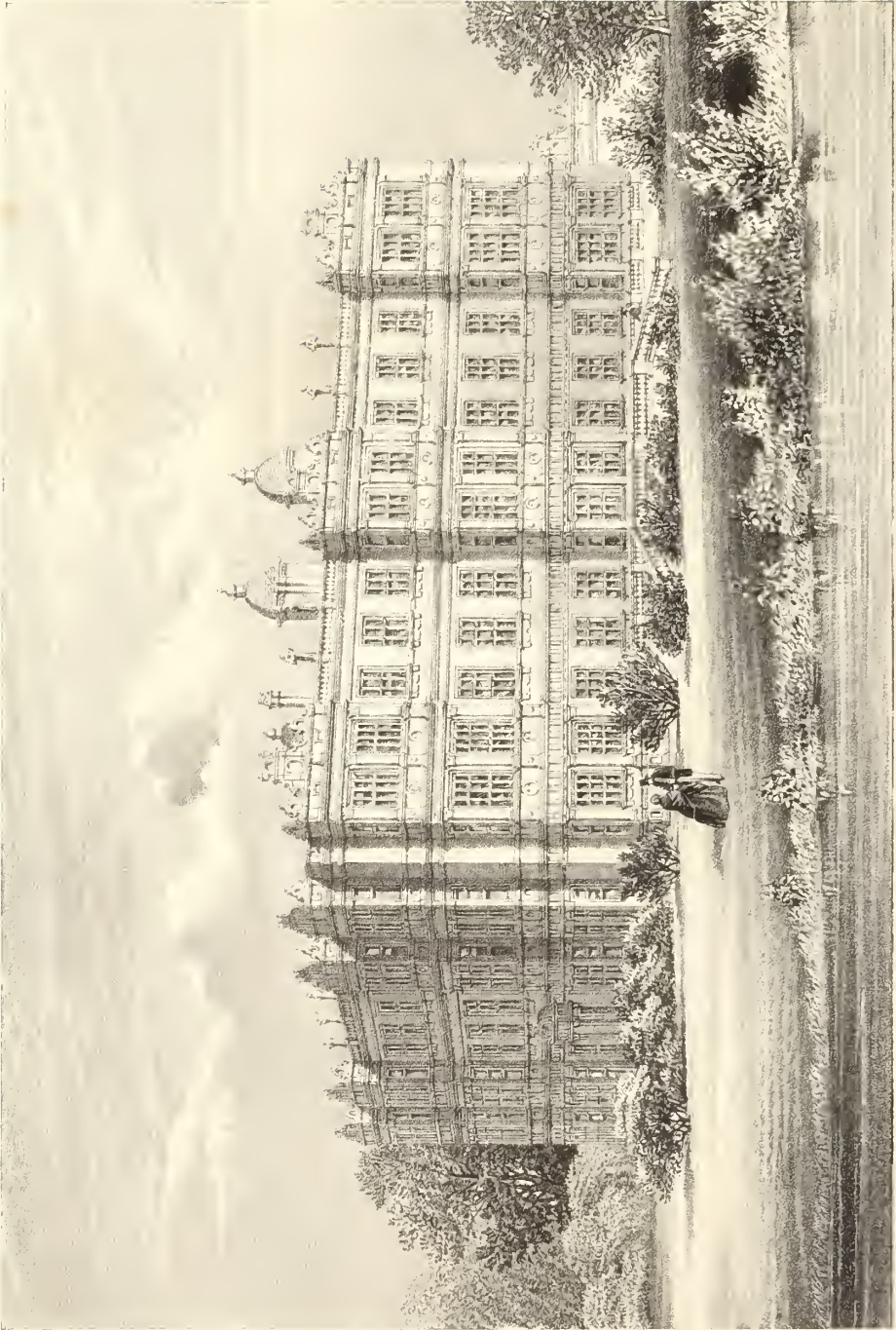
MERE. [VIII. 100.]

The diches and the plotte where the castle of *Mere*³ stood, appere not far from the chirche of *Mere* the market toune.

¹ This spot is still called "The Six Wells," but they are not all now above ground, some of those *without* the old park wall having been stopped up. Three were in Wilts, and three in Somerset. The park paling or wall that divided them was pulled down by Sir R. C. Hoare. A rough delineation of the six fountains, also by Aubrey's pen, represents them exactly as described by Leland.

² This place is still known as the tything of Bonham, south of Stourton. By Leland's account a house had been built here by Lord Stourton before 1540, but Sir R. C. Hoare quotes an indenture according to which the property was sold to the Stourtons by Walter Bonham, of Great Wishford (between Deptford and Salisbury) in the year 1665. [Mere 90.] A younger branch of the Bonhams has already been mentioned as of Haselbury near Corsham. [Sec p. 144].

³ Mere Castle was built A.D. 1253, by Richard Earl of Cornwall, brother to King Henry III.



THE
HISTORY OF LONGLEAT.

BY THE
REV. J. E. JACKSON,
Rector of Tring-Delamere, Wilts.

DEVIZES:
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The History of Longleat.

By the Rev. J. E. JACKSON,

Rector of Leigh-Delamere.¹

BEFORE reading to you what I have been able, at rather short notice, to collect upon the subject of Longleat, I beg most respectfully, on the part of this Association, to thank the Noble Marquis for the opportunity he has so kindly given us of hearing its history on the spot. To myself the opportunity appears to be singularly favourable, since, after his Lordship's munificent hospitality, I may venture to presume that you will all be disposed to receive less critically the imperfections of this paper.

Being a Topographical Society, it is our first duty to know exactly where we are. We are in Wiltshire certainly; otherwise, we should have no excuse for being here. But though the house stands within this county, the woods and grounds lie partially in Somerset, which begins about three-quarters of a mile off on the way to Frome. As to the Hundred; so long as we followed the high road hither from Warminster we were within that Hundred; but from the moment of entering Longleat Park, we have been, and now are, in the Hundred of Heytesbury. With respect to Parish, a much greater nicety of distinction is necessary, for I believe the case to be that the library, and the south front of the house, are in one parish, and the rest in another. When the Noble Marquis writes his morning letters he is in Horningsham; when he goes to dinner, he is in Longbridge Deverill.

Having taken our bearings, the next question is, what is the proper meaning of the name of Longleat? It is a very peculiar one, perhaps unique. Sir Richard Hoare suggests that it may be derived from *longa* and *lata*, two Latin adjectives signifying

¹ This Paper was read from the garden terrace at Longleat, after the entertainment given by the Marquis of Bath to the members of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, on Wednesday, August 6th, 1856.

long and *broad*, as descriptive of the valley in which the house is situated. But to this explanation there are fair objections. First; adjectives, as we have been always taught to believe, are feeble parts of speech which cannot stand by themselves, but require something to lean upon. In the name of a place you always expect to find a *noun* substantive, either simple or in composition: as *Warminster*, anciently *Wereminster*, (the church on the *Were rivulet*), *Bradford*, *Trowbridge*, and the like.

In the next place, if "*Longalata*" was the proper Latin name, how does it happen that it never occurs in any of the old Latin documents connected with Longleat? On the contrary, whenever the Latin name is used, as in a deed of 25 Edw. I.¹ the word is *Longa-leta*: and the derivation which to myself appears, without any doubt, the true one, is this. The word *leat* is an old noun, from the Saxon verb to lead, and signifies a watercourse or aqueduct. There is near Plymouth an artificial channel of this kind, a celebrated piece of engineering made by Sir Francis Drake for supplying that town with water, which bears the name of *The Leat*. The word also occurs in old Acts of Parliament. In Scotland a mill-stream used to be called a mill-*leat*². The changes here have been so great that it is of course difficult to say what may have been in ancient times, but it is most likely that the stream from Horningsham, which supplies the present lake, was originally used by some channel, for turning a mill. The late Mr. Davis, steward of this property, used to say that he believed there had once been a mill near the site of the house. [The Marquis of Bath here stated that this was the case; and that it stood near the old stables, *close to the house*]. His lordship's testimony came in very happily for the purpose: corroborating, without further question, this origin of the name.³

¹ Prynne, p. 710.

² *Lade* is a Scotch word for a mill-race or trench: and Baillie gives *millead* and *milleat* as used in the same sense. *Lade* also signified the mouth of a stream. At Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, the little stream called the Leach, discharges itself into the Isis. So also Crick-lade. Near Nismes in France there is the Mill of Langlade: a close approximation to the *Mill of Long-leat*.

³ The Mill is marked upon an old folio plan of the gardens and plantations by H. Hulsbergh.

In De una prior de laqueleoe
fea cu dñm de deat de
Rerminfer.

Nº 8. 8. 3. /



" SIGILL' SANTE RADEGUNDIS DE LONGAETA. "

Edw. Kite del.

Seal of S^t. Radegund of Long-Lete A.D. 1334 [8 Edw III.]

The oldest document in which the name occurs is in Latin, dated A.D. 1280, (9 Edw. I.), near 600 years ago, in which the tithes of the church of Lullington near Frome, were granted to the Priory of "Lange-lete." Here therefore its regular history begins. It is quite certain that upon the very site of this house once stood a Priory of Black Canons of the Order of St. Augustine. It was founded about the year 1270 by Sir John Vernon, then Lord of the Manor of Horningsham. Very little is known about it: but it was dedicated to St. Radegund, a canonized French Queen, and was a very small establishment, consisting only of a Prior and some four or five brethren, maintained out of lands lying near or in adjoining parishes. There was a church on the spot, and in one part of it called the Chapel of the B.V.M., an altar was endowed in the year 1408, by Sir Walter Hungerford, of Farley Castle, with the Rectory of Rushall (commonly called Rushall), near Pewsey, for daily masses for the souls of his family. That document is still preserved at this house. There were other altars in the Church, to St. Cyriac and St. Juliana, martyrs. The names of several Priors are on record. They had an official seal, of which an impression is attached to a deed, and an engraving is published in Sir R. C. Hoare's history. [*See Copy annexed*]. We have also a Latin inventory of their plate, Service books of various kinds, and certain vestments, of patterns, which, considering the profession of the wearers, seem remarkable enough. Amongst them is a robe of light red, figured over with birds in darker red; a gown of white silk, worked in with birds in gold; a third is a cowl of scarlet, powdered over with stags in gold; and lastly a cape of green velvet, covered with griffins. These devices may have been taken from the coats of arms of the donors: but though we often find altar-cloths and frontals bearing such figures, I do not immediately recollect having ever read any where of priest's dresses so adorned. The Priory stood here about 250 years. In 1529 the establishment was reported to have fallen into decay, partly from improvident waste of its means, partly from the diminishing number of its small Society. So by Letters Patent, dated 20 June, granted to Lawrence Campeggio, Cardinal Bishop of Sarum, and Peter Stanter, Esq., of Horningsham,

it was dissolved: and its revenue, or the little that remained, transferred to another religious Society, the Abbey of Charterhouse Henton, about twelve miles off, on the road to Bath. During the short time that it was attached to Henton, it was called the Cell of the Priory of Longleat. Ten years afterwards, in 1539, Henton Abbey itself was dissolved, its property was dispersed, and the site of this Cell of Longleat was sold by the Crown to Sir John Horsey, of Clifton Maubank, Co. Dorset; who in the following year, 1540, sold it to Sir John Thynne.

That the Priory stood upon this identical spot is proved by the discovery a few years ago, during some alterations in the interior of this house, of an old wall that had formed part of it and that had been worked up into the frame of the present house. At the same time several coffins of rude workmanship, containing skeletons, were found under the floor near the foot of the grand staircase. These were removed into Horningsham churchyard.

Until Sir John Thynne, in the year 1540, bought the old Priory, he was not in any way connected by property with the county of Wilts. His family came from Shropshire, and their name had anciently been Botteville.

And here I may observe, as not impertinent to this occasion, that the house of Thynne, Patrons of Archæology in the 19th century, were in the 16th, working archæologists themselves. William Thynne, uncle to Sir John, published one of the earliest printed editions in folio, of our old Geoffrey Chaucer: and Francis Thynne, son of William, was not only Lancaster Herald and a great collector of English historical antiquities, but also a writer: though, as often is the case, he laboured for others to reap where he had sown. "Whosoever," (says Fuller) "shall peruse the voluminous works of Ralph Holinshed (the chronicler) will find how much he was assisted therein by the help of Mr. Francis Thynne, seeing the shoulders of Atlas himself may be weary, if not sometimes beholden to Heracles, to relieve him."

Sir John turned his own abilities in a different direction, and one a great deal more profitable than Archæology. One of his uncles had been Master of the Household to King Henry VII., and

Sir John having thus some introduction to Court, rose to fill the office of Secretary to the Earl of Hertford, who was afterwards Duke of Somerset, and Protector of the realm. In protecting the realm the Duke certainly did not forget to take care of himself. He had, it is well known, enormous grants of confiscated church lands in this county, and having satisfied himself, he rewarded with a few crumbs the gentleman who had the good luck to be his Secretary.¹

A volume is, I believe, preserved in this house, which contains an account of all the estates successively acquired by Sir John Thynne. By comparing the several dates of the purchases, as they are given in Sir Richard Hoare's printed abstract of the deeds, I find that the very first purchase Sir John Thynne made in this county was the actual site on which we are assembled. It was then a very humble bargain, consisting only of the old mansion house with the offices of the priory, an orchard, a garden, and a few fields about it, not much above 100 acres in the whole. In the following year, 1541, he bought the outlying lands in other parishes that had also belonged to the ex-cansons of the Cell of Longleat: and during the ten years following, ending A.D. 1550, he had succeeded in forming the greater part of this estate. He was knighted in 1547, after the battle of Musselburgh against the Scots; and in 1548 further improved his worldly circumstances by marrying the only daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Gresham,² one of the prince merchants of the day, a lady with a very handsome fortune in possession, and a great deal more in prospect as soon as the said prince merchant should have no longer use for it. During the reign of Queen Mary Sir John was made by her sister, the Lady Elizabeth (afterwards Queen), chief Comptroller of her household; but the times being awkward, and the air of courts not good for his health, he quitted the eminence of public life and retired into the country. His good

¹ With some part of the Glastonbury estates: to which grant the old local distich refers;

“Horner, Popham, Wyndham, and Thynne,
When the Abbot came out, then they came in.”

² The picture at Longleat commonly called that of Sir Thomas Gresham, (which it certainly is not) is probably that of Sir Richard.

fortune created considerable jealousy: and was more particularly an object of discomfort to the mind of one of his neighbours (whose name is not given), a great Earl and a Privy Counsellor, which ill-conditioned gentleman actually caused Sir John to be brought up before the Council Table, to show how he became so rich in so short a time. Some expected to hear that he had found a treasure, others were sure that he could never have got it honestly. But the knight quickly made answer that his wife's large fortune accounted for the chief part of it; the rest he had gained by industry and frugality: and he ended his statement by a sharp home-thrust at his accuser, saying, that "as that Lord, and others beside him, were now finding a good mistress in the Queen, so he had formerly had a good master in the Duke of Somerset"; which words appearing to be very much to the purpose, and nobody having any more remarks to make, Sir John made his bow to the Council, and retired without further trouble.

The country into which he retired was his newly purchased estate in this neighbourhood: and here towards the latter part of his life, after providing for two families, together amounting to sixteen children, he began to play with house building. A fire having furnished him with an excuse, in or about 1566 he sent for his architect, and gave the order for Longleat.

But who was the architect that he sent for? I am not aware that there is any positive written evidence of any kind, to show who he was. The accounts of the building, with all items of payment, are carefully preserved; but singularly enough, no architect's name appears in them. Tradition, it is true, names the man, and as that tradition has been consistent and uniform, I see no reason why it should be doubted. But before we try to settle that point, or rather, for the very purpose of helping to settle it, it may be useful to enquire for a few moments what style of house architecture had hitherto prevailed in England; and if the new house at Longleat was totally unlike the country houses that had preceded it, how came it to be unlike? how came this novelty of style to be adopted here?

Now the domestic architecture of any country in ancient times would take its character very much from the condition in which

that country might be, especially with regard to the personal safety of the inhabitants. When England was torn in pieces by baronial jealousies, and one noble lord went to make a morning call upon another, not to leave a card and ask him to dinner, but to batter his house down about his ears; in such precarious circumstances, the thicker the walls of the house were, the better for the gentleman on whom the call was made. A man's house is still his castle, *de jure*, in the eye of the law; but in those days his house was a castle, *de facto*. The houses of the nobility were nothing else than fortified dungeons, of which you have some very good examples at no great distance, in the ruins at Wardour, and at Nunney near Frome. The necessity of providing for self defence became less and less, but the fashion lingered long after the necessity had ceased. Houses were next built in the form, and with much of the appearance, but without much of the real strength of castles. They had tower and gateway, battlement and moat; very feudal to look at, but not very strong, and certainly confined and dull to live in. One of the most complete specimens of this kind in England, is Haddon Hall in Derbyshire.

In the reign of Henry VII. these castellated houses were chiefly built with high ornamented gateways, and large projecting windows. I do not recollect any example near us; but the front of St. James's Palace in London, and of Eton College, may be familiar, and will give an idea of the kind of house alluded to. This style may be described as having been, in the main, what is commonly called the Gothic; namely, the pointed architecture of churches, applied to that of houses, in order to take off the prison-like look of the old English Castle.

We have in Wiltshire the remains of several private houses of gentry, which will give a fair notion of what they generally were previous to the time of Sir John Thynne in 1540. There is, first of all, South Wraxhall House, near Bradford, the property of Mr. Long, of which the oldest parts are thoroughly ecclesiastical. The gateway is of Henry 8th's reign; and other parts are of the reign of Elizabeth and James, with modern alterations. Place House, Tisbury, a grange of the Abbess of Shaftesbury, of the 14th and

15th centuries—ecclesiastical of course—most of the building gone—a gate-house left—the rest now a granary and dairy.

Norrington, in the Hundred of Chalk, an old house belonging now to the Wyndhams, built by the Gawens in the reign of Henry IV., has ecclesiastical windows. At Woodlands, near Mere, and at Potterne (the latter once the occasional residence of the Bishops of Sarum) there are, I understand, vestiges of houses of this class. The Bishop's Palace at Salisbury has some very ancient portions, but it has been so frequently altered by successive prelates, that it is not easy to distinguish which they are. Great Chalfield House, near Bradford, built in the 15th century, about 1490, is as good a specimen as we have of the old English manor house; very collegiate in its appearance, yet having a vestige of the castle style in its moat and gate-house. The prevailing tone of house architecture before the reign of Henry VIII. was certainly ecclesiastical. And this explains in some degree why it is that one is so often told by the farmer's wife at an old house, "they do say it was once a nunnery, or kind of abbey like." Not that there were such establishments in one half the places in which they are thus supposed to have been, but the style of building, corresponding with that of nunneries and abbeys, often leads to the idea that they could have been nothing else. Henry VIII., who turned over many new leaves in England, introduced, amongst other changes, a novel style of house building. The style which he patronized, (and a more liberal or accomplished patron of the arts never existed in this country), was the ancient classic architecture of Greece, then lately revived in Italy. Upon the ecclesiastical or Gothic style, now beginning to expire, was engrafted the Corinthian, Ionic, or Tuscan. This is the way in which this kind of architecture is generally described: but it is considered by some, to be, after all, a distinct and independent style of itself, of which we have as yet no proper history. Of this novel mixture, Longleat is one of the purest examples. The house has also this peculiarity, that whereas we have upon the whole, very few examples remaining of any old English mansion, in its entire original state, this may be regarded, externally, as a complete specimen of its period. Most houses have been added to

and altered: but Longleat, with very slight exception, is the same, as to the *exterior*, as when it was designed. The balustrades, the cupolas, and statues on the top are not original, but rather later; the present hall-door is also later; but, I believe, with these exceptions, the house has undergone, externally, no material change from the day it was first built. There are the large mullioned windows of the earlier period of Henry VII.; and of the three stories, the pilasters in the lower one are of Doric character, in the middle Ionic, in the highest Corinthian; the chimnies also are in the form of columns. Though from its pilasters and entablatures, the architecture of the house, when examined, would be pronounced Grecian, or Italian; still, its general effect and appearance are after all very much that of the old English ecclesiastical. It is not *really* ecclesiastical, because there is neither pointed window, nor tracery here; all is square: but the house has the old look, owing to the bold projection of the windows, and the varied outline of the roof, produced by the turrets and lofty chimnies. Observe, by the way, that the eight turrets on the roof are not placed at regular intervals, but in some kind of disorder. Perhaps this was done on purpose; the effect being to increase in the mind the idea of magnitude. For where every thing is in exact symmetry, and all parts correspond, the eye takes in the whole object, and measures the plan at once, but irregularity leaves the eye perplexed, and more is left to imagination.

This new Italian fashion of Henry 8th's reign was, upon the whole, adhered to in the reign of Edward VI., and the early part of Elizabeth. We have of this period, in Wiltshire, Littlecote, which retains much of its old character, though altered, and the South front of Corsham House, built in 1583; Longford is also of this date, but it is upon a somewhat eccentric model borrowed from an Island in Denmark. The Longleat style began to decline towards the reign of James I., much fantastic ornament and unmeaning device being introduced; still, during the decline, some very beautiful houses were built, of which we have good specimens in Wiltshire, in the Duke's House at Bradford, Charlton Park, and Stockton House.

Having described to you in a few words the kind of house that prevailed in England, down to the time of Sir John Thynne, and having shown that he was one of the first to adopt the new fashion, we have now to answer, if possible, the question, who was the architect employed by him? The tradition before alluded to, is, that it was built from the design of John of Padua. That has been the constant belief, and if nothing can be produced to the contrary, there is every reason for adopting it. In favour of it we certainly have these facts; Holbein the painter, and John of Padua are the two foreigners generally understood to have been employed by Henry 8th, in introducing the new kind of architecture. Of Holbein's taste in that direction, we have a specimen in Wiltshire, in the very pretty Porch, formerly attached to the house, but now erected apart in the gardens at Wilton. But the misfortune is, that about this John of Padua no one is able to tell us anything at all. To use a term now growing much into use, John of Padua is a *Myth*. Who he really was, what his family name was, whether he was born or only educated at Padua, what his works were before he came to England, we have, I believe, not a morsel of information. The little that is at present known upon the subject is merely this, that a person of the name was sent for by Henry, was appointed on his arrival in 1544 to an office, the very title of which was entirely novel, "the deviser of his Majesty's buildings," and, that by a deed dated in that year, the King assigned to him a certain daily stipend for his services. About three years afterwards, (1547,) Henry died. But the pension was renewed under Edward VI., by the Duke of Somerset, Protector, who took the Italian by the hand. In 1549, the Duke employed him to design his great palace, in the Strand, called Somerset House; not the present building of that name, but the original one. Now old Somerset House, built by John of Padua, is always described as having abounded in ornaments of Roman architecture, and as having greatly resembled Longleat.¹ This

¹ Of the original Somerset House, as left by the Protector, (and before the alterations made by Inigo Jones, when preparing it as a residence for Queen Henrietta Maria,) there is an engraving, but not a very effective one, in Wilkinson's "*Londina Illustrata*."

being so, does it not in some degree strengthen the ancient tradition as to this house? We find the Italian, architect to the Protector; Sir John Thynne, Secretary to the Protector. The Duke builds a palace in the Strand; the Secretary, a few years afterwards, another near Warminster. Both palaces are in the newly introduced, and therefore highly fashionable Italian style. The ornaments of the one, strongly resemble those of the other. Now, in the absence of all positive proof upon the subject, yet with this old tradition asserting the fact, and with these points of coincidence to support it, I think it may be fairly put to you as an Archæological jury, sitting as it were on the very body, does not the circumstantial evidence favour the tradition, that Longleat was designed by John of Padua?

There is another nobleman's house in England still remaining, of about the same date as Longleat, and very strongly resembling it—Wollaton House, near Nottingham, built for Sir Francis Willoughby, and now the property of his descendant, Lord Middleton. Mr. Britton, in the 2nd vol. of his *Architectural Antiquities*, published in 1809, (p. 108,) observes of Wollaton, that though the name of its architect is not positively recorded, yet when the general design, in composition and detail, is carefully compared with Longleat, there can be no hesitation in attributing the two buildings to the same artist. Indeed, he adds, "The uniformity of proportion in the pilasters, windows, and architectural ornaments, would lead us to suppose that these parts of the two houses were executed from the same working drawings." The resemblance here spoken of is certainly considerable, not only in the outside, but within: the two halls being very much upon the same model, corresponding very closely in arrangement, construction of roof, and style of screen.

At Wollaton House, two architects are believed to have been concerned. The first was John Thorpe, a person much employed in palatial edifices at that time. The second, his successor, John Smithson, as appears by a monument in Wollaton Church. From the resemblance between Wollaton and Longleat, some have fancied John Thorpe and John of Padua may have been one and the same

person. It was not uncommon for English patrons of art to fit out young men for study abroad; and it is not impossible that one who trudged away from his native village with a knapsack on his back as plain John Thorpe, may, after serving his apprenticeship to the Muses under the genial sun of Italy, have applied revival principles to his own name, and have come back to Old England a fine gentleman, to be thenceforth called Giovanni di Padova. But I am not aware of the slightest ground for supposing that such was the case in this instance. Thorpe is said to have been a native of Norfolk, and seems to have been always called by his English name. Some of his plans have been lately published by Mr. C. J. Richardson, in a work on Old English Mansions. He designed amongst others the following houses: Theobald's, Burghley, Wimbledon, Holdenby, Kirby, and Old Buckhurst.

In the meantime whilst we have been settling what style and what architect Sir John Thynne shall choose for his new house, we have left him waiting to begin it. I will therefore only add upon this point one thing more, which is, that finding no mention of name or payment, or any notice of any kind of any architect whatever, some have said, that after all Sir John was his own architect. It is hardly probable that this should have been the case in the proper sense of the word: it is not unlikely that having been furnished with designs he worked them out himself, and was his own clerk of the works. His accounts of the building are still preserved here. They commence 21st January, 1567, (which according to modern reckoning would be called January, 1568,) and continue to 29th March, 1578, during which time rather more than £8000 had been spent: a sum which, of course, requires to be multiplied considerably to give any approximate notion of the cost in money of our own day.

With so many workmen about, one would fancy that Sir John would not be over well pleased to hear that Queen Elizabeth was coming to pay him a visit. Yet she came, for it is mentioned in the account of her progress in 1575, that she favoured him with her company on her way from Bristol. From Longleat she passed on to pay the like honour to Sir William Sharington of Lacock Abbey,

and subsequently went to Wilton. Queen Elizabeth was no builder of palaces herself; she had no occasion, having inherited a sufficient number from her father. It answered her purpose a great deal better to encourage her Ministers to build large houses in which she might go to visit, and half ruin them by the compliment.

Sir John Thynne died in 1580, leaving the larger portion of the outside finished, and from the Hall to the Chapel Court inside: no part of the western side seems to have been finished in his time. As to grounds, nothing seems to have been provided, mention being made only of a garden, hop-yard, and orchard, which were probably the old ones of the Priory.

The outer shell of a large house, 220 feet long, by 180 deep, is certainly something, but by no means all. It is a skeleton, which, to look comely, and to serve life's uses and luxuries, requires to be filled up, fattened, clothed, and adorned. These operations Sir John left to his successors. I believe that the building accounts were not continued after the founder's death; but there is a short descriptive summary of the progress and changes which took place under the various succeeding owners. The oak screen and wainscot of the hall were amongst the additions by his son, Sir John. Sir James, the fourth owner, employed Sir Christopher Wren, by whom a principal staircase was made; and a hall door, which, however, was afterwards removed to a school-house at Warminster. The old priory barn, which stood near the south-west corner of the house, was converted into stabling; and the Priory kitchen garden was walled and planted. In 1663, King Charles II., accompanied by the Queen and Duke of York, visited Sir James Thynne. I have not seen any account of their reception, but they left London on 26th of August; were entertained by Lord Seymour at Marlborough Castle; walked up Silbury Hill with John Aubrey as cicerone, dined at Laeock, and so to Bath. It was probably in the following month they came here, as I remember seeing some years ago a memorandum in the register of the neighbouring parish of Beekington, that on 10th Sept. (in that year) "Charles II., King of England, rode through that village, and Katherine, his Queen, whom God bless."

In 1670 Sir James Thynne died, leaving no children ; and the house, then ninety years old, came with the estates to his nephew, Thomas Thynne, Esq., commonly called by his familiars, from the presumed estimate of his annual value, "*Tom of Ten Thousand.*" This gentleman resided at Longleat, and laid out a new road to Frome, planting trees and making a hard way, an unusual benefit in those days. Amongst other apartments in the house described as having been finished in his time, was a new dining-room ; and the "hospitable treats" given here by him have found a place in history which they will only lose whenever Dryden's poetry ceases to be read.

How Mr. Thynne's hospitality came to be alluded to in so conspicuous a poem as the celebrated political satire, called "*Absalom and Achitophel,*" must now be explained, as it is connected with a very important chapter in the annals of this house. Under the names of Absalom and Achitophel, Dryden, as is well known, intended the Duke of Monmouth and Lord Shaftesbury, the leaders of the Protestant party, which, towards the end of the reign of Charles II., raised the feeling of the country against the succession of the King's brother, James, Duke of York. The reason why Dryden selected those names is obvious, because the two characters in Scriptural History form a singular parallel to those of Monmouth and Shaftesbury ; the one a favourite but rebellious son, who stole the hearts of Israel and stirred up rebellion against his father ; the other a deep designing veteran statesman, who employed the younger man as an instrument for purposes of his own. I ought, perhaps, to apologize for referring to a story so familiar as that of the unfortunate James Stuart, Duke of Monmouth, but without doing so for a few moments I could not properly set before you the precise occasion of his last visits to Longleat.

The Duke was a very handsome, accomplished, and high-spirited young man, exceedingly popular, and utterly spoiled by the fondness of his father. King Charles loaded him with every kind of lucrative and honourable office ; the natural result of all which, was, that his head was turned, and he fell into the snare of coveting the succession to the throne, from which, by irregularity of

birth, he was lawfully debarred. A private quarrel between himself and his uncle, James Duke of York, laid the foundation of a difference which embittered the latter years of King Charles II's. reign, and finally brought ruin on Monmouth himself. At Shaftesbury's instigation, he took the lead of the party opposed to the Court. The Duke of York was banished; a bill for excluding him from the succession had all but passed; Charles fell ill, and had he died, Monmouth was in a very fair position to agitate his title to the Crown. But the King suddenly recovering, by an unaccountable revolution of mind, and to everybody's utter amazement, sent for James back again, stripped Monmouth of his honours, and banished him to Holland. From Holland, under Shaftesbury's advice, the young man came back to England, without the King's leave, and commencing various progresses through the kingdom, gained the whole population to his side. It was in August, 1680, that he rode through the West, visiting the houses of the principal gentry who were mostly of his party. Coming first into Wiltshire he staid some days at Longleat. Crowds flocked to see and to escort him, scattering flowers in his path, and shouting for the King and the Protestant Duke. After having proceeded in a perfect triumph as far as Exeter, he returned by Longleat. His visits here would be, not of that ceremonious kind where nobody is very comfortable, but easy and familiar, for Mr. Thynne was one of his warmest partizans and personal friends. From him the Duke received his fine set of Oldenburg coach-horses. It was owing to this intimacy that Mr. Thynne was removed from the command of a Regiment of Horse of the Wilts Militia, Nov. 19th, 1681. We shall find them together once more under circumstances little anticipated by either party.

And here, in lightly sketching the history of this house, I pause for one moment, to refer somewhat more emphatically to the remarkable meeting under this roof, of two men, to whose names a deep tragic interest belongs. The incident would of itself supply no bad material for a chapter of historical romance, presenting as it does a double example of that strange vicissitude in human things which sometimes makes history as marvellous as fiction.

You can easily picture to your minds the scene which Longleat must have presented when its owner, attended by the chief gentry of his neighbourhood, welcomed in this very hall, the gay cavalcade of courtiers, headed by the popular Duke, a young host and young guest, to both of whom the lot seemed to have fallen on the fairest of grounds, both at the summit of fortune, with every prospect at that time before them, of continuing for years to come, to gather the roses without being vexed by the thorns of life. Yet at the banquet, and amidst the revelry of that evening, there hung over the head of each, the very sword of Damocles, its weight and edge withheld by the single hair; that hair now strained to the uttermost, and on the point of giving way. The danger was invisible, but it was instant: for soon after their leave-taking at this door, both fell by a violent and cruel death; the host under an assassin, the guest on the scaffold.

The Duke of Monmouth's fate does not belong to our subject, but we legitimately pursue that of Mr. Thynne.

At the time of this visit he was unmarried, but was beginning to prepare Longleat for the reception of a bride. This we learn from the document to which I have already referred, the chronicle of the works done at the house. It goes on to say that besides the dining-room, Mr. Thynne also prepared the drawing-room, the alcove chamber and others, "all which he did when he married the Lady Ogle, as apartments for her and her servants when he thought she would come to live at Longleat." But, alas! "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip:" the Lady Ogle never did come to Longleat, and now you shall hear the reason why.

She was by birth the Lady Elizabeth Percy, surviving daughter and sole heiress of Jocelyn, 11th Earl of Northumberland, and was only four years old at her father's death in May, 1670. Her mother marrying again, she was removed to the care of her grandmother the Dowager Countess of Northumberland, one of the most tenacious and despotic of dowagers or grandmothers. The young Lady Elizabeth was the greatest match in the kingdom, the jewel of an ancient house, dazzling to the eyes of beholders. Many were the solicitors; but the lips that were to pronounce the decisive

monosyllable, aye or no, were by no manner of means to be those of the jewel herself. Lady Elizabeth could not yet boast of being quite thirteen when she found herself legally and irrevocably betrothed, with all she possessed, to Henry Earl of Ogle, heir apparent to the Duke of Newcastle. This was about the latter end of the year 1679. Lord Ogle died in November following, 1680. The juvenile widow was again at the disposal of the old Countess, who seems to have lost not a moment in securing for her one of the wealthiest in the land. The Duke of Monmouth interested himself for Mr. Thynne, and to Mr. Thynne she was betrothed, being not yet fifteen.

Something seems to have occurred at this period (what it was will perhaps never now be known) to set her mind against this new marriage. Whether, as some said, she had been deceived by her grandmother and a coadjutor of her's, one Colonel Brett, or whether her own feelings had never been properly consulted; whatever the real cause was, it is admitted that after the ceremony of marriage she obtained consent to spend a year abroad with the Lady Temple, wife of the celebrated Sir William, Ambassador to Holland; and that her sudden departure became the talk of the town. There is reason to believe that proceedings were set on foot by her for dissolving the marriage. Another version of the story is that she had already seen some one whom she really preferred to either of the two to whom she had given her hand. One certainly there was, who, whatever ground he had on which to build it, did at this time conceive the hope of calling her his own. This was Charles John, Count Konigsmark, the head of an old and noble Swedish family, whose name was in those days one of renown in Europe. The Count was only eight years older than the Lady Percy: but he had already distinguished himself with the fearless valour of his family, both by sea and land, and was a person of great accomplishment, dexterity in exercises, and address. He came to the Court of England with the highest personal introduction, took up his residence in London, and lived in great style. It is believed that he followed the Lady Percy to the continent, and that he there came

to the determination of gaining his end by the assassination of Mr. Thynne. For this purpose he engaged abroad a German officer, a gentleman of good family, one Capt. Vratz, who was given to understand that Konigsmark had been insulted, and even assaulted by Mr. Thynne, and that chastisement only was intended. Captain Vratz hired a Lieutenant Stern, who again enlisted a further subordinate, a common Polish soldier of the line, called Borosky. This man was to do the deed, and though he does not appear to have exactly known beforehand what he was to do, yet he professed himself ready for anything, on being assured that, happen what might, no harm could come to him, being merely a private soldier obeying orders. Count Konigsmark came over from the continent to superintend the operations, though he took no actual part in them. The three subordinates being in London, and having horses ready saddled, kept on the look out for Mr. Thynne from the window of a house; and on the night of Sunday, Feb. 12, 1682, about 8 o'clock, having received information that he was likely to pass in his coach along Pall-mall, they immediately mounted and waylaid him. He was returning from the Countess of Northumberland's house, in St. James's Street, and the night being dark, the coach was preceded by links. Pall-mall at that time was not a regular street as now, but the whole of the lower side was open to St. James's Park, with here and there a house on the upper side. On reaching what is now the Opera Arcade, but then a continuation of St. Alban's Place, Stern galloped up in front of the horses, Capt. Vratz rode alongside the carriage, and calling out "Hold"! pointed to the gentleman inside. Borosky, the Polander, immediately fired and shot four or five bullets into the body of Mr. Thynne. He was not killed on the spot, but lingered till the next morning. The Duke of Monmouth had been riding with him round Hyde Park, and only left the carriage an hour before. He remained all night by the side of his dying friend, and put every instrument in motion, for furthering the pursuit of the murderers. His own narrow escape and his exertions for his friend, are alluded to in a Grub Street ballad written upon the event:—



THE MURDER OF THOMAS THYNNE ESQ. IN PALL MALL, FEB. 12, 1682

“But Heaven did presently find out
What with great care he could not do;
'Twas well he was the coach gone out,
Or he might have been murdered too:
For they who did this 'squire kill
Would fear the blood of none to spill.”

Sir John Resby, the chief officer at the time of the London police, gives us in his Memoirs, a long account of this murder. He says that until all circumstances were fully known, it was believed by many that the assault upon Mr. Thynne had been really intended for the Duke of Monmouth, and that it was a scheme of the Court party to put him out of the way. There was, however, no foundation for this; though Resby does admit that the King (Charles II.) was very anxious that Count Konigsmark should, if possible, get away out of the country. A reward of £200 was offered for his arrest, and he was taken by one Gibbons, an attendant of the Duke of Monmouth, as he was stepping in disguise aboard ship. Gibbons charged him with the murder, and added, that he had liked to have killed his master, the Duke. “No,” answered the Count, “they would not have killed *him*.” All four were put upon their trial, but by management the Count was acquitted. The Judges, Pemberton and North, would not allow the depositions previously taken before the Magistrate, to be read. Had this been done, the evidence would have directly criminated him. The other three were convicted, and executed in Pall Mall, the Duke of Monmouth attending the execution. Lieut. Stern protested that his was a hard case: that he had been deceived throughout; and that now he was going to die for the sake of a man (Count Konigsmark) whom he had never spoken to; for a lady whom he had never seen, and for a dead man whom he never had a view of! The Polander declared he only did what, as a soldier, he was bound to do; and as to Capt. Vratz, he treated it all very cavalierly. Evelyn mentions in his Memoirs (l. 541) under date of 10th March, that Vratz went to execution like an undaunted hero, as one that had done a friendly office for that base coward, Konigsmark: he had only behaved like a gentleman, and did not value dying, of a rush. On the 24th March Evelyn went

to see the corpse "of that obstinate creature, Vratz," the King having permitted that his body should be transported to his own country, he being of good family, and one of the first embalmed by a particular art invented by one William Russell. The flesh was florid as if the person was sleeping. He had been dead now nearly fifteen days, and lay exposed in a very rich coffin lined with lead, too magnificent (says Evelyn) for so horrid a murderer.

In this affair, therefore, the most guilty was acquitted, the next most guilty (Vratz) was honourably interred, and the least offenders were hanged in chains; something like the New England law in Hudibras, where an useless innocent weaver is executed instead of an useful guilty cobbler. The Count had the worst cause, but the most money. His subsequent history was for a long time confounded with that of his brother Philip Christopher, who, on suspicion of being the lover of Sophia of Zell (afterwards Queen of George I.), was assassinated in 1694 in the palace at Hanover, and whose remains were found under the floor of the passage in which he had been despatched. But of Charles John Konigsmark, the murderer of Mr. Thynne, the end was this:—He entered the Venetian service, was sent into Greece as second in command of an expedition, and fell at the siege of Argos, August 29th, 1686, four years and a half after the murder. His position in society had suffered by that act, and he probably courted danger to redeem it; for at the time of the murder he had acknowledged that "it was a stain upon his blood, yet such as a good action in the wars, or a lodgment on the counterescarp, would easily wash out."

And now, what became of the fair Helen of this quarrel, the Lady Percy? In less than four months after Mr. Thynne's death she married a third husband, Charles Seymour, 7th Duke of Somerset. She rose to great political importance at Court, and was the greatest favourite Queen Anne had. The Tories hated her. Dean Swift regarded her as his worst enemy, and in one of his fits of unscrupulous rage, was rash enough to circulate in the highest society some verses in which he more than insinuated that in her youth, she had been a party to the murder of Mr. Thynne. This he ventured to do in some severe lines called "The Windsor Prophecy,"

written in ancient style, and pretending to have been found in a grave at Windsor. Swift's offensive sarcasm was not lessened by his allusion to the colour of her Ladyship's hair, which happened to be red. After a few introductory lines the "Prophecy" proceeded thus:

"And, dear England, if ought I understand,
Beware of carrots from *Northumberland*.
Carrots sown *Thynn* a deep root may get,
If so they be in *Somer-set*:
Their *Cunnings*—mark thou: for I have been told,
They assassin when young, and poison when old."

These lines were never forgiven or forgotten, as Swift found to his cost. The Bishoprick of Hereford becoming vacant, his friends made every effort for him. The Duchess of Somerset flew to Court; and down upon her knees in an agony of tears, prayed the Queen to refuse. The Dean remained at St. Patrick's.

On Mr. Thynne's monument in the South aisle of the Choir of Westminster Abbey Church, there is a bas relief in white marble, representing the murder. It is engraved in Dart's history of Westminster Abbey.¹ The monument was erected by Mr. Thynne's brother-in-law and executor, Thomas Hall, Esq., of Bradford.²

Mr. Thynne having died without children, Longleat passed (in 1682) to his second cousin, Thomas Thynne, of Kempford, in

¹ Vol II. pp. 84 and 245.

² The marriage of Mr. Thynne with the Lady Ogle has been questioned by some writers, who imagined that a *Contract* for a marriage only existed at the time of his death. The marriage, however, did take place, as is proved by reference to a curious legal report of the case in Parliament: Thomas Hall, of Bradford, and others, Executors of Mr. Thynne, against Mrs. Jane Potter. It appears that Mrs. Potter had been instrumental in promoting the marriage, and that during the courtship, Mr. Thynne had given her a bond, under penalty of £1000, to pay her £500 within ten days after his marriage with the Lady Ogle. Six years after Mr. Thynne's death, the Potters brought their action against the Executors, and, having *proved the marriage*, obtained a verdict for the £1000 penalty. However, after being carried about by lawyers from one court to another, the original verdict was set aside, on the ground that the bond had been for an unlawful consideration. (See "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," vol. VI., p. 282. Cases in Parliament, Shower, fol. 76.) The history of the Lady Elizabeth Percy is given at considerable length in Craik's "Romance of the Peerage," vol. IV., p. 327, from which some of the above particulars have been taken.

Gloucestershire, who was immediately created Baron Thynne of Warminster, and first Viscount Weymouth. This nobleman held the property for thirty-two years, from 1682 to 1714; and from the chronicle of the alterations in the house, it appears that he had a considerable share in them. The domestic chapel was now finished. It was consecrated 19th August, 1684: the sermon (from 2 Chron. vii. 16.) being preached by Richard Roderick, B.D., of Christ Church, Oxford, and Vicar of Blandford Forum, Dorset; afterwards printed, with a dedication to his Lordship.

Large improvements, in the taste of the age, seem to have been made in the gardens. Indeed it would almost appear as if the first ornamental garden of any size was made at this time. The style adopted was the Dutch, introduced into England by William and Mary. Lord Weymouth laid out his ground according to the plan shown in the old engraving of the house by Kip: groves and long avenues, with vistas and artificial mounds, were planted; the original *leat* was widened at intervals into fish-ponds, all rigorously angular; flower beds were described in chequered and geometric figures; the very gooseberry and currant bushes in the kitchen garden drilled to grow in squares or parallelograms, trimmed up as stiff and stately as lords and ladies at the court of the Hague. From the front door of the house, a long raised terrace, on a level with the highest step, projected forward to the entrance gates.

Lord Weymouth had been, (about 1657) at a time when he had no prospect of succeeding to this estate, a student of Christ Church, Oxford, under Dr. Hammond and Dr. Fell. A biographical notice in the peerage speaks of him as a person of strict piety, honour, and integrity. Good qualities are unfortunately so indiscriminately bestowed in biographies, that the eye is apt to pass over them as matters of course. But we have the best ground for believing that in this instance the eulogy was well deserved. For, though we had no other and corroborative testimony to show what manner of spirit he was of, still we should perhaps be able to form a not very erroneous opinion, recollecting this one only thing. At the early age of eighteen or so, in the little world ever found within the precincts of an university, Mr. Thynne was the friend and companion of

Thomas Ken. This solitary fact gives at once complexion to the whole. If George Hooper, Francis Turner, (afterwards bishops,) and the chosen few of their college set, are known in English Church history as highly accomplished, resolute, simple-minded men; it is but natural to conclude that Mr. Thynne resembled them. He and Ken had gone up to Oxford about the year 1656; Ken probably, as poor students were wont to do, on foot; the other, it may be presumed, by some more aristocratic mode of conveyance. They found Oxford in a state of disorder. This sounds strange to modern ears, but it was the new reign of liberty of conscience. The Book of Common Prayer forbidden, Cromwell Chancellor, Dr. Owen the Vice-Chancellor, (a dignitary usually looked upon as the model of propriety,) "walking about like a young scholar, with his hair powdered, snake-bone band-strings," (whatever were they?) "with very large tassels, a huge set of ribbons pointed at his knees, Spanish leather boots with lawn tops, and his hat mostly cocked!" The Proctor, the very guardian of decorum, "was a boisterous fellow at cudgelling and foot-ball playing." I mention these things not for their own sake, but merely to enable you to conclude what the general state of affairs must have been, in the midst of which religious principle and sobriety of mind were left to find such nourishment as they could. No wonder that good men were amazed, and spake of these things one to another.

It does not appear what degree of intimacy was kept up between Ken and Thynne after leaving college. Interruptions even of closest friendship are not uncommon at a time of life when the paths of duty lead in different directions. Ken's professional occupations called him to Essex, Winchester, or the Isle of Wight. He was for some time a traveller in Italy; then became fixed as a chaplain to the Court in Holland; and in the very year in which Mr. Thynne unexpectedly succeeded to Longleat (1682), Ken was tossing about on the Morocco Seas as chaplain to the Tangiers fleet. In 1683 he was appointed to the Bishoprick of Bath and Wells.

I need not recite at any length particulars from a biography now so well known through the labours of many admirers. It will be enough merely to remind you, and is in more immediate connexion

with this place, that he was one of the seven prelates who, after James II. succeeded to the throne, opposed the Declaration of Indulgence, for which they were committed to the Tower. Notwithstanding this resistance to the Crown, Ken was afterwards, when the throne was declared vacant, one of those who refused to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary, for which, by Act of parliament, he was deprived of his Bishoprick.

The late Mr. Bowles of Bremhill was one of those who took in hand the life of Ken, and succeeded in producing a book, of which the *Quarterly Review* has said that it is about every thing else *but* Bishop Ken. There is, however, one passage to the point, and fortunately to our point. It is that in which Mr. Bowles has drawn the picture of the Bishop's departure from the palace at Wells. "We can easily conceive with what prayers of the poor, and how beloved and regretted, Ken bade farewell to the diocese and flock so dear to him, to the palace, the retired garden, and the silent water that surrounded them, to the towers, and to the devotional harmonics of his cathedral. Surely it would be no stretch of imagination to conceive, that, on the drawbridge as he passed, on leaving the abode of independence and peace, a crowd of old and young would be assembled with clasped hands and blessings, to bid him farewell. Perhaps his eye might have rested on the pale faces of some of the poor old men and women who had partaken their Sunday dinner so often, and heard his discourse, in the old hall. Then, and not before, we may conceive,

"Some natural tears he dropp'd, but wiped them soon;
The world was all before him, where to seek
His place of rest, and Providence his guide."*

Providence guided him to this house. "He," says a later biographer, "put it into the heart of Viscount Weymouth to bear to the good man a message of comfort—the offer of a home in his noble mansion of Longleat." Part of the domain is within the diocese of Wells, and Lord Weymouth had the happiness to persuade his deprived bishop to make this his final resting-place. Doubtless he felt that his presence would bring a blessing on his

* Life of Ken, Vol. II. p. 174.

household; and Ken, whose heart was wounded with him, could not refuse the solace of such an asylum. Here, for twenty years, he experienced his lordship's untiring kindness. Towards the close of his life he gave expression to his affectionate gratitude in dedicating to him two volumes of poetry.

“When I, my lord, crush'd by prevailing might,
No cottage had where to direct my flight,
Kind Heav'n me with a friend illustrious blest,
Who gives me shelter, affluence, and rest.”

Ken's library followed him from Wells. The rooms which he occupied are at the top of the house; and in that retirement he lived, wrote hymns, sang them to his viol, prayed, and died. His principal companion was probably Mr. Harbin, the family chaplain, of whom he often makes mention in his letters. This was the Rev. George Harbin, a Cambridge man, some time chaplain to Ken's friend, Dr. Turner, Bishop of Ely. He is mentioned by Anthony Wood as a non-juror, and as using a lay habit.

“It is,” continues the Layman who has last written Ken's life, “allowable to those who love Ken's memory to say, this upper chamber, and the walks and gardens, woods and glades, which he frequented, give a hallowed character to Longleat. He made occasional visits to his nephew, Isaac Walton, jun., the Rector of Poulshot, and other friends. Now and then he was in London, sometimes at Winchester, Bath, Bristol, &c.; but Longleat was the principal witness of his future trials, his temptations, and his disquietudes. These last were to follow him wherever he might go; for what refuge of peace, what stillness or solitude, what shades of retirement can screen us from the companionship of our cares?”

He died here on the 19th of March, 1711, and by his own desire was buried in the churchyard of the nearest parish within his diocese. This was Frome; Horningsham Church being within the diocese of Sarum. And in Frome churchyard, under the east window of the chancel, his ashes rest, guarded by a very singular monument, supposed to have been placed there by Lord Weymouth; an iron grating, coffin-shaped, surmounted by a mitre and pastoral

staff. His library continues to be carefully preserved in this house, his portrait in the gallery: the odour of his name is still fragrant at Longleat, but Ken belongs to his country.

It is to be lamented that we have not some more particular knowledge of his friend and patron, the first Lord Weymouth, than is to be gleaned from a few notices left of him in letters from Ken and others. Not only was he, as those letters describe him, a deeply religious and amiable man; but it would seem that Longleat must have been, during his time, a home of accomplished and cultivated minds. He had only one son, the Hon. Henry Thynne, who never came to the title, dying in his father's lifetime, in the year 1708, aged 33. He was of a literary turn of mind, and encouraged it in others. There was living at this time, retired upon his own property at Frome, a Mr. Walter Singer, formerly a non-conformist minister at Ilchester. He was the father of Elizabeth Singer, afterwards and now better known as Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe. Already at the age of twelve she showed a taste for music, painting, and poetry; and being of a devout and simple mind, attracted the notice of Bishop Ken. Longleat then became open to her, and Mr. Thynne himself instructed her in French and Italian.

Mr. Thynne had two daughters, the elder of whom, Frances, afterwards became Countess of Hertford, of Marlborough Castle. She was an enthusiastic patroness of literature, especially poetry; and is known by her three volumes of correspondence with the Countess of Pomfret. Lady Hertford encouraged every aspirant to Parnassus, from Pope down to the Wiltshire Thresher, Stephen Duck. Mr. Waylen, in his *History of Marlborough*,¹ has described the poetical coteries that used to assemble at Marlborough Castle, including Thomson of the Seasons, (who, nevertheless, very much preferred the aroma of Lord Hertford's port, to scribbling verses in her ladyship's grotto :) but to follow them thither would take us from our point, which is only to show that this literary taste of the Countess was fostered under her father's roof.

Mr. Harbin, the chaplain, was wont to amuse himself in a way that entitles him to our respect; if at least he is the person of that name, a volume of whose extracts, from the evidences in the

¹ p. 383.

muniment room of Longleat, is mentioned among Sir Thomas Phillipps's Wiltshire Manuscripts.¹

The Rev. Isaac Walton, of Poulshot, Ken's nephew, and a frequent visitor at this time, was the son of the "Father of anglers."

These were some of the more familiar guests during Bishop Ken's residence here; but the house is described in all the biographies of the bishop, as having been the scene of old English hospitality, its festivities open to all comers of fashion and quality.

In its turn this pleasant scene dissolves, and is succeeded by another wholly different. The first Lord Weymouth died in 1714. His only son was already dead, leaving no son; and the estate passed to his second cousin, Thomas Thynne, of Kempford, in Gloucestershire, an infant at the time, of only four years old.

From dates, and other circumstances, it would appear that the House at Longleat must now have remained without a resident proprietor for forty years. There was the minority of seventeen years, to May, 1731; and then, on coming, or soon after coming, of age, the second Lord Weymouth appears to have forsaken it, and to have lived in an old manor house in the village of Horningsham. He died at the early age of forty, in 1751, and was buried in Horningsham churchyard. He was Ranger of Hyde Park and St. James's Park. His son, the 3rd Lord Weymouth, was eighteen years old at his father's death. On coming of age, in 1754, he found plenty to do, the garden and ornamental grounds in the Dutch style (as introduced by the first Lord, and as seen in the old print) having fallen, not only into disorder, but wholly out of fashion. The taste for foreign gardens had gone by. For the work of restoration he called in the celebrated landscape gardener of the day, who, from his invariable habit of pointing out

¹ This Mr. George Harbin was the real author of a book called "The Hereditary right of the Crown of England asserted; the history of the Succession since the Conquest cleared, and the true English Constitution vindicated from the misrepresentations of Dr. Higden's View and Defence." *Folio, London, 1713.* A work for which Hilckiah Bedford, (as the alleged author,) was prosecuted in the King's Bench, fined 1000 marks, and imprisoned three years. On account of his sufferings Lord Weymouth (probably at the instigation of Mr. Harbin, whom Bedford's friendship thus screened,) gave him £100: without however knowing that the real author all the time was his own Chaplain. See Chalmers' *Biog. Diet., Article "Bedford."*

to his employers the great capability of their grounds, earned for himself the name of Capability Brown. So great a personage deserves a stately introduction: let Cowper marshal him in:—

“Lo! he comes:
The omnipotent magician Brown appears.
He speaks: the lawn in front becomes a lake;
Woods vanish! hills subside, and valleys rise;
And streams—as if created for his use,
Pursue the track of his directing wand;
Sinuous or straight, now rapid and now slow,
Now murmuring soft, now roaring in cascades,
E’en as he bids. Th’ enraptured owner smiles.
’Tis finished: and yet, finished as it seems,
Still wants—a mine to satisfy the cost!”

Obedient to this magical wand, the Dutch formalities disappeared; plants and trees, released from regimental discipline, were ordered to stand at ease, or to take up new positions more agreeable to the principles of English liberty. The great difficulty appears to have been how to manage the water; the natural stream was by no means commensurate with the *grandeur* of Longleat. I do not bestow that epithet on this place without sufficient reason: because the impression produced upon most minds, when the whole view of this house, gardens and demesne, lies under the eye, surveying it from a height, certainly is, that taking it altogether it is the very *beau ideal* of an English baronial residence. John Aubrey (not unhappily) calls it “the most august house in England.” The natural hills and valleys, the great masses of wood with which the hills have been clothed, the extensive range of park, the command of prospect, and the style of the house itself, produce, altogether, a character of grandeur, which is, in this county at least, peculiar to Longleat. Mr. Repton justly observes that there is a vast difference between the grand and the great. For example—four thousand acres with a paling round them and a cotton factory in the centre, all in the middle of Salisbury plain, might be great; but nobody would think of calling them grand. Greatness of dimension is one thing—greatness of character is quite another. The two are often confounded; but though the difference may not, perhaps, be so easy to describe, the eye detects it in a moment. Therefore, to bring the water forward into proportion with all the other features

of Longleat was absolutely necessary. The stream itself was nothing but a watercourse, large enough for driving the old Priory mill, but insignificant in appearance, when passing through spacious grounds close to a spacious mansion. In the artificial Dutch garden the brook had been enlarged a little into a straight canal and fishponds, as seen in Kip's view; but when these were abolished, the problem was how to give greater expansion to the water. Various plans were considered, and the one adopted, (at a prodigious expense, as Cowper's introduction prognosticates,) was to produce the idea of a large river flowing through the demesne, widened by serpentine lines into a lake.

The Viscount Weymouth, by whom this alteration was made, was a Lord of the Bedchamber to George III. (1760), Master of the Horse to Queen Charlotte (1764), and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1765). In 1789 he was created Marquis of Bath, and in September of that year he had the honour of receiving as guests, at Longleat, the King, Queen, and Princesses, with a suite of forty persons. Their Majesties arrived here on Monday 14th, and departed Wednesday the 16th; there is a minute account of their reception in the appendix to Sir R. C. Hoare's history of Warminster. The King was just recovering from one of his dangerous illnesses, and was on his return to London from sea-bathing at Weymouth. Upon this occasion 125 persons slept in the house; nine dinners or luncheons were provided every day, besides the grand one; three oxen, six fat bucks, and seventeen fat sheep, game, poultry, fish, fruit, and all the good things that could be thought of, formed the bill of fare. 30,000 people crowded into the park to wave their hats and shout. His Majesty went up to the top of the house, and remarked of the view, that notwithstanding the trite description of the grandeur and beauty of Longleat it very far exceeded any idea he could possibly have formed of it.

The first Marquis of Bath died in 1796. The nobleman who then succeeded, was the late Lord Licutenant of the county of Somerset, the grandfather of our noble host. Before speaking of any changes and improvements in house and grounds, or elsewhere, on the property over which he presided for forty-one years, it will

not, I trust, be considered unbecoming if I take the liberty of saying a few words about himself. He died in the year 1837, nineteen years ago, but his memory is still fresh amongst us, and well may it be so, for few men in his position of life lived less for themselves, and more for others. In the funeral sermon, preached in the parish church of Frome, upon the occasion of his death,¹ he was pronounced to have been not only a titled but a *Christian* gentleman. Where lay the proof? It lay in these things. To any scheme of public benefit he lent ready assistance: one instance of which may suffice, as a sample of the rest. A certain improvement in the neighbourhood was on foot, but before it could be completed, it was necessary to consult him, as the proposed line of road was to pass through his estate. The application was made with some natural apprehension as to the result. The answer was to this effect, "You may cut through my estate in any direction which will be most for the public advantage. I will give you my aid in Parliament, and I have directed my steward to send you £500."

Upon his liberality to churches, charities, and the like, I will not dwell, for happily such bounty is not unusual amongst men of fortune; but two or three other features of his character, considering the circumstances of rank and position, are necessarily more rare, and will account in great measure for the peculiar respect with which he was regarded. One was his consideration for those in a lower rank of life: an example of which he showed not long before his death, when upon the decease of a faithful servant, he closed Longleat house for three days. Another was the free access which he afforded to all; the poorest person who considered himself aggrieved was welcome here to tell his tale, and then to partake of hospitality. The noble Lord invariably enquired personally into the truth of the statement, and saw justice done. "Thus was he a father to the poor, and the cause which he knew not he searched out." He was naturally silent, and the poor who were acquainted with his habit, when they made an application, were accustomed to place themselves before the steps of the house, with their request in writing: and their case being attested by some known signature,

¹ By the Rev. Hill Wickham, M.A., now rector of Horsington, county of Somerset.

the petitioner was soon observed, visited, and relieved. In the course of his frequent rides and walks through the villages adjoining his demesne it was his custom to lift the cottage latch, enter and look about him, and many a new thatched roof, and ancient wall repaired, were owing to these quiet visits. "When the ear heard him, it blessed him; when the eye saw him, it gave witness to him." I trust this passing allusion will not be considered irrelevant to our subject. For though we are here to-day to inspect by kind permission the grounds and mansion of Longleat, you will, I am sure, feel with myself, that, after all, the noblest ornaments of a house are the good names that belong to it. You will feel, that in the review we are now taking of the various handy-works of liberality and taste, with which its former owners have embellished this place, it would have been ungraceful to omit all reference to the amiable qualities that may have adorned those owners themselves.

The noble Marquis to whom I have just alluded, about the year 1808, employed Mr. Wyatt, (afterwards Sir Jeffrey Wyatville,) in certain alterations within the house, principally in the construction of the present grand staircase and galleries. Into further details it is needless to enter. So many plans and accounts have been published of this as of other large mansions, that the very number and dimensions of the rooms are almost as well known to the public, as they are to the proprietor himself. It was during the repairs made by Mr. Wyatt, as appears from a memorandum in his writing, that the discovery already mentioned at the beginning of this paper was made in excavating the ground under the staircase; of a number of coffins containing the presumed skeletons of the ancient Priors and Canons of Longleat,—the wearers during life of those strange clerical costumes which were described. A second and rather singular discovery was made at the same time, showing that those reverend gentlemen, whether living or dead, were never allowed to have the Priory all to themselves.

There is a bird who by his coat,
 And by the hoarseness of his note
 Might be supposed a crow:
 A great frequenter of the church,
 Where *canon*-like he finds a perch,
 And dormitory too.

When Mr. Wyatt was erecting the north side of the house, which had been for many years in ruins, he found in the present kitchen chimney an old flue, containing 100 skeletons of jackdaws, and nine of some other bird, supposed to have fallen down the chimney, to the depth of sixty feet. I believe that since Sir Jeffrey Wyatville's time nothing whatever has been done to the house.

Of the general demesnes it is quite needless to speak. Even those who have never seen them before, have to-day, by the owner's liberal permission, a kind of free warren to examine for themselves. The beauty of the arboretum in the walk to Horningsham, the prospect from "Heaven's gate," and the variety of scenery included within a park which measures its distances by milestones; of such things the best description is the sight. But the archæology of the plantations must not be overlooked. It consists, I believe, in sundry venerable oaks that escaped being sawn up into wainseot when the house was built; and in a remnant of an original "Weymouth Pine," one of the first trees of that sort, (the New England Larch, or white pine, of good quality as timber, but disrespectfully called by Mr. Gilpin, "the most formal of its brotherhood,") naturalized in these woods from North America by the first Lord Weymouth, about the year 1705. Its head was blown off by a hurricane many years ago, but the rest of this curiosity has not yet wholly disappeared.

I now bring to a conclusion this sketch of the History of the House to which we have been so hospitably invited to-day; and in doing so, I will venture to use the words of Mr. Repton, speaking in 1803, for they happily apply with equal propriety to 1856. "This magnificent estate, so far from being locked up to exclude mankind from partaking of its scenery, is always open, and visitors are allowed freely to amuse themselves; which circumstance tends to enliven the scene; to extend a more general knowledge of its beauty to strangers; and to mark the liberality of the noble proprietor, in thus deigning to share with others the good he enjoys."

J. E. J.

THE
HISTORY OF THE PRIORY

OF

MONKTON FARLEY,

COUNTY OF WILTS.

BY THE

REV. J. E. JACKSON, M.A., F.S.A.,

Rector of Leigh Delamere, and Hon. Canon of Bristol.

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The History of the Priory of Monkton Farley.

By the REV. J. E. JACKSON, F.S.A.,

Hon. Canon of Bristol.

THIS place is about four miles east of the city of Bath on the way to Bradford, and lies at the back of the high ground called Farley Down, celebrated for its freestone quarries. The geological position is curious, and the view on all sides extensive and beautiful.

Of the village and principal estate nothing of much importance is known, until, about fifty years after the Conquest, it appears among the possessions of the great Norman Family of BOHUN. Humphrey Bohun came over to England with the best introduction for a share of plunder, being kinsman to the head plunderer, King William I., and was soon provided with a pleasant perch whereon to rest his foot, after his flight across the water. He was the founder of the English family (at first Barons Bohun, but in 1199 created Earls of Hereford,) which continued till 1372, when it ended in two daughters, one of whom, Mary, married Henry Earl of Derby, afterwards King Henry IV.

It appears to have been the second Humphrey Bohun who first became a landowner in North Wilts. At the desire of William Rufus he married Maud, daughter of the greatest landlord in the county, Edward of Salisbury, who, at the marriage, endowed his daughter with several estates belonging to the Honour of Trowbridge. Farley is not named among them, so that he obtained it in some other way. His wife's family were, at various periods, founders of the Abbeys of Bradenstoke, Lacock, and Hinton. Maud of Salisbury, the wife of Humphrey Bohun the Second, was certainly the person who designed the Priory of Monkton Farley. The land which she gave for the purpose was an estate called the Buries, at Bishopstrow, near Warminster, in later times the pro-

perty of the Gifford and Buekler families, and now Sir Francis Astley's. Whether Maud Bohun actually began the building I cannot say. It was founded about the year 1125,¹ but the dates of her husband's and her own death are not known. It was certainly finished and principally endowed by her son Humphrey de Bohun the Third, who married Margaret, daughter of Milo of Gloucester, then Earl of Hereford.

Monkton Farley Priory was a house of Clugniac monks of the Order of St. Benedict, and was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. It was what was called a "cell," or house subordinate, to the great Priory of Lewes in Sussex.

The Order of Monks called Clugniac derived their name from a place called Clugni, in Burgundy, a little north of Lyons, where a celebrated Benedictine house had been founded in A.D. 890. The Order of St. Benedict had become through the disturbances of those times, so disorderly as almost to have lost all discipline, when it was revived in fresh vigour at Clugni. That new monastery had enjoyed for 200 years an European fame, when about the year 1070, William Earl of Warren, and his wife Gundreda (the Conqueror's daughter), went on a pilgrimage to Rome. They visited various monasteries (the only inns in those days), and being unable to proceed, owing to some disturbances in the country, they turned aside from their road and took up their abode at St. Peter's of Clugni. Very hospitable entertainment and the good things of Burgundy left an agreeable impression upon the palates of William de Warren and the Lady Gundreda; so, upon their return to England, being minded to found a religious house at Lewes, they sent for some of the brethren of Clugni, and in that way Clugniac monks were introduced into this country. The house at Lewes was the greatest of the Order, and was called one of the first "five daughters of Clugni." It was built in 1072, and though to a certain extent subordinate to its parent monastery in France, it enjoyed its own revenues, paying to its Superior only a small annual acknowledgment, and submitting to his appointment of a Prior. Clugniac monks were very precise in their ceremonies. They wore a black

¹ Register of Lewes Priory.

dress, in which, at their death, they were shrouded. There were twenty-seven houses of the Order in England; generally filled with foreigners rather than with Englishmen.

Now, as William de Warren and his wife had taken a liking to the parent house at Clugni, so did Humphrey de Bohun and his wife Maud of Salisbury, to the same system at St. Paneras, Lewes; and, being in their turn also resolved to be founders, in or about the year 1125 they gave to the house at Lewes the land (already mentioned), at Bishopstrow, called the Buries; on condition that if, by and by, they should found a Priory, and should convey to the House at Lewes the further gift of the manor and tithes of Farley in Wilts, and should further allow the Prior of Lewes to place some of his monks at Farley, then those monks so established here in a house of their own, should enjoy wholly and to themselves, the profits and tithes of the lands so given.¹

The third Bohun (as just stated) completed and further endowed this Priory, both by lands of his own, and by obtaining contributions of the same kind both from greater folks on whom he depended and from smaller folks who depended upon him. He was Steward in the Household of King Henry I., the times being yet peaceful; but when they were no longer peaceful (as very soon came to pass after King Henry's death), he very properly joined that side to which he was officially attached; and when Henry's daughter, Maud, the Empress—now, by her second marriage, Countess of Anjou—landed in England, Bohun declared for her. It was in this part of the country, and especially in Wiltshire, that many of the early fights between Matilda and Stephen took place; one reason being that her natural brother, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, an influential nobleman near the Severn, had built Bristol Castle, and rendered it impregnable. Several other castles in the West were under his influence, and were garrisoned on the side of the Empress. There is a very interesting fragment of history, called "The Acts of Stephen," written by a contemporary but anonymous author, which gives a detailed account (not found in any other work), of the military proceedings in this neighbourhood, amongst which a very important part is performed

¹ Dugdale's Baronage.—"Bohun."

by the castles of Devizes, Malmesbury, Marlborough, and Trowbridge. The castle of Trowbridge belonged to Humphrey Bohun, and he made it so strong that when, in 1135, King Stephen came before it, the men of Trowbridge baffled him.¹ The place was fortified, and prepared for all extremities. Stephen constructed engines and pressed the siege, but all in vain. Some of his barons became weary, some treacherous; so he abandoned it, leaving however in Devizes Castle a body of soldiers, with special orders to annoy Trowbridge as much as they possibly could. Those orders they executed faithfully, till at length, what with plundering excursions, first from the one garrison and then from the other, all the quiet people of the neighbourhood presently cried out, "A plague on both your garrisons."

Trowbridge Castle stood in the centre of the town, on a rising ground that still bears the name of Court Hill. Not a trace of it is left, but the principal street, which forms a curve, is said to owe that shape to its having followed the course of the Castle moat. An old painting was found, some years ago, concealed in the walls of a house, which is said to be a representation of the building when entire, but how much of it is authentic, and how much imaginary, I cannot say. The Castle, however, was the stronghold of the founders of Farley Priory, and their acts and deeds, both military and religious, were such as have been recited. It is only fitting that both kinds should now be duly noticed, as this is one of many similar cases showing that the disturbances by which the kingdom was convulsed were apparently no hindrance to the piety and charity of the nobles who were involved in them. Stephen himself was a great Founder. During the eighteen years and nine months of his reign, no less than 148 religious houses of various kinds were established in England, being a larger number in proportion than in the reign of any of his predecessors. How, amidst the passions of war, men found leisure for works of peace and devotion it would be strange to conceive, did we not remember that the devotion of those days maintained such works to be, in a peculiar sense, meritorious to men's souls.

¹ Acts of Stephen, p. 370.

Humphrey Bohun the Third was taken prisoner at Winchester, but afterwards released. He died in 1187, and was buried (as all his family from his time appear to have been,)¹ at Lanthony Priory, on the south side of the city of Gloucester, founded about 50 years before by his wife's father.

Before his death he settled the possessions of Farley by a confirmation charter, an important document which fortunately happens to be one of the few relating to this Priory that have been preserved. Some additions of property were made afterwards, and their principal estates (omitting many minor items) were as follows:—

The Bohuns themselves gave the site of the Priory, the manor and park of Farley, with everything belonging to the estate, except a certain portion of land then held by William de Lisle. The land called the Buries, at Bishopstrow; the tithes of Oaksey, near Malmesbury; of Wilsford and Manningford (still called Bohun), near Pewsey; and of Heddington, near Calne; also an eel-fishery. The Empress Maude, not ungrateful for the gallant defence of Trowbridge, was a very liberal donor of the manor of Monkton at Chippenham (now Mr. Esmeade's); the rectorial tithes of the whole of that parish, with the advowson and chapelries; an estate at Marston, near Highworth; and another at Foxhanger, near Devizes. Among Humphrey Bohun's "knights" (meaning those who held lands under the Barony of Bohun), the principal contributor was a gentleman of French family (whose monument found at this place we shall have to notice presently), Ilbert de Chat. He gave rather more than one-third of the whole property of the Priory, consisting of Monkton Manor in the parish of Broughton Gifford, some rents at Echilhampton, tithes at Trowbridge, and at Farmborough, and Clutton, in the county of Somerset.

Besides these, the monks had the tithes and advowson of Box, and a mill there, the gift of another knight, Bartholomew Bigot; Broom Farm, near Swindon (now Mr. Goddard's); Thornhill, near Christian Malford, the gift of Robert Adeline; the manors of

¹ Coll. Top. et Gen., 1, 168.

Allington and Slaughterford; and lands at Westbury, Westbury Leigh, Penley, Bratton, and South Wraxhall. At Sopworth,¹ near Badminton, an estate and the advowson, the gift of the Tropenell family of Chalfield; and a salmon fishery at Arlingham near Fretherne on the banks of the Severn, afterwards rented of the Priory by the Berkeleys.

The heads of the Bohun family continued to be looked upon as the patrons and protectors of the Priory in secular matters. They also claimed the advowson of the house, *i.e.*, the right of nominating the Prior. But this right (a very frequent bone of contention in those times) was also claimed by the Prior of Lewes, of which house Farley was a daughter, just as the house of Lewes was itself a daughter of Clugni. These daughters were sometimes undutiful, very jealous of parental dictation, and very anxious to escape from it. Consequently, when in this case the rival claims came, as they very soon did, into collision, Farley Priory took part with the family of its founder. A process-at-law followed, as a matter of course, between Henry Bohun Earl of Hereford, on the one part, and Lewes Priory on the other, to settle the power of appointing and depriving the Prior here, and the degree of allegiance due to Lewes according to the statutes of St. Benedict. An amicable adjustment was at length arrived at, October 10th, 1208, upon this footing:—Whenever there should be a vacancy at Farley, Bohun the patron, his heirs or his agents, accompanied by two of the monks of Farley, should take a journey to Lewes, and make a formal request to the Superior of that house to give them a new Prior. Whereupon the Superior of Lewes should faithfully and honestly nominate two persons fit for the situation, either out of the house of Lewes, or of the house of Farley, or of any other house of the Clugniac order. Of these two, Bohun and his companions were to choose one, which ever they could guess to be, or by any other means could be persuaded to consider the most promising of

¹ By a Deed of the year, 1323, the Prior of Lewes gives license to the house of Farley to *lease out for three lives*, the offices of Sower (*sementis*) of Sopworth, Reaper (*messoris*) of Farley, and Clerk of the Priory Church of Farley. (Lewes Chartulary.)

the two to be, the right man in the right place. The new Prior of Farley was to be, according to the rules of St. Benedict, ecclesiastically subordinate, first to the house of Lewes, and so upwards to the house of Clugni; subject, therefore, to the vexatious jurisdiction not only of a mother, but also of a grandmother. The Prior of Lewes was to have the power of removing the Prior of Farley (but not without just and reasonable cause), and also of punishing any of the brethren whose correction might be desirable. This house was to pay to Lewes one mark (13s. 6d.) per annum, by way of acknowledgement, in lieu of all claims; and the Prior was to do the further pleasant fealty of dining at St. Pancras, Lewes, every founder's day. Such was the arrangement. Nevertheless, the Bohuns never ceased to claim the patronage, and it always appears in the lists of their property to the last. The names of some of the Priors of Farley are preserved, but are not associated with any distinction, literary or otherwise. Some of them are French, as Lawrence Archenbaud and John de Fescamp. Such names, perhaps, indicate that the wishes of the Bohun family were sometimes attended to in the nomination; whereas, on the other hand, the Prior of Lewes occasionally secured the appointment to favourites of his own, for among the accounts of Sir John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, there is a casual memorandum that he had received some trifling favour from "the Chamberlain of Lewes, that shall be Prior of Farley."¹

The system under which religious houses in England came to be in any way dependent on others in France commenced at the time when certain provinces of France were held by the Kings of England. Foreign monasteries were frequently endowed with lands in this country, the revenues being duly forwarded abroad. "For though," as Fuller says, "the foreigners affected to despise our island, they nevertheless licked their lips at the good fare it afforded." English monasteries so situated were called Alien Priors. In some cases, as at Lewes, only an annual acknowledgment was paid to the French house; in others, it received all or part of the

¹ Accounts of Sir John Howard, by B. Botfield, Esq.

rents. The danger attending this foreign connection was great, and often fatal; for whenever war broke out between France and England, the King of England instantly seized upon the English estates, and stopped the supplies; that is, in fact, suppressed the houses by confiscation for the time. On peace being restored, they were sometimes given back. Several of our Kings dealt thus with the Alien Priories, and Henry V. dissolved them altogether, at least those whose revenues had gone entirely to France. No wonder, therefore, that English monasteries were always discontented with this foreign yoke, and were anxious to shake it off; that both Lewes and Farley were eager to be quit of their Clugniac superior in Burgundy, for it was a bond that continually threatened to put an end to themselves altogether. Farley was often in peril. Edward I., being in search of money for his wars, caused inquiry to be made into the actual degree of connection of this house with Clugni (through the intermediate step of Lewes). A commission was appointed to ascertain whether the monks here were English or under the power of the King of France. It was found that they paid no actual tax or pension to any subject of the French King, except so far as this: that, whenever the Abbot of Clugni happened to come to England to make a formal visitation here, his expenses were paid, and the monks professed to him. This was not considered to amount to so close an affinity as to bring them within the rule, and so they escaped. This was in 1296, and the King's deed is dated 25th January, at Castelacre, a Clugniac Priory in Norfolk. But the Crown officers kept their eye upon them, and, two years afterwards, in 1298 (26 E. I.) found another excuse for further inquiry. The monks of Farley had lately become possessed of the manors of Allington and Slaughterford, near Chippenham. Those estates had been originally given by King Stephen to the foreign Abbey of Martigny, in the valley of the Rhone, above the Lake of Geneva, and that Abbey had exchanged them for other lands with the house at Farley. The Crown pronounced that by this exchange the intentions of its predecessors had been defeated, and it seized the two estates; but, upon re-consideration, and after some pacific

process, effectual in such cases, it restored them; and so those two estates continued to belong to Farley to the last.¹

Sometimes the Alien Priories obtained permission to break off all connection with their foreign superiors. This was called an act of naturalization, and such Alien Priory was then said to be made "denizen" or "native." In 1373 Lewes Priory was permitted to become thus independent, and, further, at the request of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, the enfranchisement was extended to all the cells or houses subordinate to Lewes.² According to this statement, Farley ought to have been from that time free from the controul of the French house; free also from the danger of being confiscated on account of such connection. Yet some other excuses must have been ready for laying hands upon it, for, a few years afterwards, in 1397, we find some of its property in lay hands. Sir Thomas Hungerford, of Heytesbury, appears in that year as holding, for the monks, their manor of Monkton Farley, and certain lands at Bradford. His son, Sir Walter Hungerford, and William Lord Stourton, of Stourton, also had under their joint care the Priory itself. This appears from a petition (preserved in the Rolls of Parliament, 1409, 11 Henry IV.) by which Sir Walter prays the Commons that, whereas certain commissioners sent into Wilts had reported that he and Stourton had suffered the Priory of Farley to fall into dilapidation whilst it was in their care, he denies the accusation, and prays that the matter may be tried by a jury composed of men of position in life suitable to his own; which petition was granted. For what reason the Black Monks had been displaced is not stated. But it is certain that their property was restored to them; and they would probably be only too glad in those times to be allowed to recover them, without urging very

¹ It would seem as if upon restoration, the Crown claimed to consider itself a New Founder. For at the end of the Lewes Chartulary in the British Museum, [Vesp. F. xv. p. 318,] there is a long Deed dated Edw. IV., in which Farley Priory, unquestionably founded by Bohun in Hen. I., is nevertheless described as of the foundation of King Edw. III., for thirteen monks to sing daily service for the King's welfare: and that they once incurred forfeiture, for having maintained only ten brethren instead of thirteen for nine years.

² Horsfield's Hist. of Lewes, 1, 237.

closely the claim for dilapidations against Hungerford and Stourton.

Though emancipated from the jurisdiction of Clugni, Farley was still dependent upon Lewes Priory. Almost the latest act in its history is an attempt to shake off this dominion also. A process was commenced, but the result does not appear. A change was now impending, about to put an end to both establishments, and to consign mother and daughter to one common grave. The last Prior of Farley was Lodowick Millen, *alias* Brecknock. In his time the storm of dissolution fell, and Farley ceased to be a Priory.

The visitor employed in King Henry the Eighth's reign, by Thomas Lord Cromwell, to inspect and report upon the state of this house, was Richard Layton.¹ He came here in 1537, visiting on the same journey the neighbouring monasteries of Maiden Bradley, Glastonbury, and others. But his report contains no reflection on the discipline of Farley Priory. On reaching Bristol, at the end of his tour, he wrote a curious letter to Lord Cromwell, and sent up by the bearer, at the same time, a bag full of reliques, "in which" he says "ye shall see strange things. Amongst them, Mary Magdalene's girdle, wrapped and covered with white" (sent with great reverence from house to house upon certain interesting occasions), "which girdle Matilda, the Empress, one of the founders of Farley, gave unto them, as saith the Holy Father of Farley."

The Priory, with all its estates, equal in modern money to probably three or four thousand pounds a year, was granted to the Earl of Hertford, afterwards the Protector Somerset; a small payment of £36 a year being reserved to Eton College.

The estate in Farley parish appears to have been about 850 acres, of which 772 were under the plough; at South Wraxhall 212 more. This seems to have been their home-farm in hand, judging from an inventory of stock, goods, and chattels taken at the time. Valuations were also taken of their stock upon all their other estates, from which it seems that they farmed the whole of them on their own account. They had several bailiffs, and Sir Henry Long, of South Wraxhall, was their steward-in-chief.

¹ Hoare's History of Mere, p. 103.

AFTER THE DISSOLUTION.

About the year 1550 Farley was transferred, in an exchange by the Earl of Hertford, to the See of Salisbury, under which, from that time, it has been held by various owners. The first name that appears is that of Henry Breton, gentleman, of Monkton Farley, whose pedigree and arms are to be found in the Wilts Visitation of 1565. This family had been settled for a long time at Layer-Breton, in Essex, where (according to the pedigree alluded to), they were still living at the time of their removal hither. How long they remained here does not appear; probably not later than 1606. They had the right of presentation to the living. The next name of gentry connected with Farley (whether as owners or only occupiers is uncertain), is that of Tropenell, of the neighbouring parish of Chalfield, a well-known name in old Wiltshire family history. But the only authority for placing them here, at present forthcoming, is a brass plate in the church of Great Durnford,¹ which mentions Mary, wife of John Young,² Esq., of that place, one of the four daughters and coheirs of Thomas Tropenell of Monkton Farley. The way in which this family ended in heiresses was remarkable. The only son, on coming to man's estate, met with an unlucky accident. He had put a pair of dog couples over his head, and, leaping over a hedge, a loop in the strap hanging at his back caught a bough, and kept him from the ground till he was strangled. These minutiae of old owners, or residents here, may not be very interesting; but the motive for preciseness in date and person about this period has been to ascertain, if possible, under what circumstances, and under whose roof, a very eminent prelate was staying when he ended his days here—John Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury. The property at Farley had, at this time, belonged to the see for about twenty years; but the family of Breton were then owners under the see, and it is, therefore, likely that the Bishop was on a visit to them.

¹ Hoare's "Amesbury," page 123.

² Probably of a Monkton Farley family, two of this name appearing amongst the jury who, many years before, had valued the effects of the monks at the dissolution.

On this champion of the Reformation thus connected with the present subject a few words must be bestowed. Bishop Jewell was of a Devonshire family, a very learned and accomplished Oxford scholar, and one of the refugees at Zurich during the reign of Queen Mary. Soon after his return he was appointed Bishop of this diocese, and held the see about twelve years. He was lame (from an accident), of a thin and spare body, and had a wonderful memory, which he greatly assisted by artificial contrivances of his own invention. His friends would try him by giving him thirty or forty strange words in Welsh or Irish. These he would read over once or twice, and then repeat them backwards or forwards in the order in which they were written. A further auxiliary (more common in those days than now), was the system of common-place books, filled with notes and references for argument and illustration of various subjects. These, by the use of his *memoria technica*, he could summon to his aid in a moment, as his opponents in theological controversy found to their cost, when crushed under a mass of learned authorities. If he had to preach he had only to read a sermon over while the bell was ringing, and he could carry it all in his head. His life was most laborious. The day's work began at four in the morning, and seldom finished before twelve at night. With such continual work, added to the labour of travelling and preaching about his diocese, it is not surprising that his life was shortened. He had engaged to preach at Laeock on Sunday, 16th September, 1571, and on his way thither met a gentleman, who, observing him by his looks to be very ill, advised him to go back, telling him that it was better the people should lose one sermon than the preacher altogether. He would not be dissuaded, but went on and finished his task with much difficulty. On the Saturday following he died here, and was removed for burial to Salisbury Cathedral.

By Order of the Long Parliament for Confiscation of Episcopal Estates, Farley was sold, in February, 1648, for £2439 11s. 6d., to William and Nathaniel Brooke and Francis Bridges.¹ It was in due time restored to the Bishop. The next owners under him

¹ Coll., Top., and Gen., 1,—126.

were the family of Webb, clothiers at Melksham, in 1650. In 1677 a Daniel Webb, of that town, married one of the Selfes, a family of Beanacre near Melksham; and, from certain private documents, it is to be inferred that the Daniel Webb who appears as sheriff of Wilts in 1711, was of Monkton Farley.

A fragment of an old manuscript diary of 1721, lately lent to me, happens to contain a few references to this place. The writer was a Mr. Thomas Smith, of Shaw House, near Melksham, a gentleman of property. The journal chiefly records how, in the year 1721, the families in the neighbourhood ate, drank, and were merry; that Mr. Webb, of Monkton Farley, shared in those convivialities, and that, being in want of a little money, he borrowed it from his friend Mr. Smith of Shaw House, and mortgaged this estate to him. With the money so borrowed, certain improvements in the house and grounds were made. Many rare trees and plants are mentioned as being brought from Woolhampton, near Newbury. Mr. Webb appears to have had no son. He had a spendthrift nephew. The journalist reports that, being in London on some business, "he was called up early one morning, about two o'clock, and, at his coming downstairs, he found Mr. Webb, nephew to him of Farley, in an extreme necessitous condition, having spent his whole substance, and perfectly in want of the necessaries of life, though not above twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age; a great example of a base profligate temper. He came in a begging manner, but I could have little time with him, the coach being ready." On returning to Wiltshire, he goes over to Farley to speak with the uncle upon the subject.

Under June 22nd, 1721, is the following entry:—"I went to Mr. Webb, of Farley, the report being that his house had been searched for arms. At my coming there, I found one Mr. Gibbs, that is Mayor of Westbury, and a farmer that had taken part of Mr. Webb's estate; and Mr. Webb told me that the day before, Mr. Duckett (of Hartham), a Colonel of Militia, had been there with a warrant to search, signed by himself, Mr. Montague (of Lackham), and Mr. Long (of Rowdon), three Justices and Deputy-Lieutenants. Mr. Duckett had come in a very civil manner, and so behaved himself

whilst there. The ground of the matter was, that one John Taylor, a woolcomber, of Melksham, made oath before Mr. Montague, that he heard another person, viz., one Ealy, that is a clothworker also at Melksham, say that he saw arms enough for five hundred men in Mr. Webb's house. We had some talk with pleasure of the matter. It is to be noted that the Government has had some notice of plots and conspiracies now on foot, and so has ordered all the forces to encamp in several places, as in Hyde Park, by Salisbury, Hounslow Heath, near Hungerford, and in our neighbourhood by Chippenham, in several small encampments. The Duke of Norfolk has been seized, and Habeas Corpus suspended." This was one of the alarms to which George I. was periodically subject from the favourers of the Pretender; so that the search for arms at Monkton Farley may fairly be taken to indicate that the politics of Mr. Webb's family were Jacobite.¹

Monkton Farley now returned into the same family to whom it had been first granted after the dissolution of monasteries. Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Mr. Daniel Webb (being also niece and heir to Edward Somner, of Scend) married, in 1717, Sir Edward Seymour, of Maiden Bradley, who, in 1749, succeeded to the title of Duke of Somerset, and died in 1757.

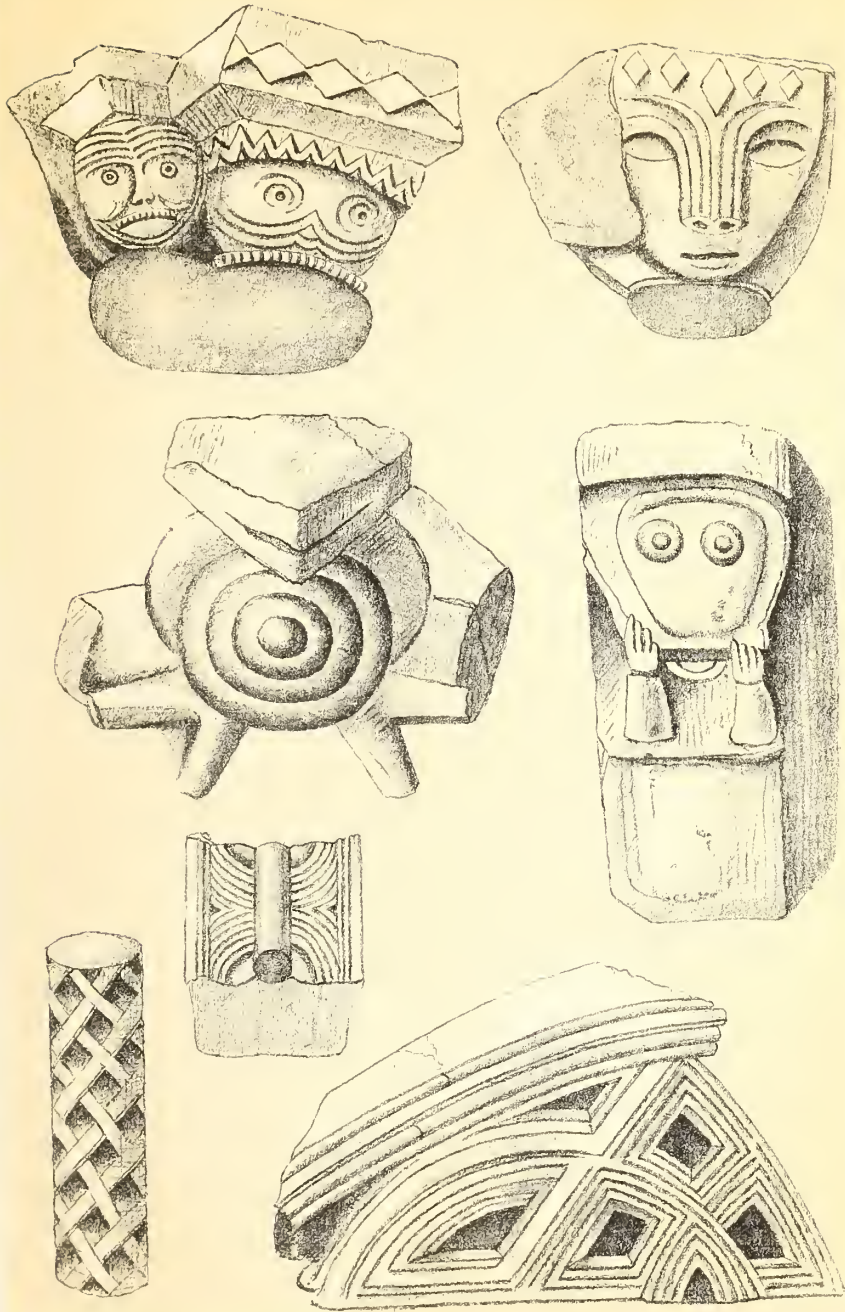
The second son of the marriage was Webb Seymour, Esq. (afterwards Lord Webb Seymour), on whom this property was settled, and who resided here in 1744. He succeeded to the title as 10th Duke of Somerset in 1792, and died in December, 1793; being grandfather of the present Duke.

Monkton Farley was next purchased by John Long, Esq., of the Rood Ashton family, uncle to the present member for North Wilts. About the year 1840 it was again sold, and became the property of the late Mr. Wade Browne.

REMAINS OF THE PRIORY.

Of the buildings of the Priory very little is left, and of the Conventual Church nothing but the site. In its original condition, having been completed about the middle of the 12th century, the

¹ The name of Mr. Daniel Webb is on one of the bells of Monkton Farley Church.



W.W. Wheatley, del.

Architectural Fragments, discovered 1841.

Edw. Icke lith.

architectural style would probably be partly Norman, partly Early English; and with this transitional character the few fragments that have been found perfectly correspond. In a small building at the back of the house (now used as a carpenter's workshop), are two very good lancet windows, with bold mouldings. The cellars under the house are believed to have been part of the original Priory, but the house itself has undergone so many changes, that it is difficult to recognize anything thoroughly ecclesiastical.

There is no account of what took place when the Clugniac monks were finally dismissed. The church fell, or was taken down. The ground on which it stood (now forming the bank on the north side of the lawn), being covered with heaps of rubbish, and overgrown with grass, became a rabbit warren; and some curiosity was excited by the partial disinterment of its foundations and floor in the year 1744. A description of this discovery, but containing some errors, was printed in the Gentleman's Magazine of that year, on which Dr. Ducarel (of the London Society of Antiquaries), requested a friend, Dr. Wm. Evetts (a physician then living at Chippenham), to visit Monkton Farley, and send him a correct account. Dr. Evetts's letters are printed in Nichols's Literary History.¹ From these it appears that some of Mr. Webb Seymour's labourers being employed in levelling the rabbit warren, came first upon the pillar of a church, and about four feet under the rubbish, to the floor of the chancel, of chequered tiles, chiefly red, some with "flying griffins," and other emblems. Four gravestones were found, one having the figure of a monk kneeling, the name "Lawrence," and a legend, in old French, "Ici gist, &c.," "Whoever shall pray for him shall have so many days of pardon." This was a common one about 1360; and as a Prior Lawrence Arehenbaud was here about that period, it was probably his monument. On the other three stones, which were grooved round the edges, the inscription was obliterated. The grooves being an inch or more in breadth, had probably been the sockets of strips of brass, on which the inscription had been written.

¹ iii., 586.

The chancel floor was about 24 feet square, lying east and west. At about two-thirds of it eastwards were steps. Here a sepulchre was opened, containing the skeleton of a stout man, upwards of six feet high. On a gravestone his bust, in bas relief, and at his feet a lion. This, of course, was pronounced to be the founder; but the principal founder, Humphrey Bohun III., was, with all after him, buried (as has been stated,) at Lanthony Priory. North-west of the altar, and some yards off, was found another floor, as of a small side chapel, rather deeper in the ground. It contained a basin for holy water, and its walls were perfect about a yard high all round it; in one part as high as the sill of a window. South of the altar, about four feet under the rubbish, was found another floor of tiles, about ten feet square, but no remains. On this side, also, apparently beyond the church, were signs of a burial ground, with a large yew tree; several stone pillars were discovered, having figures carved upon them perfect and fresh. Some of these are known to be still buried.

At various times, in 1720, and even now, stone coffins have been dug up at a considerable distance from the Priory in various directions. One of these was suited to the size of a child, and is still preserved.

The most curious monument, found in 1744 (given away by Lord Webb Seymour, and now preserved at Laeock,) is that of Ilbert de Chat, already mentioned as one of the chief benefactors to Farley Priory. Ilbert de Chat (so called from a place of that name on the coast of Normandy, near Carentan, half way between Cherbourg and Caen) was a landholder, under the Bohuns, in Normandy as well as in England.¹ His estates seems to have passed to sisters or

¹ St. George's and St. André de Bohon are parishes in the Canton of Carentan. The following document from the Cartulary of the neighbouring Abbey of Montbourg was communicated by Mr. Stapleton to Mr. J. G. Nichols (*Hist. of Laeock*, 373.) "Be it known, &c., that I, Ilbert de Caz, give and grant, &c., to the Abbey of St. Mary, of Montburg, the Church of Caz, &c., for the health of my soul, &c.; with leave of my Lord Humphrey de Bohun, and my nephews, William de Greinville, and Bartholomew le Bigot, &c., Signed, Ilbert ✠, Humphrey de Bohun, Bartholomew le Bigot, and others." Greinville and Bigot succeeded to the inheritance of Ilbert de Caz, in Normandy, and probably also in Wiltshire, as the name of Adam de Greinville is found at Southwick, near Trowbridge, c.

GRAVESTONE OF ILBERT DE CHAT, c. A. D. 1187.

FOUND AT MONKTON FARLEY PRIORY, 1744; AND NOW AT LACOCK ABBEY, WILTS.

HIC JACET ILBERTUS DE CHAT
BONITATE REFERTUS QUI CUM BROTONA
DEDIT HIC PER PLURIMA DONA

HIC JACET: ILBERTUS DE CHAT: BONITATE REFERTUS: QUI CUM BROTONA DEDIT: HIC PER PLURIMA DONA *

INSCRIPTION:

" HIC JACET ILBERTUS DE CHAT, BONITATE REFERTUS, QUI CUM BROTONA DEDIT HIC PER PLURIMA DONA."

[HERE LIETH ILBERT DE CHAT WHO OF HIS EXCEEDING BOUNTY BESTOWED ON THIS PRIORY, BROUGHTON AND MANY OTHER GIFTS.]



daughters married to Greinville and Bigot. The original inscription on his altar-shaped tomb is written in large capital letters, the first six inches, the last three and a half inches in height (the inscription evidently tapering to a narrower end like the stone itself), in a very involved and enigmatical fashion used by the later Romans; a specimen of which Leland saw on a Roman tablet inserted in the walls of Bath.¹ The larger letters are made to contain the smaller ones. The present inscription would have been almost as unintelligible to the ordinary archæologist as the cuneiform writing of Nineveh, had not the monks themselves provided the explanation by repeating it in characters somewhat later, round the margin. The words are:—

“Hic jacet Ilbertus de Chat bonitate refertus,
Qui cum Brotona dedit hic perplurima dona.”

“Here lieth Ilbert de Chat, who, of his exceeding bounty, bestowed on this house, Broughton and very many other gifts.”

The age of this monument is certain, as Ilbert is witness to one of the charters of Farley Priory about A.D. 1187. The monument has been repaired, and is taken care of at Lacock; but it ought to be here. It was found northwest of the chancel, and, from the way in which the marginal inscription is cut, evidently stood against the church wall; perhaps was built into the wall under an arch. When found, it looked “like a seat” in the north angle.

These were the results of excavations in 1744. In 1841, during some further alteration of the ground by the late Mr. Wade Browne, a large slab, once the covering of a stone coffin, was found. On it is the effigy of a cross-legged knight, in chain armour, sculptured in low relief. On the shield, which lies, not by his side, but over the whole body, occupying the full width of the stone, are the arms of Dunstanville: *Fretty on a canton a lion passant; surmounted by a label* (the mark of an elder son). The Dunstanvilles were, in the 12th century when this Priory was founded, Lords of the large

1297, and Barth: Bigot was a donor to Farley Priory of a mill at Box. An Ismena de Chauz held land at Easton, Co. Wilts, Edward I. (Test. de Nev.) and a Robert de Chauz witnesses a deed of Lenton Priory, Co. Notts, (see Dugdale). For several examples of the peculiar style of inscription on Ilbert's Tomb, see note to Nichols's Hist. of Lacock, p. 353.

¹ Leland Itin. 11, 67.

Barony of Castle Combe, where some of them resided and were buried. They are not mentioned by name as benefactors to this Priory, but they were so to that of Lewes, to which this was subordinate. They were landlords in chief of Comerwell, close to this place, which, in 1547,¹ the Prior of Farley held under the Barony of Castle Combe. As they were supporters, like the Bohuns, of the Empress Maud, it is not unlikely that they may have been contributors to the establishment of the monks here. Mr. Poulett Scrope considers this effigy to represent some young man of the Dunstanville family, who died in his father's lifetime, and of whom, consequently, there is no record remaining.² There are also fragments of a second figure in chain armour, beautifully sculptured, and once coloured, but there are no arms, or other token by which it may be identified. Another stone has an incised cross very perfect.

No conventual seal of this Priory has been met with; nor is even any impression of it attached to any document known to exist. But a small round silver seal (now in Mrs. Wade Browne's possession) was found in 1841 on the spot, bearing a well-engraved head and legend of St. Mary Magdalene, to whom the House was dedicated. It was probably a private one of the Prior; but is not large enough for the more important instrument generally used in the name of Prior and Convent.³

The spring which supplied the Convent is sheltered by a little stone building, with very pointed stone roof, called "The Monk's Conduit," about a quarter of a mile north-west of the house. It resembles one on Bowden Hill, built with the like purpose for Lacock Abbey.

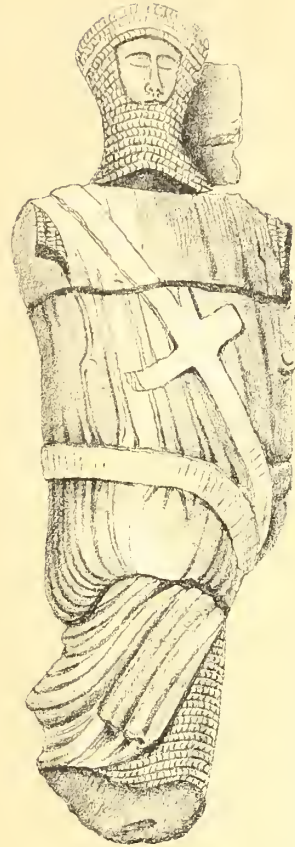
J. E. J.

¹ History of Castle Combe, p. 317. ² Ditto p. 39.

³ See Wilts Magazine, vol. ii., p. 387., fig. 2.



... de Dunstanville.



ON THE
HUNGERFORD CHAPELS

IN
SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

BY THE
REV. J. E. JACKSON,
Rector of Trigh-Delamere, Wilts.

DEVIZES:
PRINTED BY H. BULL, SAINT JOHN STREET.
1855.

On the Hungerford Chapels in Salisbury Cathedral.

By the REV. J. E. JACKSON.

It is proposed in this paper to give some account of two Chantry Chapels, founded by the Hungerford family in Salisbury Cathedral. One of these, the earliest, still remains; but the second has been long since entirely removed. Therefore in referring to the first, you will have your own acquaintancé with the Cathedral to assist you. The description of the second you will be so good as to take upon trust.

A few words, by way of preface, upon Chantries in general. A Chantry was an endowment or perpetual stipend settled upon one or more priests to say daily mass for the souls of a deceased Founder and his friends. The name is also applied to a particular altar, or more frequently to a little chapel, annexed to a Church. The main use and intent of them was for prayers for souls departed, on a supposition of Purgatory, and of being released therefrom by masses satisfactory. The anniversary day of the Founder's death was called his Obit.

Fuller, the Church Historian (a Prebendary of Sarum), has some quaint remarks upon Chantries, and their suppression at the end of the reign of Henry VIII. He says that

“A Chantry was what we call in grammar an adjective, unable to stand of itself, and was therefore united for better support to some Parochial, Collegiate, or Cathedral Church.

“Henry VIII. made three meals, or if you will, one meal of three courses, on Abbey lands: besides what Cardinal Wolsey, the King's taster herein, had eaten beforehand, when assuming smaller

Monasteries to endow his Colleges." Henry's three courses were—
 1. The smaller Monasteries under £200 a year, seized A.D. 1535.
 2. The greater Monasteries, A.D. 1538. 3. Colleges, Chantries, and
 Free Chapels, which were granted to him by Parliament, A.D. 1545.
 "The first of these (the smaller houses) were most in number: the
 second, richest in revenue: the third, Chantries, &c., in one respect
 better than both the former, viz., that the former being spent and
 consumed, these alone were left to supply his appetite.

"The stipends of the Chantry priests varied in proportion to the
 piety and property of the Founder, from 40 marks for 2000 masses,
 to fourpence for one mass. They were not allowed to receive more
 than seven marks per annum, or three marks with their board.

"Founders of Chantries generally preferred priests not beneficed,
 as best at leisure constantly to attend the same. But their dead
 founders did not so engross the devotion of those priests but that,
 by general and special obits for other men, procession-pence and
 other perquisites, they much bettered their maintenance.

"Some deductions were made by the will of the Founders, to
 uses merely charitable and no whit superstitious, out of the surplus
 of the Chantry lands, as to the relief of poor people, and main-
 taining of scholars at the Universities. But this did not save them
 from confiscation: for as the stork in the fable that was found
 amongst the cranes destroying the husbandman's corn, in vain
 pleaded his own piety to his parents, and was killed, for company-
 sake, with those birds amongst whom he was caught: so it is more
 than suspicious that these pious uses were utterly extinguished at
 the suppression of Abbeys; to teach men's charities hereafter to
 beware of too familiar a converse with superstition. Vast was the
 wealth accruing to the Crown by the dissolution of Chantries.
 "Many a little," saith the proverb, "make a mickle." The founda-
 tions, though small in revenue, yet being many in number, amounted
 up to a great bank. There was not a Cathedral or Collegiate
 Church in England, but some Chantries were founded therein, as
 in many parochial Churches. These may easily be recognized in
 country Churches, as often projecting from the old building, from
 which they differ in style, being neater and newer.

“How much the yearly revenue of all these Chantries and other Chapels amounted to the King knew as little as we do; indeed, some of his officers did, but would not know, as wilfully concealing their knowledge herein. Yea, some of these Chantries may be said in a double sense to have been suppressed, as being not only put down, but also concealed, never coming into the Exchequer, being silently pocketed by private (but potent) persons. True it is the courtiers were more rapacious to catch, and voracious to swallow these Chantries than Abbey lands; for, at the first, many were scrupulous in mind, or modest in manners, doubting the acceptance of Abbey lands, though offered unto them, till profit and custom, two very able confessors, had, by degrees, satisfied their consciences, and absolved them from any fault therein. Now, all scruple removed, Chantry land went down without any regret. Yea, such as mannerly expected till the King carved for them out of Abbey lands, scrambled for themselves out of Chantry revenues, as knowing this was the last dish of the last course, and, after Chantries, as after cheese, nothing to be expected. The Act of Parliament, for dissolving Chantries was passed in the first year Edward VI.”

So far Fuller.¹

Most of these Chapels were parted off from the Church by open screens of wood or stone. Some were mere spaces within the Church enclosed within rails, and enclosing monumental tombs, with effigies of the founders and other sculptured decorations, with an altar at the east end, raised on a step, and having a piscina and an ambry or closet on the south side. Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey is the grandest specimen existing of a Chantry Chapel, for such it may be regarded, having been built expressly to contain his sepulchral tomb, with an altar, and endowed for priests to offer up prayers. Directions for this are given in his will. Noblemen and lords of manors often founded and endowed Chantries at the end of the aisles of Parish Churches, and appropriated them for the reception of family tombs, heraldic insignia,

¹ Church History. B. vi., Sec. v. ii.

and a portion of their armour. Some of these Chapels in our Cathedrals are amongst the most splendid works of art, belonging to their respective times, as may be seen at Winchester, Gloucester, Windsor, and elsewhere. In old St. Paul's Cathedral, London, there were no less than forty-seven Chantries.

In Salisbury Cathedral there appear to have been, at the Reformation, several of these endowed Chantries or Chantry Chapels—viz., those of John Waltham, Bishop of Sarum, who died 1395; Edmund Audley, Bishop, who died 1524; Richard Beauchamp, Bishop, 1482; Giles Bridport, Bishop, 1262; Gilbert Keymer, or Kymer, Dean, 1463; Henry Blundesdon, 1335; Roger Cloun, about 1390; Andrew Hulse; Walter, Lord Hungerford, 1449; and Robert, Lord Hungerford, his son, 1459.

Before proceeding to describe the two Hungerford Chapels I must first say a few words about that celebrated Wiltshire family, of which there is almost as little left amongst us as there is of one of their Chapels; especially (as most suitable on this occasion) about their connexion with the City of Salisbury.

They appeared in this county for the first time as an acknowledged family of importance about 1300. I find a priest of Sarum of the name a little earlier. They probably derived their family name from the town of Hungerford, in which neighbourhood their earliest property appears to have been situated. The first of any eminence was a Sir Robert, who died in 1352. He was representative for the county in Parliament, and a Justice in Eyre. He was owner of property in "Novel-street, in New Sarum." He had a brother, Walter, Bailiff of Salisbury, 1333.

Sir Thomas, son of Walter, who died in the reign of Richard II., was steward to John of Gaunt, and sometime, but for a very short time, Speaker of the Commons in Parliament. He purchased the estates at Heytesbury and Farley Castle. He is described first as a "citizen and merchant of New Sarum" in 1357, though in what sort of wares he dealt I cannot say—probably in wheat and wool—for in the possession of broad acres on and under the Wiltshire downs, where those commodities are apt to grow, the Hungerfords were certainly no wise deficient. It is a common saying, not yet,

I believe, quite extinct, that they could ride on their own land all the way from Farley Castle to Salisbury, a good thirty miles. That this saying is literally correct I cannot exactly admit, because in that line of country they certainly would have encountered in their ride some large properties with which they never had anything to do, as, for example, the territory of the Lady Abbesses of Wilton. Still, in one sense, the saying is so far true, that during the period of their existence in the county, (about three hundred years), there really are very few parishes between those two points with which they had not, at some period or other, some connexion; and it is also the case, that in their best days, they actually were owners of a very considerable portion of that tract of country. Indeed the same may be said of many other parts of Wiltshire. The number of places with which their name is associated, either by ownership to a greater or less extent, or by some memorial or other, is very extraordinary, and almost sufficient to fill a map of of itself.

In the city of Salisbury they do not appear to have remained long or to have possessed much, and, with the exception of the "Novel-street" tenements already mentioned, I have not met with much notice of them here. Their coat of arms on the ceiling of an aisle in St. Thomas's Church implies a benefaction to that part of the building. The shield of some younger member of the family is (or lately was) on a window in the Cathedral library. Sir Thomas, just spoken of above, was in A.D. 1370, Special Attorney for the See of Sarum when its property was held for a little while by the Crown.

The great man of the family was son of Sir Thomas the Speaker, viz., Walter, Lord Hungerford and Heytesbury, Lord High Treasurer of England in the reign of Henry VI. He had been a supporter of Henry IV. upon his seizure of the throne, and under that patronage passed through many public situations, civil and military, and made a vast addition to the property of his family. He served at Agincourt under Henry V., and got a good share of prize-money: amongst other things a grant of the Barony of Homet, in Normandy, which he held under the Crown, by the somewhat singular

service of rendering every year at the Castle of Rouen, one lance with a fox's brush hanging to it. "Which pleasant tenure," says Camden, "I have thought not amiss to insert here amongst more serious matters." The history of it is, that this was one of the badges of the house of Lancaster; an emblem in which certain historical critics have recognized some allusion to the wiliness of King Henry IV.'s character, who is said to have acted now and then upon the advice of a much more ancient public man, Lysander, the Spartan General—"When the lion's skin is too short, piece it out with the fox's tail"—or as the adage has been versified by Prior;

"The Lion's skin too short, you know
 (As Plutarch's morals finely show)
 Was lengthened by the Fox's tail,
 And Art supplies where strength may fail."

Lord Hungerford married a wealthy heiress, and became owner of great property of the Peverells of Devonshire. He was also a Knight of the Garter, Constable of Windsor Castle, Captain of Cherbourg in France, Lord Steward of the Household, and one of the Executors of King Henry V.'s will. He rebuilt churches in Wiltshire and Somerset, contributed liberally to various religious houses, and founded Chantries, as at Chippenham, Farley Castle, and Salisbury Cathedral, where, by directions left in his last will, he was buried in a Chantry Chapel built by himself, which then stood under the second arch of the nave on the north side, but now stands in the choir near the bishop's throne: known as

THE IRON CHAPEL.

By a deed, dated 1st June, A.D. 1429, twenty years before his death, it appears that Lord Hungerford had license from Simon Sydenham, Dean, and the Chapter of Salisbury, to enclose, at his own expense, "between the First Arch (*i.e.* of the nave) "to the Arch where the Altar of Early Mass is celebrated, all that space lying between the two columns, in length $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and in breadth 8 feet and one inch. Of which enclosure the outside of the stone and grating is not to exceed the aforesaid admeasurement." And to erect there an Altar in honour of the B. V. Mary, as well as to make a place for his own burial.

The Chaplains were to dress like the Vicars, and to say mass every day before seven o'clock in the morning, and again at nine in the evening. A regular service was also appointed for each day in the week. An Obit every 3rd December, in honour of the Founder's Father. A house was assigned them in the Close. Lord Hungerford gave to the Dean and Chapter an acre of land, and the Advowson of St. Sampson's at Cricklade, with the Reversion of a Manor called Abyndon's Court, at that place, out of which they were to pay the Chaplain's stipends, and other charges, and 40s. a year for the repair of the spire of the Cathedral, the safety of which was at one time considered doubtful.

There is still upon the floor of the Cathedral, under the arch in the Nave, where the Iron Chapel originally stood, a low broad monument of Purbeck marble, on which are the brassless effigies of the Founder and his first wife, Katharine Peverell; with many sockets of their favourite device, the sickle, and of other arms, all now destroyed. Their remains were removed with the Chapel, (as appears from an inscription on a brass plate sunk into the floor on the original site) by Jacob, Earl Radnor, in 1779; with permission of the authorities.

The Ironwork of the Chapel is now in fact the only original portion left, for at the time of the removal the stone basement was renewed: and the old armorial embellishments (or what remained of them), relating to family connexions before and about the period of the Founder, were obliterated.

The peculiarity of the material, and the general appearance of this Chapel have obtained for it the popular name of "The Cage." Its dimensions correspond exactly with those described in the deed of A.D. 1429, mentioned above. Each side is constructed of fifty-eight, and each end of fifteen, upright bars of iron an inch and a half square. The whole is strengthened by two horizontal rails, and was formerly painted in blue, gold, and green. The ironwork rises upon a stone basement (a modern restoration) divided into three panels or compartments. In each of these, on the north side, is a coat of arms within Garters: viz., 1. In the centre panel,

the arms of Lord Hungerford, the Founder, quartering Heytesbury and Hussey: with knots of sickles in the spandrils. 2. in the panel nearer east, Hungerford impaling Peverell (the first wife): and 3. in the panel nearer west, Hungerford impaling Berkeley (the second wife). In the spandrils of 2 and 3, single sickles.

The Iron Chapel is in very good preservation, owing to the interference of the late Lord Radnor, who considered himself sufficiently descended from the Hungerfords to be at much pains and expense to restore it. In a private journal of the year 1784, written by a Wiltshire gentleman, it is said that his Lordship was two years in settling the heraldic ornaments now painted upon it. On the ceiling in its original state were painted Latin sentences, and angels bearing scrolls inscribed with texts of scripture. The present design explains by thirty-two shields elegantly disposed on twisted cords, the line of descent of both Jacob Lord Radnor and his Countess from the Founder. An engraving of this is given, with several other large illustrations of both these Chapels, in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. ii., plate lvi. On the ornament above the cornice outside are thirty-six shields, denoting the alliances made by the Hungerford family. The shields within the choir represent matches made by the Hungerfords with females of other families. Those without the choir, matches made by other families with females of the Hungerford family. These embellishments were arranged and executed by Joseph Edmondson, Mowbray Herald, and they form a very beautiful and valuable illustration of the genealogy of the Hungerfords. But the shields are not placed in chronological order, and they also refer, for the most part, to the family history from the Founder downwards; those which were originally painted having been almost entirely omitted in the restoration.

There is another brassless effigy near the second arch of the Nave, which is believed to be either that of the Founder's eldest son, Walter, who was taken prisoner in the French wars, and died at Provence, but who, Leland says, was buried at Salisbury; or the Founder's grandson, Lord Molines.

THE HUNGERFORD CHAPEL (FORMERLY OUTSIDE THE CATHEDRAL),
NOW DESTROYED.

The other Chapel belonging to this Family, was *outside* the Cathedral, and was founded by the order, and in memory of Robert, second Baron Hungerford, son of the High Treasurer. This nobleman also served in the French wars, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Pataye, when the English under Talbot and Sir John Fastolf were panic struck by the superstition belonging to the name of Joan of Arc. (This was in 1429, and, by an odd coincidence, on the 18th of June). He lived, however, to return home, and to marry one of the wealthiest heiresses of the day, Margaret Lady Botreaux, by whom he obtained a vast quantity of manors in Cornwall, Somerset, and elsewhere. He died in 1459.

His son (also Robert) married another great heiress, Eleanor Lady Molines, and was called, *jure uxoris*, Lord Molines. He took a very active part on the Lancastrian side in the wars of the Roses, and was beheaded at Hexham, in Northumberland, in 1463. Lord Molines' only son, Sir Thomas Hungerford, Knight, was tried at Salisbury for High Treason, on a charge of attempting to restore Henry VI. to the throne, for which he was condemned and beheaded at Bemerton gallows in 1469. The estates were forfeited, but by the arrangement and prudence of Lady Hungerford and Botreaux, who survived the temporary wreck of the family, all was afterwards restored.

There are several documents preserved, which contain a rather curious account of this lady's efforts to preserve the fortune of her house. In one of them, which she calls "a writing annexed" to her will, dated 1476, she details all the expense she had incurred and the various personal hardships and losses she had undergone. Amongst these, she mentions the circumstance of her having been herself in arrest during the late troublous times. Her son and grandson having laid down their heads on the block, in their efforts to deprive Edward IV. of the throne, it is not improbable that she became an object of suspicion as an abettor, and that at any rate

it was thought right to place her under observation. Lady Margaret does not state the period of her life at which this happened; but it was most likely after her grandson's execution. She was placed in custody of the Sheriff of Wilts: all her lands, goods, and chattels taken into the king's hands, and she herself reduced to live upon the charity of her friends. It cost her £400 to acquit herself of this difficulty. Another and a much heavier one also befel her, but owing to what cause she does not specify. She was, by the king's commandment, placed by the Chancellor in Amesbury Abbey, as a safe place of durance for an elderly lady, to whom the gallant king would wish to be as gentle and courteous as "political circumstances" would admit. Here, however, a disaster of a novel sort awaited the poor dame. A fire broke out in her apartments and destroyed all her moveable goods—beds of cloth of gold, beds of arras of silk, hangings of arras for halls and chambers, plate, money, and other "stuff." There were no insurance companies in those days; or, if there were, Lady Margaret's arras and cloth of gold were not insured: and her losses by this "fortune," as she calls it, or rather mis-fortune, "of fyre," stood her in the round sum of "£1000, and more." Nor did the "fortune" end here. Her lodgings, newly covered with lead, were burnt and pulled down; and, behold, a bill from the Amesbury plumber and glazier to the amount of £200.

At another time (prior probably to her son's execution), she had been commanded by the king to take charge of an important heiress, the young Duchess of Norfolk.

Edward, flattered with the expectation of uniting his eldest daughter to the Dauphin of France, amused himself with making contracts for the rest of his children. He entered into a treaty with Scotland for the marriage of Cecily, his second daughter, with the son and heir of James; negotiated with Bretagne for the hand of Anne, (afterwards the Queen of Charles VIII.,) for the Prince of Wales, and caused the nuptials or the betrothment to be celebrated between the young Duke of York and the Lady Anne, heiress of the Duke of Norfolk. The parties were both very young, and neither ever reached maturity.

Lady Margaret being aged and the Duchess a mere child, the charge was one that filled her with "grete drede and hevynesse," and she purchased exemption from it by paying £200 for permission to remain at Sion Monastery.

There is no doubt that this poor lady was thoroughly aweary of the troubles and losses sustained by her house; and that she sought every opportunity and spared no expense to conciliate King Edward IV. To please him, or, as she expresses it, to "eschew his high displeasure," she allowed to one Sir Thomas Burgh for his life 700 marks per annum out of her property, and for the life of his wife 100 more; also to Lord Dynham, £100 a year.

During the latter part of her life she lived at Heytesbury, Farley Castle having been for the time granted by the Crown to the Duke of Gloucester.

CHAPEL.

The Chapel which Lady Hungerford and Botreaux caused to be built, in memory of her husband, and as a burial place for both of them, was not finished before her death in 1477; as by her will she leaves sufficient funds for the completion of the work. She had endowed it with the manor of Imber and other lands, and had given a very large collection of ornaments and furniture to the value of £250, of which a curious inventory is preserved. These consisted of altar-cloths of white damask, white velvet, red velvet, blue damask, crimson sarcenet, purple, blue, and black sarcenet, black damask, red and green baudekin, all embroidered with texts, coats of arms, letters of green and gold, images, and devices. Also mass-books, antiphoners, ordinals *secundum usum Sarum*, and many other rich and curious presents.

The Chapel adjoined the north side of the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral, and the eastern end of it was, in workmen's language, flush with the east end of the Lady Chapel. It had one large east window of five lights, and on the north side three, each of three lights, all of perpendicular architecture, and therefore of style quite different from the body of the Cathedral. The outside was adorned with shields and devices relating to the family. In some

of the old views of the Cathedral, as Collins's and Hollar's, it is introduced. There is a large view of the interior in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," and a small one, reduced from Gough's, in Hall's "Picturesque Memorials of Salisbury." This Chapel was so strictly adjectival to the substantive Cathedral that the north wall of the present Lady Chapel was in fact common to the two buildings. In this wall there was a door for communication with the Cathedral; and, near the door, a large opening in form of an arch, under which lay the monument of Lord Hungerford covered by an ornamental canopy; so that any person standing in the Lady Chapel, at the monument, could see into the Hungerford Chapel. In the Chapel, between the monument and the door-way, was painted against the wall, a large picture commonly known by the name of "Death and the Galant," of which an engraving (by Langley) was first published by Lyons, of Salisbury, 1748: and there is a very good fac-simile of it in Mr. Duke's book called "The Halle of John Halle." The picture represents Death in a shroud, holding a colloquy with a young dandy dressed in the high fashion of the reign of Henry IV.—a short doublet, cord and bow round his waist, cap and feather, shoes with long pointed toes, a dagger or anelace, hosen or tight pantaloons, a display of rings on the left hand, and in the right a cane or stick: on his breast a cross, or Christopher. Mr. Duke, in the illustration of the dress of John Halle, has enlarged at great length upon all these articles of costume.

The conversation between the figure of Death and this young Beau was carried on in verse over a coffin on the ground between them; and it is of course intended to convey a caution against allowing the vanities of life to lead us to forget the end of it. Some of the words are obsolete; but with slight alteration the general tenor of the lines is this. The Beau says—

"Alas, Death, alas! a blissful thing you were
If you would spare us in our lustiness,
And come to wretches that be of heavy cheer
When they thee ask to lighten their distress.
But out, alas! thine own self-willedness
Harshly refuses them that weep and wail
To close their eyes that after thee do call."

To which Death replies—

“Graceless Gallant! in all thy ease and pride
Remember this: that thou shalt one day die;
Death shall from thy body thy soul divide—
Thou mayest him escape not, certainly.
To the dead bodies [here] east down thine eye;
Behold them well: consider too, and see,
For such as they are, such shalt thou too be.”

In the year 1644, this Chapel was visited by a Capt. Symonds, an officer in the Royalist army, who was an Archæologist as well as a soldier; and used to amuse himself after his day's march, by going into the Churches of the town where he happened to be quartered, and noting down memoranda of monuments, heraldry, &c. The little pocket book in which he did this, happens to be preserved in the British Museum, and in it he entered, roughly indeed, but still with the roughness of a practised hand, all the arms that were at that time to be seen in this Chapel, with copies of the inscriptions. In the middle of the Chapel at the time of his visit there was an altar tomb, with the coats of Hungerford on it; the inscription and brass shield had been stolen. This was the tomb of Lady Margaret the Founder's widow. It had eight shields in quarterfoil, and the slab was a good imitation of a pall, with a cross upon it. Over the door was the picture of a man in Parliament robes (Gough says a doctor's gown), without any name; under him, this writing: “Ye that purport in this Chapel to pray, eall to mind the soule of the Noble Knight Robert Lord Hungerford, who lived righteously; and was friend to the blessed Lady Mother and Christ Jesu, and to this noble Chureh; which ordered this Chapel to be founded perpetually, on whose soul Jesu have merey.” Another inscription recorded that “the Chapel was consecrated in honour of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Blessed Virgin Mary, by the Bishop of Sarum.” This from the date (about 1480), would be Bishop Richard Beauchamp, whose arms were painted at the east end. There was also on the west wall a painting of St. Christopher, carrying our Saviour as a child on his shoulder: and one of the Annunciation, “both,” says Capt. Symonds, “very well done”; also a second, of Death and a Gallant, somewhat like the one above described.

When this Chapel was originally built, in order to make the interior uniform, one of the buttresses against the outside of the north wall of the Lady Chapel was removed. This operation, and the opening of a large space in that wall to admit Lord Hungerford's monument, was reported by Mr. Price to be dangerous to the Lady Chapel. However, things remained as they were for thirty-six years after Mr. Price's report. By the year 1789 the Hungerford Chapel, which in its original state must have been very beautiful, had fallen into neglect and dilapidation. The Cathedral authorities repaired it from time to time, but it had survived the family whose name it bore. The wreck of the eldest line of the Hungerford family took place in Charles II.'s reign, and the very name had almost become extinct in England by the year 1750, or thereabouts. No one seemed to take further interest in maintaining it, and it had actually been turned by one of the vergers to the base uses of a cellar or lumber room. In 1789, when great alterations were made in the Cathedral, and the Lady Chapel was thrown open to the choir, in order to make that improvement complete, sentence of entire demolition was passed both upon the Hungerford Chapel, on the north side, and on a corresponding one, which, from the engravings of it, seems to have been exquisitely beautiful, the Beanchamp Chapel on the south side. Mr. Wyatt urged as an argument for removing them, the want of uniformity between these Chapels and the rest of the Cathedral, and the danger which threatened the walls of the Church, by the removal of buttresses and columns. The two Chapels were accordingly taken bodily away, and the monuments, or what little remained of them, ordered to be removed into the Cathedral.

Some portions of the ornamented sculpture of the Chapel have been, I believe, introduced into the stone work at the east end of the Lady Chapel. The monument of Lady Hungerford, which stood in the centre, seems to have disappeared altogether; Death and the Gallant, and the Doctor in his Parliament Robes, were of course scraped off the wall: and the only sepulchral memorial now to be seen of the perpetual foundation of poor Lady Hungerford and Botreaux, is part of the monument of her husband.

This monument (as already mentioned) originally stood under a stone canopy, richly ornamented, within an arch that had been made in the Lady Chapel north wall. On the ceiling of the canopy were the arms of Hungerford, Peverell, and Botreaux, with the device of three sickles intertwined, and the letters I. H. S., and two latin lines over it. The whole monument appears to have been for some time hidden from view, by high wooden seats in the Lady Chapel, and came to light upon removing them. Of the stone canopy itself nothing is now preserved, except such portions as may have been worked up in the stone wainscoting round the Lady Chapel. The altar-tomb itself is made of Sussex marble, on which lies the full length effigy of Lord Hungerford, in alabaster. It has been engraved in Stothard's work on Monumental Effigies. The figure has been roughly handled and the colour is nearly all gone. The armour is of peculiar pattern, approaching the splendid style which was carried to perfection in the reign of Richard III. The elbow and shoulder pieces very large, the girdle jewelled. Captain Symonds's description of the figure is that "it was of a fashion different from more ancient—like a lobster." It is described in Meyrick's book, on 'Armoury,' in rather more scientific terms.

The deeds relating to the foundation of this outside Chapel, its endowment, and the regulations for the services, are all preserved in a collection of documents of this family, to which I have had access. Amongst the statutes to be observed by the chaplains were these; that they were not to frequent taverns at unseasonable hours; not to keep hawks nor hounds; nor to be addicted to gambling, card playing, or ball playing; nor to be of insufferably quarrelsome temper! They had a house within the Close, known by the name of "The House of Lord Hungerford's Chantry Priests." In the time of Henry VIII. the Chapel was found to possess 26oz. of plate. Each of the Chaplains had £8 a-year paid by the Dean and Chapter.

The Lady Hungerford who built the Chapel was a donor to the Cathedral Plate Chest of four pair of censers, with leopard's heads, "windows, pinnacles, and chains." She was also the Foundress of the Almshouse at Heytesbury.

This, then, is a summary of what I have been able to collect relating to this Chapel. The removal of it, as indeed, many other alterations then also made in the Cathedral, gave rise at the time to a very lively controversy, conducted in the journals and periodicals of the day by Mr. Carter, the architect, and others. Into this dispute it is now needless to enter. The Chapel is gone; and though it were on some account to be wished that it had not gone, but rather that it could have been maintained in decency, as a relic of a distinguished and now extinct Wiltshire family, still it is of no use to cry over spilled milk, and therefore instead of indulging in fruitless lamentation, I content myself with this endeavour to gather up the scattered notices of its appearance and history, for the benefit of the Wilts Archaeological Society.

The following appear to have been the interments of the Hungerford Family at Salisbury, so far as is known:—

- A.D.
- 1—1449. Walter Lord Hungerford and Heytesbury. Lord High Treasurer of England.
 - 2—(1429?) Katherine Peverell, his first wife.
 - 3—1459. Robert, second Lord Hungerford and Botreaux.

When the (outside) Chapel was taken away in 1789, the body of this nobleman was discovered about eighteen inches above the level of the floor, in a wooden coffin much decayed. It measured five feet five inches from head to heel, and had been wrapped in a cloth, a very small part of which was to be seen with the cords with which it was tied. The head was reeined to the left shoulder, the hands laid across the middle of the body, and the legs straight. The coffin was very dry, and had not the least smell, and the skeleton very entire, except the right foot, and some of the flesh remained under the upper ribs. The Bishop and Dean were present (Aug. 24), and ordered it to be placed in a box with care, that it might be removed with all possible decency, as soon as a proper place was found, and to be kept in the meantime near the stone figure. (Gough's Sep. Mon.)

- 4—1477. Margaret Lady Hungerford and Botreaux, his widow.

In opening the grave of this lady, under her tomb in the middle of the (outside) Chapel, there was discovered a casing of stone filled in with black mould in which part of her skull and a rib were seen. (Gough.)

- 5—1463. Robert, third Lord Hungerford and Molines (?)

He was beheaded at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, after the battle of Hexham. It is said by Dugdale that his body was conveyed to Salisbury for burial, and Gough assigns to him one of the brassless effigies on the floor. But this may have referred to the next member of the family.

- A.D.
6—(Before 1429?) Walter Hungerford, Knt., eldest son of the Lord High Treasurer.
Buried, according to Leland, in the North aisle.
7—1468-9. Thomas Hungerford, Knt., of Rowdon, near Chippenham; eldest son of Lord Molines.
Beheaded at Salisbury.
At a later period, some of a younger branch :—
8—1684-5. Sir Giles Hungerford, of Coulston, near West Lavington.
Buried in North aisle.
9—1711. Margaret his second wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Hampson.
10—1611. Patience, daughter of Henry Hungerford, Gent.
There were also a few burials of the family at St. Martin's Church.

The curious inventory of plate and furniture provided by Lady Hungerford for her chapel (alluded to above, p. 93), is printed in Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. ii., p. 207.

The following names of Cantarists of the Iron Chapel have been met with :—

- A.D.
1429—Peter Fadir } Presented by the Founder.
——Thomas Short }
1432—Wm. Otley, p.m. Fadir ,, Ditto.
1534—Richard Golde.
——Thomas Dawkins.

Cantarists of the outside chapel :—

- 1472—John Cosecombe } Presented by the Foundress.
——Thomas Pery }
1535—John Trew ,, by the Dean and Chapter.
1537—John Aprice, p.m. Trew ,, by the Bishop.
1554—Thomas Boxe.
——Laurence Mann.

Capt. Symonds's description of the Arms, as painted on both chapels in 1644, is in a small volume, Harl. MS. 939.

MAUD HEATH'S
CAUSEY.

BY THE
REV. J. E. JACKSON,
Rector of Leigh-Delamere, Wilts.

DEVIZES:
PRINTED BY H. BULL, SAINT JOHN STREET.

1854.

Maud Heath's Causey.

To have a walk that shall be dry and available in all weathers, a *real* walk, not the mere distance for a turn or two on a garden terrace, but a good constitutional stretch, away into the country, nine miles there and back; to have this always firm and free from mud—*non cuius homini contingit*—does not fall to every man's share. Still more rare is it to find such a privilege free from the cost of maintenance to those who do enjoy it. But these united comforts have fallen to the lot of four contiguous and favoured parishes in North Wilts: Chippenham, Langley Burrell, Tytherton-Kellaways, and Bremhill: for which they may thank the foresight and public spirit of "that *worthy benefactress* MAUD HEATH."

Thomas Fuller the witty does not indeed mention her amongst the "Worthies of Wilts"; but well did she, and well did any one deserve that name, who in days when roads were "founderous," rivers had to be forded, and footpaths were none at all, did so much *pro bono publico* as to make a bridge, a road, or a causey.¹ These are in more senses than one essentially amongst the first steps towards the civilization of a country. Without them, there is no comfortable communication, no encouragement to the interchange of society, of capital, or of traffic.

A curious illustration of the great importance anciently attached to the duty of providing safe and easy public thoroughfares, is supplied to us in the history of names. Amongst other titles borne by the Pope, is that of "Pontifex Maximus" which in its original sense means literally neither more nor less than the Head Bridge-BUILDER. And the way in which, according to received authorities, this title has descended to the Pope is this. In the earliest days of heathen Rome the duty of controlling the arrangement for public

¹ Thus the word is always spelled in old writers: and perhaps correctly: being nearer than "cause-way" to the French "chaussée," (a pitched road), from which it is derived.

passages, more especially that of constructing bridges, fell upon the priests, being at that time the persons of most varied education, and probably best qualified by engineering talent to undertake it. There was one bridge more particularly, the celebrated wooden one called the "Sublician," connecting, and being then the only one that did connect, the opposite sides of the Tiber. This means of communication, so precious both as a passage and a defence, was placed under the special care of the Priests who took, as it is said, from this charge their name of Pontifices. When Christianity succeeded Heathenism, it was thought politic to retain in many instances existing names: and so it has come to pass that the Chief Bishop of Christian Rome, still continuing after 24 centuries to use the Title of PONTIFF, represents in fact the Trustees of the very bridge of our old school friend Horatius Cocles! The Title survives, but the Trust has expired. For after long assault and frequent reparation, yellow Tiber washed the bridge bodily away a 1000 years ago, and it has never been rebuilt.

How, and under what authority, in our own country, road and bridge making was conducted in early times, would be a curious subject of inquiry. Acts of Parliament, turnpike trusts, highway rates, and the like, are of course, comparatively modern inventions. Royal commissions in times past may have controlled the king's highways: but the original making, even of many of them, certainly of many of the passages and causeys which are found upon them, was no doubt owing in great measure to the efforts of individuals. Now and then a great person would be drowned or nearly so, and then there would be improvement. In 1252, a Queen of England who had suffered a cold bath in crossing the Warwickshire Avon at Stratford, as soon as ever she had escaped from the water, hastened to assign a meadow for the perpetual sustentation of a bridge. This was perhaps the same that was afterwards improved by Hugh Clopton, Mayor of London, "who made (says Leland) a sumptuous bridge and causey there. There had been but a poor one of timber and no causey to come to it; whereby many poor folks and others, refused to come to Stratford when Avon was up, or coming thither stood in jeopardy of life."

The great causej and arched bridges that divide Barnstaple from Plympton, in Devon, owe their origin to a similar accident. "A merchant of London called Stawford chanced to be at Barnstaple to buy cloth, and saw a woman riding to come over by the low salte marsh from Plympton towards Berstaple, and the tide came so sore in, that she could not pass: and crying for help, no man durst come to her; and so she was drown'd. Then Stawford took the prior of Berstaple a certain sum of money to begin this causej, and the bridges, and after paid for the performing it."¹

There is, or used to be, hanging up in the hall of St. Helen's Hospital at Abingdon, a long ditty in praise of the builder of Culham Bridge, near that town: one verse in modern phrase ran thus:—

King Harry the fifth in his fow-erth year
 Hath found for his folk a bridge in Berk-shire;
 For carriage and cart to come and go clear,
 That, winters before, were soused in the mire.
 And some from their saddles flopped down to the ground,
 Or into the water, wist no man where.

Private convenience again, would set some to work. Across the moors of Glastonbury is a causeway a mile long, called Graylake's Foss, made by the abbots, chiefly for communicating with their own estates. It was no doubt through clerical influence under other circumstances, that amongst deeds of charity to which the dying were often urged, we find bequests of money *by will*, for making or repairing highways or causeys. No bad use to put it to either: when it is remembered how many centuries it takes before any country is really provided with decent roads; and how difficult it is to keep them in tolerable order when they are made. Amongst right thinking persons of this kind, was Joan Lady Bergavenny, who in 1434 devised "to the making and mending of feeble bridges and foul ways, £100."² Still greater was the zeal of Edmund Brudenell Esq., who in 1457 ordered by his will, even his gold cup, silver basins, a great piece of gilt plate with the cover, and three silver candlesticks, to be sent to the Tower of London to be melted down: to mend the highway across the heavy clay between

¹ Leland Itin: II. 105.

² Test. Vetusta. p. 226.

Aylesbury and Wendover. Praiseworthy too was the act of Walter Lord Hungerford who a little earlier, "for the health of the soul of the Lady Katherine his wife," first made a safe footing over Standerwick Marsh between Beckington and Warminster. Nor let Sir Ralph Verney, Knight, be forgotten, who gave £10 by will, to amend "noyous and ruinous ways," in that same rich but dirty vale of Aylesbury aforesaid.

Instances of *perpetual* endowments for the repair of roads or footpaths are by no means common. In Wilts there are only one or two. Cricklade has its "Wayland Estates," given in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the repair of highways about that town, and for no other purpose. These are of considerable value; consisting of about 30 houses, and 50 acres of land, worth together, in 1833, about £95 a year. And at Devizes, so late as A.D. 1641, as appears by a memorandum in a council book, John Pierce, gentleman, a chief burgess, paid £50 into the borough purse, the use thereof to be bestowed yearly at the discretion of the Mayor and Recorder, on the maintenance of the *causeways*.

The benefaction of Maud Heath was earlier than these, and if the tradition about her is true, its history is a curious one. She is said by common report to have been a market woman, who having long felt by sad experience the inconvenience of a swampy walk, especially in the conveyance of such perishable ware as butter and eggs, devoted the savings of her life to the laudable purpose of providing a good footing for her successors in all time to come. She made no will: (at least we have not been able to hear of one either in the registers at Salisbury or in London) but during her life time, about the year 1474, in the reign of K. Edw. IV., she gave to certain trustees, some houses and land in and near Chippenham to carry out her intentions. How much, if any, of the causey was finished before her death, or whether it was begun at all, we have no account.

It commences about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Chippenham, on the eastern side of the town, at the top of Bremhill Wick Hill. The hill itself is a high and pleasant ridge capped with dry iron sand, but immediately at the foot of it, upon the northern side, lies a low and flat

tract of heavy clay land, made heavier by occasional inundation of the North Wilts Avon which runs through it. There can be no doubt that to ensure safe passage for the old wives and their baskets across this plashy level, was a main point with the considerate Maud Heath. Here no doubt she had often herself had a battle with the mud: had lost many a fine fresh egg, and disappointed many a Chippenham breakfast table, during the wars of the Roses. Over this her battle ground she was resolved to triumph, and she *has* triumphed. The stone-pitched path that has so long borne and will yet probably so much longer bear her name, continues down Wick Hill, (where indeed it does not seem to be much wanted) through the pretty village of Tytherton, (surnamed from a former owner) Kellaways, then across the perilous flats just mentioned, over a canal and then over the Avon by bridges, and so through the parish of Langley Burrell, till it lands the Bremhill adventurer safe at the town of Chippenham. Between Langley Common and Chippenham, on account of insufficient breadth of road, or for some other reason, there was until lately a considerable distance without any causey; but it is now completed the whole way.

Maud Heath being thus represented by so useful and enduring a work, might very well say, as Sir Christopher Wren is made to say within St. Pauls, "If you want to see my *monument*—look around you:" and perhaps from the peculiar circumstances of this case and the tradition belonging to it, it was not very likely that her *name* at all events would be forgotten, however obscure the rest of her history might become. Still, as the public memory is sometimes treacherous even towards those who have deserved more nobly of their country than Maud Heath, it was not an unwise precaution, on the part of those who took it, to set up at intervals by the way-side substantial mementos of the good deed and the worthy doer.

The verses inscribed upon these memorials are not indeed amongst the highest efforts of the muse; but they have the merit of being adapted to the purpose of being easily remembered by the common people.

The path is always described in the old documents relating to it,

as starting from Wick Hill, not from Chippenham. And so in the poetry. On a large stone at the commencement of it, near Bremhill, are these lines.

“From this WICK HILL begins the praise
Of MAUD HEATH’S gift to these highways.”

At the other end, next to Chippenham, just at the point of junction of the two turnpike roads from Malmesbury and Draycote, is a second stone with this couplet:—

“Hither extendeth MAUD HEATH’S gift;
For where I stand is Chippenham cliff.”¹

Midway, at the bridge over the Avon, there is a third commemorative stone: a pillar about 12 feet high, erected by the feoffees in 1698, which enters more into particulars.

“To the Memory of the worthy MAUD HEATH of Langley Burrell, Spinster: who in the year of grace, 1474, for the good of travellers, did in charity bestow in land and houses about eight pounds a year, for ever, to be laid out on the highway and causey, leading from Wick Hill to Chippenham Cliff.”

CHIPPENHAM
CLIFF.

Injure me not.

WICK HILL.

On the several faces of the pillar are short Latin sentences, intended to be applicable both to the journey to Chippenham, and to the longer one of human life. To these, however intelligible to the *pontifices* of Langley or Bremhill, and the other learned guardians of this modern “Sublician,” the late vicar of Bremhill, the Rev. W. L. Bowles, obtained leave to attach for the use of less accomplished travellers, an interpretation in the vulgar tongue.

¹ It is to be presumed that this stone, being a public authority, speaks the truth; and therefore when it says “this is Chippenham Cliff;” as Chippenham Cliff we must regard it. But the word is scarcely applicable to a locality almost flat. There is indeed all the way to the railway arch, a gentle slope down which a cannon ball might, or might not, roll: but there is not upon the spot, anything approaching to the abruptness of a cliff. The stone is just upon the limit of the parish of Langley Burrell, and probably has always been where it is; but had the causey been carried on to the left (still keeping within the same parish), so as to follow the *old* road towards the town, it would presently have arrived at something much more like a cliff—the steep rugged bank which overhangs the river, near the entrance to Mr. Esmeade’s grounds at Monkton. And *there* it would have been a more intelligible stone.

There are three Dials. On the side facing MORNING, or the rising sun, "VOLAT TEMPUS," is thus paraphrased:—

"Oh early passenger look up, be wise:
And think how, night and day, time TIME onward FLIES."

On the side opposite to NOON or mid-day sun, is the scriptural advice "Whilst we have time, to do good."

"QVUM TEMPUS HABEMUS, OPEREMUR BONUM."

"Life steals away— this hour, oh man, is lent thee
Patient to work the work of him that sent thee."

The words, on the side towards EVENING, or the setting sun, though appropriate when rightly applied, seem to fit less happily the case of the ordinary passer to and fro.

"REDIBO. TU NUNQUAM."

"Haste traveller! The sun is sinking low,
He shall return again—but NEVER THOU."

With respect to Maud Heath's real station in life, though we have so far let the current story pass, which assigns to her a rank not more exalted than that of a market woman, it is only fair to observe, that we are not aware that there is the slightest evidence or real foundation for it. Mr. Bowles repeats the tale as it was told to him; but neither he nor any one else appears to have made enquiry either for confirmation or disproof of it. Aubrey made a "Mem." to investigate the matter; but he never did so: at least he has not left us any result of his researches. In the inscription on the pillar set up at Kellaway's Bridge in 1698, and in the recital of old deeds relating to the Gift, she is described as "of Langley Burrell:" and there is no reason whatever for doubting that such was the case, so far as to its being her place of residence, probably also that of her death. But there is considerable reason for doubting the traditional story told by the parish clerk of Langley, as to a certain gravestone there, which he shows as the memorial of Maud Heath and her sister.

The alleged memorial is thus described by Aubrey, about A.D. 1670. "In the chureyard on the south side of the chureh, lye two sisters in a freestone *monument*. There was a canopy over them not long since taken away. These two sisters were benefactors

to the repairing the causeway towards Keilway's Bridge." Such is still the belief. The overlying slab, which is all that is left of the monument, is now reared up against the west wall of the tower close by the entrance at the south porch. It is a massive piece of freestone, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. In the upper part of it are cut two small trefoiled and pointed niches, within each of which is a head, now much defaced by time and weather. On the surface of the slab below each head there have been at one time floriated crosses. Part of one only is now to be seen. There is no trace of inscription.¹

As to its being a monument of Maud, *and her sister*, joint benefactors to the causey, this is quite contrary to all evidence: for none of the deeds or recitals of deeds make the slightest allusion to any sister being partner in the gift, but they invariably speak of Maud, and Maud only. In the next place we are rather inclined to think that the heads are those not of *two females*, but of a *man and his wife*, which, if it is the case, puts an end to all claim of Maud to this memorial; as "the worthy benefactress" was a spinster. The heads, it is true, are much defaced: but a very close inspection will show under the chin of the face on the sinister (*i.e.* the right as you look *at* it), or wife's side, the distinct remnant of female dress, of which there is no trace in the other. Finally, the gravestone is of a style generally considered to be at least 100 years older than the time of Maud Heath. For these three reasons it is doubtful whether it can possibly refer to her. But be that as it may, there is no reason for doubting that she lived and probably died in the parish of Langley Burrell.

Mr. Bowles admits this, but he afterwards says that "her own parish was Bremhill." His authority for this statement he does

¹ Single incised slabs of this kind, having a head introduced over the Cross, may be seen in the Churchyard of Limpley Stoke, between Freshford and Bath. Also at Monkton Farley. These particular examples are drawn in the Rev. E. Cutts's pretty and very cheap book, called "Manual of Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses of the Middle Ages." In that Volume, at Plate LXX., there is a tombstone of the double pattern (which is much more rare), very nearly resembling that at Langley Burrell.

not give: which, if he had any, is to be regretted, because it might perhaps have assisted in clearing up the darkness of her history, or might have led to something else that would have done so. But that Bremhill *was* her own proper parish we are certainly inclined to believe, and for these reasons. She must have had some interest in or connexion with that parish, (probably it was at Bremhill Wiek), or why be at the pains to begin her causey so far within the bounds of it? In the next place, we have record of the name of Heath at Bremhill a few years after her death. Edward Heath was a Trustee of the causey in 1537;¹ and in the Wilts Musters of 1538, the *second* person in the Bremhill list of "able men" is William Heath. This perhaps does not imply that William was of higher worldly rank than that respectable, yet now not so very common one, of independent yeoman freeholder. Still, supposing Maud to have been related to these persons, this would raise her above the mere market-woman rank of the common belief. But we venture with all modesty to aspire yet a little higher on her behalf; and however loath to disturb a plausible and popular story, presume to take the liberty of expressing a very strong suspicion (for a reason to be given) that perhaps the worthy benefactress belonged after all to the class of gentlefolk. The reason is this.

There is a casual note amongst Aubrey's (sometimes very useful) memoranda, which seems to have escaped observation hitherto. It is in his description of the interior of Bremhill Church as it was to be seen in his own time, 1650-70. Mr. Bowles does not appear to have known of Aubrey's notes. At least he makes no allusion whatever to them. The windows of the aisles, says Aubrey, had once been filled with good old stained glass. Part of this was still remaining. In the north aisle the five works of merey, as Burial of the Dead, &c., &c.; with coats of arms, amongst which those of a Robertus Russell. In the south aisle, all the windows of which had been very good, there were still left "12 lights, containing the 12 apostles, each with his symbol of the creed, and eognizance: and at the top of the eastern window of

¹ See p. 261. Note.

this aisle, the figure of a man drawn in green, kneeling, like Judge Littleton, and a woman drawn by him; with the words "*Orate pro animâ Johannis HETH.*" A coat of arms was scattered about these windows, "Or, a lion rampant, double tailed, sable": and in the margin of his manuscript Aubrey writes the name *Hethe* as if it referred to this coat; though we have not been able hitherto to identify it as the shield of any family of that name.¹ There can be no doubt that this south aisle had been thus liberally embellished by the Johannes Heath, whose figure, drawn in green, occupied so prominent a place at the eastern end of it. And it is only a fair inference that he must have been a gentleman land-owner of the Parish of Bremhill. Therefore with this fact before us, of a family being settled there of the higher class of life, it is at any rate quite *as likely* that the benefactress to the causey belonged to *that* class, as that she was only in the more humble position, to which, in the absence of any bonâ fide evidence, popular gossip has consigned her.²

But this our suggestion to the contrary notwithstanding, the story of her being an old goody market-woman, or at the highest, a farm-housekeeper, is the favourite one, and is now likely to be perpetuated. For within these few years the tradition has been most substantially personified, in a bodily form and of a material that are likely to endure, as long as the causey itself shall last.

A few minutes after leaving the Chippenham Station in the Train towards London, the passenger may observe on the right hand, upon the top of a high ridge, (above-mentioned as Bremhill Wiek Hill), a column standing clear against the horizon. The distance is too great to distinguish a figure at the summit; but a

¹ Aubrey's Collections for N. Wilts. Part 11, p. 4. Sir T. Phillipps' edition.

² If Maud had left a Will, which we fear she did not, it would have perhaps told us more of her history. The name does not occur very often at that period. All that in such a case can be done is to collect and compare such meagre notices as do occur. One thing often leads to the solution of another in a very unexpected way. There was a John Heath, Prebendary of Sarum, who died 1464, and a Richard Heath, Vicar of Chiseldon (about 15 miles from Bremhill) who died in 1474, *the very year of Maud's gift*. But there is at present nothing to identify either of them as relatives of hers.

figure there is of Maud Heath herself in the full egg-and-butter uniform, or what is presumed to be such, of temp. Edw. IV.; upon her head a heavy coiffure, in her hand a staff, and by her side a basket. And there she sits, composedly surveying the well wooded and verdant lowlands before her, from the point where "her praise begins" even to that at which it ends; and a great deal more besides. The column is of freestone, about forty feet high, octangular, upon a square pedestal: and an inscription underneath states that it was erected by Henry Marquis of Lansdowne, and William Lisle Bowles, Vicar of Bremhill, two of the Trustees. Then follow some lines by W. L. B.

"Thou who dost pause on this aerial height,
Where MAUD HEATH'S Pathway winds, in shade or light,
Christian wayfarer in a world of strife,
Be still—and ponder on the path of life."

And here, having conducted the reader along her causey, to the base of Maud Heath's Statua, we leave him, if he is weary of us, to do homage to that worthy benefactress, whilst we add a short notice of

THE BENEFACITION.

Of the original document by which Maud Heath in 1474 gave the estate, since belonging to the Trust, we have not seen any copy. But from recitals in subsequent deeds it appears that she enfeoffed certain parties, who as they became reduced in number, appointed others. Such continues to be the practice. The Trustees have been usually chosen from the gentry and clergy connected with the Four parishes, or their immediate neighbourhood. Of the Trustees first named by herself, three seem to have been surviving in 1537, William Woodland, *Edward Heath*,¹ and Thomas Jeffery.

On 12th May in that year, these three appoint new Trustees: viz., Edmund Stokes (of Tytherton Kellaways), Leonard Woodland,

¹ No doubt a relative of the benefactress. The Woodlands here named were a Chippenham family, who lived in what the Muster Roll of 1538 calls "The Tything of Vogan in Chippenham," by which is most probably meant the part of the town now called "Foghamshire;" Lord Hungerford's Rent Roll mentions Woodland as a Freeholder in "Foggamsheare." Jeffery was a name both at Bremhill and Langley Burrell. (Walter J. was Rector of Langley 1505—1532). Norborne was also in both Parishes.

Edward and John Wastfield, John Bond, Benedict Long (he was younger brother to Sir Robert Long of Draycote and South Wraxhall), John Gale (of Langley Burrell), John Knapp, Richard Wastfield (of Christian Malford), Richard Godwin, Sen., John Harris, William Harris, and Matthew King.

On 24th July, 1573, the seven last mentioned being dead, Edmund Stokes and the rest appoint Walter Long, Esq. (eldest son and heir of Sir Robert, and nephew of Benedict Long), Hugh Barrett, gentleman, (of Tytherton Lucas), William Norborne, Christopher Stokes, John Beryman, Jun., Henry Stafford, John Wastfield (of Langley), Walter Gale, Andrew Norborne, Henry Fernwell, Henry Newman, John Newman, William Watts *alias Heath* (of Bremhill), John Olif, Sen., William Harris, Humphrey Olif, Anthony Wastfield, and John Wastfield, Jun.

In 1611 the number had fallen to eight, among whom were Hugh Barrett, and William Watts *alias Heath*.

In 1711 the Estate had become vested in Sir George Hungerford, of Cadenham, and three others then only survivors. By a deed dated 9th October in that year, Sir James Long, of Draycote, and fifteen others were named.

The property at that time is described as consisting of—

1. A Rent-charge of 14s. for ever, arising out of two closes, called Horsecroft, situate near Wood-lane in the Parish of Chippenham.
2. A yearly Rent-charge of 9s. 4d., issuing out of a close adjoining Rowden Down Lane in the same Parish.
3. A burgage house, tenement, malthouse, garden and orchard, situate in Cook Street in Chippenham, subject to a subsisting lease, dated 1644.
4. A burgage house, tenement, and garden, situate in Cook Street, subject to a lease for 99 years, dated 14th April, 1662.
5. A burgage house, tenement, and garden in Chippenham, near the bridge, subject to a lease dated 1667.
6. A burgage house, tenement, and garden, in Mary's Street, in Chippenham, subject to a lease for 70 years, dated 15th April, 33 Charles II.
7. A burgage house, tenement, and garden, in St. Mary's Street in Chippenham, subject to a lease for 40 years, from 1706.

By the deed of 1711, the Trustees, or the survivors of them, being not less than three, are empowered to convey the premises to new Trustees.

At the time of the Charity Commissioners' inquiry, about 1834, the surviving Trustees (under the latest previous conveyance, dated 5th August 1825) were Henry, Marquis of Lansdowne; Samuel Viveash, of Calne; Dr. Starkie, of Spy Park; The Rev. William Lisle Bowles, Vicar of Bremhill; The Rev. Robert Ashe, of Langley Burrell; Robert Humphries, of Ivy House, Chippenham; John Merewether, of Blackland, near Calne; Oriel Viveash, of Calne; Thomas Clutterbuck, of Hardenhuish; Walter Coleman, of Langley Fitzurse; and John Edward Andrews Starkie, of Spy Park.

The annual value of the real and personal property belonging to the charity was then as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
1. Rent-charge on Horse Croft, ¹ now called "The Paddocks," belonging to W. H. Awdry, Esq., of Chippenham	0	14	0
2. Rent-charge on a close in Rowden Down Lane; Representatives of John Singer	0	9	4
3. Burgage house, in Embry, ² John Provis; under lease for 21 years, from 6th April, 1832. Dwelling-house, two cottages, carpenter's shop, timber yard, and two messuages	55	0	0
4. Burgage house, in Cook Street	18	0	0
5. Two burgage cottages, in Mary's Street, [Clifford and Cecil, yearly tenants]	15	0	0
6. Burgage houses, near the bridge	18	0	0
	107	3	4

¹ This rent-charge on Nos. 1 and 2 dates from 1611. In that year a dispute had arisen between the Feoffees and John Scott. The Feoffees claimed a moiety of each of the three parcels of ground, as having been given by Maud Heath. Scott maintained that they had been part of the inheritance of one Barnes, from whom they had passed to Tyndall, by whom they were sold to John Gale. Forty years before (viz. 1571) Gale died, leaving two daughters who divided his estate. Scott married one of them and had these lands for his share. Further he shewed that the Crown having claimed them as assart lands of Chippenham Forest, he had compounded for them and taken a mesne conveyance from his Majesty. To settle the dispute a commission issued from the Court of Chancery. Sir Henry Baynton, Sir Henry Poole and others met at Malmsbury, and finding that the claim of the Feoffees was doubtful, an order was made that upon a release being given to Scott, he and his heirs, &c., should pay out of the closes in question a rent-charge of 23s. 4d. per annum to the said charitable use for ever.

² A small street in Chippenham. The name is pronounced "Amary," and is no doubt a corruption of *Ave-Mary*: as in London Ave Maria Lane.

The Trustees also had five Exchequer Bills of £100 each, a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £130 3s. 9d., and there were arrears of rent £72 5s. 8d., making a total of £702 9s. 5d.

The property was the same as that described in 1711, except that one of the houses described in 1711 as in Cook Street is in the conveyance of 1825 described as in Embry. Embry (Ave-Mary) closely adjoins Cook Street.

The money in the hands of the Trustees had arisen from savings, the excellent state of the causey requiring little to keep them in repair. About 1811 the Trustees, finding that they had sufficient funds for the purpose, raised a footway, on a chain of about 60 arches over the river Avon and meadows adjoining, to allow persons on foot and horseback to pass during the highest winter or summer floods, conceiving this to be strictly within both the letter and spirit of the charity at the time it was established. An earlier set of Trustees had widened Kellaways Bridge, and lowered and improved the road at Wick Hill. A salary of £5 a year was allowed to a Surveyor for taking care of the causey.

The property of the Trust is likely to increase in value. In the years 1852 and 1853, the Trustees completed that part of the causey which had never been made, at Pew Hill, and also built a new stone bridge with iron balustrades, and a footpath on one side, over the Avon. This bridge was opened December 9th, 1853. Mr. Henry Law, the Civil Engineer; Messrs. Rigby, Contractors.

The present Trustees are The Marquis of Lansdowne; The Earl of Shelburne; Viscount Wellesley; Rev. Robert Ashe, of Langley Burrell; Rev. Robert Martyn Ashe, ditto; Rev. Charles Grey Cotes, Stanton St. Quintin; Rev. Robert Vanbrugh Law, Rector of Christian Malford; Rev. George Thomas Marsh, Vicar of Sutton Benger; Rev. Walter Long, Rector of Tytherton Kellaways; Rev. Henry Drury, Vicar of Brenhill; Rev. Robert Kilvert, Rector of Hardenhuish; Edmund Lewis Clutterbuck, Esq., of Hardenhuish; and Walter Coleman, Esq., of Kington Langley.

J. E. JACKSON.

Leigh-Delamere Rectory.
July, 1854.

MURDER

OF

HENRY LONG, ESQ.,

A.D. 1594.

BY THE

REV. J. E. JACKSON,

Rector of Trigh-Delamere, Wilts.

DEVIZES:

PRINTED BY H. BULL, SAINT JOHN STREET.

1854.

Murder of Henry Long, Esq.

A. D. 1594.

It has been the fate of one or two Wiltshire gentlemen to be handed down to the notice of posterity, by the very unfortunate distinction of being concerned, actively or passively, in assassination. A story of the former kind belongs to the house of Stourton: one of the latter to that of Thynne. The particulars of the murder of Mr. Hartgill, by Charles Lord Stourton, 1555; and those of Mr. Thomas Thynne by Count Koningsmark in the streets of London, in 1582, are well known and are to be found in Sir R. C. Hoare's History of Modern Wilts.¹ But of the violent proceeding to which the present memoir refers, scarcely the whisper of a tradition is left in the county where it took place. The family of the chief perpetrators, DANVERS of Dauntsey, disappeared many years ago from the list of provincial gentry; whilst in that of the Longs which still holds an honoured place amongst us, nothing whatever is known upon the subject.

One slight allusion to it, and one only, does indeed remain amongst the odd gatherings of our industrious acquaintance John Aubrey. The incarceration for two centuries of that worthy's miscellaneous Wiltshire notes, within a deal cupboard in the lower regions of Ashmole's Library at Oxford, has perhaps been the reason why this and similar hints for research have so long escaped attention. Many other events of local interest are in the like cursory way glanced at in that collection, which are now, it is to be feared, irrecoverably lost.

In his scanty notes of the parish of Great Somerford near Malmsbury, Aubrey says, "The assassination of Harry Long was

¹ Lord Stourton's: Mere, p. 153. Mr. Thynne's: Heytesbury, p. 65.

contrived in the parlour of the parsonage here. Mr. Atwood was then parson. He was drowned coming home.”¹

On the first reading of this sentence, which is the whole of what Aubrey says upon the subject, it is not quite clear which of the two was drowned—Harry Long or Mr. Atwood. But, by the discovery of some documents which will be subjoined, the point is quite set at rest. The watery grave was Mr. Atwood’s; Harry Long’s fate was of a very different kind. This is quite certain from the evidence to be produced: but though the papers referred to give us full particulars of time, place, and other circumstances of the murder, they throw no light whatever on the actual motive which led to it. This still remains, and is likely to remain, a mystery.

The chief *Dramatis Personæ* were two Wiltshire gentlemen of good connexion and rank in the county, who afterwards became, in different ways, still more memorable. These were Sir Charles and Sir Henry Danvers of Dautesey, a parish which adjoins that of Great Somerford, the residence of their *alleged* accomplice before the fact, Mr. Atwood. A few notes of Dautesey history are necessary to introduce these gentlemen properly to the reader.

The Manor of Dautesey had belonged as early as Henry II., to a family of the same name. Joan Dautesey, an heiress, who died 1455, brought it in marriage to Sir John Stradling. According to a strange story, also preserved by Aubrey, the whole family of Stradling were murdered at their house at Dautesey, with the exception of one daughter, Anne, who happened to be in London at the time. Sir John Danvers of Culworth (near Banbury), married her and obtained the property. They were both buried in Dautesey Church; he in 1514, she in 1539. Their grandson, Sir John Danvers, made a great alliance: marrying Elizabeth 4th daughter and coheirress of Nevill Lord Latimer by Lady Lucy Somerset. This Sir John died at Dautesey, 19th Dec., 1593;

¹ Richard Atwood was Rector of Great Somerford from 1578 to 1605. (*Wills Instit.*) The Parish Registers, which might by chance have contained some memorandum relating to this transaction, in consideration of one of its rectors having been concerned in it (if such really was the case) are not forthcoming. They perished in a fire some years ago.

his Lady survived till 1630. They had ten children, of whom three were sons, Sir Charles, the eldest; Sir Henry, the second; and Sir John, (afterwards the Regicide), the youngest. Sir Charles and Sir Henry (the murderers of Mr. Long) were never married. Sir John was thrice married: his first wife being Magdalen, widow of Richard Herbert and mother of the celebrated George Herbert of Bemerton.

Upon the death of his father (Dec. 1593), Sir Charles succeeded as head of the family, to the patrimonial estates. Those which his mother as coheiress of Lord Latimer had brought in marriage, appear to have continued in her own possession for life. The murder took place about one year after the father's death; at which time Sir Charles was about 23 years of age.

Sir Henry the principal actor was then in his 22nd year, having been born 28th June, 1573. He had entered active life at a very early period, and was probably present at one of the interesting scenes of English History, the death of Sir Philip Sidney. Sir Philip, as will be remembered, was brother of Mary, Countess of Pembroke (3rd wife of Henry the 2nd Earl): and whilst visiting his sister at Wilton and Iyechurch had written his Pastorals, and all that he did write of the Arcadia. Henry Danvers became his page, and in that capacity attended him into the Low Countries upon the expedition sent by Queen Elizabeth to the assistance of the Dutch Protestants against Philip II. of Spain.

Sir Philip Sidney being killed at Zutphen in Sept. 1586, Henry Danvers must have been then in his 14th year. He continued to serve in the Low Countries in defence of the Reformed religion, under Maurice Prince of Nassau, afterwards Prince of Orange. In 1590 he joined one of the expeditions (probably that commanded by the Earl of Essex) sent by the Queen to the succour of Henry IV. of France, soon after his accession to the throne. Public affairs in that country becoming more pacific upon Henry's abjuration of Protestantism and his coronation in 1594, it is most likely that Sir Henry Danvers took that opportunity of returning to England. For it was in the October of that year that he appears in this Wiltshire tragedy.

From the first of the documents following it will be seen that a few days before the murder of Mr. Long, Sir Henry Danvers was at Tichfield House,¹ below Southampton, then the seat of Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton; and that after the event he and his brother fled thither for refuge. Their reason for so doing is partly explained by the fact that Lord Southampton was an intimate friend of Sir Charles's: being afterwards one of his accomplices in the Essex Plot against Queen Elizabeth. Of the design against Long he could therefore scarcely be ignorant, but there is no information to show that he was in any way involved in the quarrel.

Henry Long, the victim, was one of the younger brothers of Sir Walter Long, the last owner of the united estates of South Wraxhall and Draycote-Cerne. He appears to have been unmarried. But of the nature of the provocation which he had given, whether public or private, a personal insult or family feud, jealousy or revenge, as indeed of every circumstance connected with the *cause* of the outrage, nothing whatever is known.

The murder was committed at Corsham; in the house of one Chamberlayne, about 12 o'clock in the day, at dinner time. The company present, were his brother Sir Walter, Mr. Anthony Mildmay, Thos. Snell (afterwards Sir Thomas Snell of Kington St.

¹ Tichfield House, near the town of that name, between Southampton and Portsmouth, was about three miles from the shore of Southampton water. It stood upon the site of a Premonstratensian Abbey, which had been granted at the Dissolution to Thomas Wriothesley, Secretary to Henry VIII., afterwards the celebrated Earl of Southampton, and Lord Chancellor. "Here he built" says Leland, "a right stately house embattled, having a goodly gate, and a conduit castelled in the midst of the court of it." On the extinction of the male descendants of the Lords Southampton in 1667, it came by a daughter to the Earl of Gainsborough: by his daughter to the Duke of Beaufort, by whom it was sold to the ancestor of the present owner Mr. Delmè. The only remnant is the central gateway with its octagonal turrets, six ornamental brick chimneys, some fine old casements, &c. Part of what was the base court serves for a modern residence. Adjoining the house (now called "Place House"), on the western side, was a noble pile of stabling, of which very little is left. To this house Charles I. repaired on his flight from Hampton Court in November 1647, and hence he was conducted by Colonel Hammond to the Isle of Wight. At the time of Mr. Long's murder, it was the property of the Chancellor's grandson, the 3rd Earl of Southampton, the friend and liberal patron of Shakespeare.

Micahel, who married Ann Long, Henry's only sister) and Henry Smyth, Esq.,¹ with several other gentlemen. Who Chamberlayne was or in what house he lived, has not been ascertained. There is no mention of ladies being present. From which circumstance, as well as from the earliness of the hour and the apparent liberty of entrance, it is most likely to have been a meeting of gentlemen of the neighbourhood for business at some tavern. Sir Henry Danvers, followed by his brother and a number of their tenants and retainers,² burst into the room and without more ado shot Mr. Long dead upon the spot. The brothers then fled on horseback to Tichfield House, as already stated, and succeeded after some days concealment in making their escape out of the country in a boat from Cawshot Castle, a fort on the opposite side of Southampton water.

A coroner's inquisition was held, upon which they were outlawed. But no indictment seems to have been preferred either by the government or the family of the deceased. From the document No. 3

¹ That this Henry Smyth, Esq., was at that time the owner of the principal house and estate at Corsham there is the following evidence. The *original* Manor House at Corsham was pulled down (according to Leland) before 1536. [See above, p. 143, Note 2.] And Aubrey (born 1625) distinctly says that "the Great House at Corsham" (of his day) "had been built by Customer Smyth." This must have been the older portion of the present house, the south front of which bears the date of 1582. Thomas Smyth (an ancestor of Lord Strangford) was a wealthy contractor for the Customs (from which vocation he obtained the name of "Customer") in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. On marrying the heiress of Judd, Lord Mayor of London, he acquired the estate of Osterhanger in Kent. He died 1591. His eldest son succeeded him in the latter estate; but his second son Henry Smyth had Corsham for his portion. There can be very little doubt that he was the person mentioned above as being present at Mr. Long's murder in 1594. Others of the family are mentioned as of Corsham so late as 1623. (See A. Wood's MSS., Ashm. Mus. Oxon., and Wilts Visit. 1623).

² The circumstance of Sir Henry being attended by so many followers, makes it not improbable that the quarrel between Danvers and Long, was one of those Montague and Capulet family hostilities, of which we have frequent notice, especially about this very period. Strype the historian particularly mentions that in Queen Elizabeth's reign, *licenses* from the Crown were often granted to Lords and gentlemen to have twenty or more retainers. They were "servants," not menial, but only wearing their Lord's livery, and occasionally waiting upon him. These licenses were given for the purpose of maintaining quarrels: and by means of them many murders were committed and feuds kept up. (See Strype Memor. III. II. 61).

subjoined, it would appear that a few years afterwards, by some quibbling objection raised to the inquisition, they contrived to obtain a reversal of the outlawry, which indeed had been of so little inconvenience that Sir Henry was actually made a Peer whilst the outlawry was in force against him. There must therefore have been either high influence at work to hush up the crime, or some extenuating circumstances, as violent provocation, which caused the murder of Mr. Long to be passed over without entailing on the perpetrators the usual penalties of a violent outrage. Neither Sir Henry nor Sir Charles appears to have suffered any damage whatever from it.

But Pharoah's butler and baker did not come to more widely different ends than did these two brothers. Sir Charles took a leading part in the insurrection of the Earl of Essex against Elizabeth: for which he was attainted and beheaded in 1600-1.¹ On the authority of Viscountess Purbeck (Elizabeth Danvers, niece of Sir Charles) Aubrey says, that "Sir Charles Danvers advised the Earl of Essex to make his escape through the gate of Essex house, and hasten away to Highgate, and so to Northumberland, (the Earl of Northumberland had married his sister) and from thence to the King of Scots: and there they might make their peace. If not, the Queen was old and might not live long. But Essex followed not his advice: and so they both lost their heads on Tower Hill."²

The Lord Southampton above mentioned was tried, but his life was spared, and he was restored to his title by King James I.

Sir Henry Danvers does not appear to have been concerned with his brother in the Essex plot; and his subsequent career was one of success and distinction. He was created Baron Danvers of Dauntesey, 27th July, 1603. By his brother's death he had become heir to the father's estates, but being unable to trace his title to them through his elder brother without a reversal of Sir

¹ His trial, under the name of Sir Charles Davers, (a variety of spelling which the family sometimes used), is in the *State Trials*, Vol. I. (8vo. Edit.) p. 1410. His examination and confession, ditto, p. 1345.

² Aubrey's *Lives*, Vol. II. p. 344.

Charles's attainder, he obtained a private Act of Parliament for that purpose in 1605, (3 James I.) In 1626 he was created by King Charles I. Earl of Danby. In 1630, upon the death of his mother who had remarried Sir Edmund Cary, he succeeded to her estates. Besides this he was Lord President of Munster, Governor of Guernsey, and a Knight of the Garter. "Full of honour, wounds, and days" (so says the inscription on the large monument under which he lies in the north aisle of Dauntsey church), he died at Cornbury, Co. Oxford, in 1643, æt. 71, leaving an estate of £11,000 a year to his favourite sister Lady Gargrave, and Henry his nephew, son of Sir John (the Regicide) his younger brother whom he passed over. Lord Danby was the founder of the Botanic Garden at Oxford, and built the entrance facing High Street, called the Danby Gateway. There is a portrait of him at Dauntsey Rectory.

No. I.

ACCOUNT OF THE ESCAPE OF SIR CHARLES AND SIR HENRY
DANVERS. (*Lansd. MSS., No. 827*).

"A lamentable discourse taken out of sundry examinations concerning the wilful escape of Sir Charles and Sir Henry Danvers, Knights, and their followers, after the murder committed in Wilteshire, upon Henry Longe, Gentleman, as followeth.

The said wilful murder executed upon Henry Longe, Gentleman, sitting at his dinner in the company of Sir Walter Longe, Knight, his brother; Anthony Mildmay, Thomas Snell, Henry Smyth, Esquires, Justices of her Majesty's Peace for the said County of Wilts; and divers other Gents., at one Chamberlayne's house in Corsham, within the same County, by Sir Charles and Sir Henry Danvers, Knights, and their followers to the number of seventeen or eighteen persons, in most riotous manner appointed for that most foul fact, on Friday 4th October, 1594.

After which wilful murder committed, the parties flying, Sir Charles and Sir Henry Danvers, with one John their servant or

follower, came unto Whitley Lodge,¹ near Tichfield, in one of the Earl of Southampton's Parks, where Thomas Dymmoke, Gent., is keeper, on Saturday, 5th October last, about eight or nine o'clock in the morning, and there continued all that day and night, until it was Tuesday morning following; during which time of their abode at the said lodge, one John, a cook of the Earl of Southampton's dressed their meat; and that on Monday, the 7th October, at night, the said Earl with some seven or eight followers came unto the said lodge, and stopped with the said Knights, and tarried there all that night; and on the Tuesday morning, the 8th October, about two hours before day the said Earl departed from thence with the said Knights and company to the number of six or seven horse, whereof Thomas Dymmoke was one, unto Burselden Ferry, where the boat of Henry and William Reedes, of Burselden aforesaid, was prepared in a readiness, being sent unto for that purpose the night before, by one Robert Gee, servant to the said Dymmoke, and by his commandment.

And immediately upon their coming to the said Ferry, the said Earl requested the two Reedes to take into their boat the said company, and presently passed, the same Tuesday morning, into Cawshot Castle, but the company would not then go on shore; but there they found Mr. Hunnings, the Earl of Southampton's Steward, with others to the number of four or five persons, which said Hunnings had been on shore, and had talked with the deputy touching the landing of the said Knights and company there, whom the said Reedes took into their boat all but the said Hunnings, and so put off from shore and did ride between Cawshot and St. Andrew's Castle the Tuesday all day until it was Wednesday in the evening, and that immediately after they had put off

¹ Whitley (pronounced *Whiteley*) Lodge lies about three miles N.W. of Tichfield or Place House, on a hill surrounded by deep clay land and woods. It is now a farm-house, with a space round it cleared for agriculture. There are remains of a moat, and some indications of a house of quality. It formerly lay within the Park belonging to the Great House, with which it was connected by a path through the woods called "My Lady's Walk." In its original state it must have been a very secluded spot.

from Cawshot castle the said Tuesday, Thomas Dymmocke passed to Hampton in one Mossell's boat of Ware's ash, and there talked with Captain Perkinson and desired of him that the two Danverses, Sir Charles and Sir Henry, might come unto Cawshot Castle to rest them there two or three days, and that their intent was to go from thence into Brittany for service, which the said Perkinson said they should do so, and sent word presently to his deputy by Roger Fynche, his servant; and then the said Dymmocke returned back that evening unto the said Reede's boat, then riding at an anchor; and the said Wednesday, 9th October, in the evening, they all put on shore at Cawshot castle. Afore whose arrival there, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the said Wednesday, one John Dalamor the water-serjeant of Hamble, had been at the said castle with hue and cry to apprehend the suspected persons for the murder, that were in the boat then in sight, and wished the master-gunner to bend their ordnance upon them if they should offer to be gone, whereupon so soon as the said Knights and company were landed, who came in voluntary of themselves that evening, William Kitcher the master-gunner disarmed them, and put them into the deputy's chamber as prisoners, and caused the castle to be guarded and kept with such soldiers as were then in the castle, being in number but four persons besides help of the country, as Hancocke, Locke, and others, and certain fishermen which the said Kitcher had commanded in for this service, as Thomas Moorley, John Wilkins, and others. Until Nicholas Caplyn the deputy of the said castle came to his charge that night, who immediately understanding by the said Kitcher what had been done, and likewise by the said Hancocke, Locke, and the rest, who told the said deputy that "they thought them to be the persons suspected for the murder, for whom the hue and cry came unto them," then the said deputy partly confessed that "they were the men, but the captain's friends," and desired them to depart, giving his word and promise to the said Hancocke, Locke, and the rest, that they should be forthcoming and safe. Also the said Wednesday being the 9th October last, Mr. Francis Robinson, gentleman of the Earl of Southampton's horses, willed Thomas Dredge an attendant in the said Earl's stables at Tichfield, to go unto one

Austine, Mr. Thomas Arundell's cook, (who then with his ladie were with the Earl of Southampton in Tichfield House), for a basket of victuals, which the said Dredge with one Humphrey a Welsh boy of the same house, did fetch from Tichfield kitchen and carried the same unto Ware's ashe, and delivered the said basket of victuals unto Mr. Dymmoeke and one Gilbert, a Scot, and servant unto, the said knights, which was carried unto the said knights and their company, then at anchor in Reede's boat, by the said Gilbert in one Mossell's boat.

The said knights with their company, and the said Dymmoeke, continued in Cawshot Castle from the said Wednesday in the evening until it was Friday following late in the evening, being the 11th of the same October, during which time there were many messages and some letters that passed between the said knights and the said Perkinson, and great meanes made to get passage into France if it had been possible. But in the end, on the same Friday in the evening, the said Gilbert, who was hastened and sent by Payne, one of the Earl of Southampton's servants, upon the said Perkinson's private message, sent unto him to one Day's house, an ordinary in Hampton, by one Heywood his servant, that if the said Payne did wish well unto the said Danvers and their company, and did regard their safety, he should in all haste use some speedy means to give them warning presently to depart from Cawshot Castle, for that the said Perkinson had received letters from Sir Thomas West, Knight, the same Friday about 10 of the clock in the afternoon for the apprehending of them; and again farther, by a second message from the said Perkinson, that the said Payne was wished to ride presently home towards Tichfield to see if he could find any means to send them word presently to depart, who immediately travailed in the said business, and came to Hamble the same Friday in the afternoon with one Gilbert, a Scot, and sent him unto the said knights and company in one Johnson's boate of Hamble with the said message; besides one Roger Fynche, the captain's servant, that was then sent with the like message from his master also. Whereupon, so soon as the said Gilbert had delivered his message unto the knights and company at Cawshot Castle about

4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the said knights and company to the number of thirteen or fourteen persons, whereof Mr. Thos. Dymmocke was one, came hastily shouldering one another into the said Johnson's boat, all but the said Gilbert, who was fain to pass away overland by reason the said boat was almost overladen, being not above the burden of one ton; and so the said Johnson did set the said knights and their company ashore at a place called Bald Head, over against Cawshot Castle, and within one mile and a half of Tichfield. Then one of the said company asked the said Dymmocke if he did know the way to Tichfield, who answered "he did know the way if it were at midnight;" and the said Johnson had for his pains two shillings and sixpence. Farther, on the same Friday 11th Oct. late at night, certain strange men to the number of seven or eight persons, came into the kitchen at Whitley Lodge, and there supped with such cold meat as was then in the house, and immediately after they had supped Thos. Dymmocke commanded his servants Joan Lawrence, Dorothy Bell, and one Richard, his boy, to go into Fattig Leaze in the Park with them to help take up their horses, which being done, they presently rode away that night, but some others that then came to Whitley Lodge went to the chamber and staid there all night, and had for their supper a mess of milk boiled, and the next morning early they went away on foot, and Thos. Dymmocke with them, and as it was supposed to Tichfield House. And on Saturday, 12th of said October, Wm. Heywood returning from Cawshot Castle, who carried letters the night before from his master, Capt. Perkinson, to the deputy for the apprehending of the said knights and their company, he found in his master's chamber three or four of the Earl of Southampton's gentlemen talking with his master, Perkinson, whereof one as he thinketh was Mr. Bruen, and heard his said master say unto them that "he thought he should lose his office for the knights being in the castle," whereunto the said Earl's gentlemen replied, "it was great pity it should be so." Then the said Heywood told his master they were all gone before he came, whereupon the said Perkinson said that "he was very glad thereof, whatsoever it cost him."

After which wilful escape of the said knights and their company

from Cawshot Castle, as before set down, on Monday 14th Oct. about 8 o'clock at night, one Mr. Robinson, gentleman of the Earl of Southampton's horses, came unto Thomas Dredge at the said Earl's stables at Tichfield, and commanded him and others to saddle seven horses that were then in the said stable; which being done, and leaving the said horses so saddled when he went to bed in his house at Tichfield, the said horses were carried away that night about 12 o'clock by one Mr. Brumfield, one of the said Earl's servants, as it was reported by one Robert a groom of the said Earl's stable; which said Brumfield brought back four of the said seven horses unto Tichfield stable again on Thursday morning the 17th Oct. following, about the break of day, which horses the said Mr. Robinson commanded Dredge to give them as many oats as they would eat, for that they were to go then presently towards London with the said Earl of Southampton his master.

Other special notes upon sundry examinations concerning the said cause:—

On Saturday or Sunday the 5th or 6th Oct., 1594, the Hue and Cry came unto Tichfield for the murder done in Wiltes.

The same Saturday 5th Oct., 1594, in the afternoon, it was reported by Richard Nash, the Earl of Southampton's Baylie, and others in Tichfield House, that there were ten or eleven strange horses put into a certain enclosed ground in the great Park of Tichfield, called Fattig Leaze, and there staid till the Monday night following, at which time the same maidenhair-coloured velvet saddle that *Sir Henry Danvers* rode on at Tichfield four or five days before the murder committed, was then also seen at Tichfield all bloody; for which saddle Dymmoeke and Robinson did strive.

On Sunday the 6th Oct., 1594, the said knights, the Danverses, being then in Whitley Lodge, one John, their servant, brought 2 shirts to be washed unto Joan Lawrence, then servant unto Thomas Dymmoeke, whereof one of them was bloody.

On Wednesday, the 9th of October, 1594, Lawrence Grose, the sheriff of the town of Southampton, being at Hamble about his own affairs, understanding by one Fry, the constable there, and others,

that the company suspected of the murder done in Wiltshire were in one Reed's boats, then riding at an anchor at the mouth of the same river, was by them required to give notice thereof unto the Mayor of Southampton, for the apprehending of them, who speedily did effect the same: whereupon the said Grose, passing over Itching Ferry with his wife the Saturday following, one Floria, an Italian, and one Humphrey Drewell, the said Earl of Southampton's servant, being in the said passage-boat, threatened to cast him, the said Grose, overboard; and said "they would teach him to meddle with his fellows," with many other threatening words.

On Thursday, the 17th of October, 1594, two hours after Arthur Brumfield brought back the four horses to Tichfield stable, the Earl of Southampton's barber came unto Thomas Dredge and demanded of him "who told him that Sir Henry Danvers was at Whitley Lodge?" whereunto the said Dredge answered that "Mr. Dymmocke's man that brought Mr. Drewell's horse from Whitley Lodge to Tichfield stable, the Saturday after the murder committed, told him thereof;" whereupon the said barber sware deeply "by God's wounds," and charged him, "upon pain of his life, not to speake any more of it, for that it was his Lord's will and pleasure that the said Sir Henry Danvers should be there at Whitley Lodge." And farther, the said Gilbert the Scot remained at Tichfield House nine or ten days after the murder was committed (the Earl of Southampton being then there), during which time the said Gilbert rode twice to London and came back again, and carried letters secretly within the linings of his hat; and whilst he staid at Tichfield (which he had often so done before when he hath been examined), he never dined or supped openly in the hall, but some where else, secretly as it was supposed, and was much conversant with Mr. Hunnings and Robinson. Also, two letters of Perkinson's own hand writing, sent unto Nicholas Caplyn his deputy, after the said knight and their followers were escaped and gone from Cawshot Castle, yet extant.

The names of principal men servants, followers, and attendants upon the Earl of Southampton not yet examined, but very necessary they

should be, being discovered by the confessions of the parties already examined :—

1. Hunning, his steward, and the man that was at Cawshot to prepare the way for the knight coming thither.

2. Payne, keeper of his wardrobe, that sent Gilbert to Cawshot Castle to warn them to fly.

3. Francis Robinson, gentleman of his horse, for sending victuals and preparing of horses to carry them away.

4. Arthur Brumfield, one of his gentleman, that carried away the seven horses prepared by Robinson at twelve of the clock at night, and brought four of them back again. (*Sent into the country.*)

5. A barber, attendant upon the Earl, that commanded Dredge, with oaths and threatening words, not to speak of the knight being in Whitley Lodge. (*Dwelling in Southwark, near the Hawk's Cage.*)

6. Humphrey Drewell, one of his followers, that threatened Grose, the Sheriff of Southampton (who gave notice unto the Mayor of the same town for the apprehending of them), to cast him, the said Grose, overboard at Itching Ferry.

7. Signor Floria, an Italian, that did the like.

8. Richard Nash, the Earl's baylie at Tichfield, that found many strange horses put into a ground called Fattening Lease, immediately after the murder.

9. John Fielder, a log carrier to the chambers at Tichfield, who is likely to know much concerning their being in Tichfield House.

10. Robert, a groom of the Earl's stables, who did know that Brumfield carried away the twelve horses at twelve of the clock in the night. (*Gone to Royston.*)

11. Brewen, one of the Earl's gentlemen, whom Heywood confessed to be in his master Perkinson's company when he returned from Cawshot, to advertise him that the two knights and their company were gone. (*No such.*)

12. Ralph Tucke Dymmocke, under keeper in Whitley Parke, that may confess of their being in Whitley Lodge; also, John, the Earl's cook, that dressed the said knight's meat at Whitley Lodge.

No. II.

WRIT TO THE SHERIFF OF WILTS ;

[*Concerning the Reversal of the Outlawry of Sir Henry, then Lord Danvers.*] 13th Feb. 1604.¹

“ James, &c. ; to the Sheriff of Wilts, greeting. Because in the Record and Process, and also in the Proclamation of Outlawry against Henry Danvers, late of Cirencester, in co. Glouc., Knight, now Lord Danvers, for a certain supposed felony and murder, on 4th October, 36 Eliz., whereof judgement is in your county, and before us returned, manifest error occurreth, to the grievous damage of the said Sir Henry, as by the inspection of the Record and Process aforesaid to us evidently appears, we, willing that the error, if any, in due manner may be corrected, and to the said Henry full and speedy justice may be done in this behalf, command you that you omit not by reason of any liberty in your Bailiwick, to summon as well the tenants of the lands and tenements which were the said Henry’s, on the said 4th Oct. or at any time afterwards, as the Lords of whom the said lands and tenements mediately or immediately are held, to be before us within 15 days after Easter, wherever we shall be in England, to hear the Record and Process aforesaid if they will ; And further do and receive what our Court shall consider in this behalf : and have those by whom you so caused them to be summoned, and this Writ.

Witness, J. POPHAM. At Westminster, 13 Feb., 1 Jac. I.”

RETURN BY THE SHERIFF.

“ Jasper Moore, Sheriff, To our Lord the King at the day and place within contained. I certify that there are no tenants which were of the within named Lord Danvers on the 4th Oct., 36 Eliz., or at any time afterwards, nor any Lords of whom the said lands were held, &c., whom I am able to summon as within to me is commanded.”

¹ Translated from the Latin Record in the Carlton Ride: Controlment Roll of the Court of King’s Bench : Easter Term, 2 Jac. I. m. 38.

No. III.

LONG'S CASE. [*Coke's Reports.*]¹

The only other document that has hitherto been met with relating to this affair is Sir Edward Coke's Report of the Exceptions taken to the wording of the presentment under the Coroner's Inquisition. Being partly written in old French, and containing a number of obsolete legal phrases, it is not very easy to be understood in the old edition of Coke from which this is extracted. We therefore present only the substance of it.

The argument upon the Writ of Error was heard before Chief Justice Sir John Popham, and Justices Gaudy, Yelverton, and Williams.

“ Michaelmas Term, 2 James (1604). ”

Wiltes. } An Inquisition held at Cossam 5th Oct. 36 Eliz.
Inditement. } (1594), before Wm. Snelling, Coroner of our Lady the Queen, within the liberty of her town of Cossam, on view of the body of Henry Long, Esq., there lying dead, on the oath of 12 men presented, that a certain H. D., late of C. [*Henry Danvers, late of Cirencester*], in eo. E. [*Quære, G? Gloucester*], Kt., C. D. [*Charles Danvers*] late of C. in said county of E., Kt., G. L., late of Colkidge,² in eo. W., yeoman, and R. P., late of L., in said co. W., yeoman, not having the fear of God before their eyes, did on 4th Oct., 36 Eliz., between the hours of eleven and twelve of the same day, at Cossam, with force and arms, viz., swords, &c. (“pugionibus armaeudiis et tormentis”), assault the aforesaid H. Long; and the aforesaid H. D. voluntarily, feloniously, and of malice prepense, did discharge in and upon the said H. Long a certain engine called a *dagge*³ worth 6s. 8d., charged with powder and bullet of lead, which H. D. had in his right hand; and infliet a mortal wound upon the upper part of the body of H. L., “subter sinistram mamillam,” (*under the*

¹ Sir Edw. Coke's Reports. Folio, 1671. Part V. p. 121.

² We cannot identify G. L. and R. P. But “Colkidge, co. Wilts,” is without much doubt *Cowage*, alias Bremelham, near Malmesbury, then the property of the Danvers family.

³ A *dagge* was a kind of pistol. In 1579, a proclamation had been issued by Queen Elizabeth “against carrying pocket pistols, called dags, handguns,” &c. (Strype, Mem. II. pt. 2, p. 295.)

left breast,) of which wound he instantly died. And that immediately after the felony they all fled.”

On which the said H. Danvers having been outlawed, he sued out a Writ of Error, assigning various exceptions, viz.—

1. “That whereas the inquest was described as having been held within the Liberty of our Lady the Queen, of her town of Cossam, it had not been alleged how far the Liberty extends, or whether any and what part of the town was in the Liberty; so that it did not appear whether the Coroner had jurisdiction in the place where the murder was committed and the inquest holden. As, therefore, it was not stated whether the *town* of Cossam was *in the Liberty* of Cossam, the indictment was uncertain.”

Sir John Popham, C.J., overruled this exception, on the ground “of too great nicety.” It was to be understood, he said, that the Liberty of Cossam must include the town of Cossam. Perhaps the Liberty might contain more than the town; but that the town itself should be supposed to be out of the Liberty of the town, was a strained interpretation which the law does allow (“*que le ley ne allow.*”)

2. “That the Latin word for breast, spelled “*Mamilla*,” was no Latin at all; for that the proper word for *breast* was *Mammilla* [with a double *m*]; and that bad Latin quashed indictments.” A case was cited where *burglariter* had been spelled *burgalriter*, and the exception had been admitted.

The Court: “Bad Latin is not to quash indictments” (“*Faux Latin ne quashera inditement*”). “If by the mis-spelling a different meaning had been introduced, that was another case; but where the sense remained the same, every body knew what was meant. And besides, *mamilla* with one *m* was as good Latin as *mammilla* with two.”¹

3. “That *vulnus* was a wrong word for a wound: that *plaga* was the word commonly used in indictments.” The whole Court said that *plaga* and *vulnus* are synonymous.

4. “That the dimensions of the wound were not stated.” Also overruled. “Dimensions of a wound are only alleged in order to prove it to be mortal. Here it had gone through the whole body, and was sufficiently proved mortal.

5. “That it was not the *wound* which penetrated the body, as stated in the indictment, but the *bullet*.”! The Court thought the sense plain enough.

6. “The word “*percussit*” (he struck) was omitted.” There were, says Coke, many precedents of cases where the wound had been inflicted by a bullet from a gun, in all of which, nevertheless, the word had been used.

After much splitting of hairs, the last exception was held to be fatal. The coroner’s indictment was accordingly found bad; the outlawry was reversed; and Sir Henry (then Lord) Danvers was discharged.

J. E. J.

¹ Not only as good but better. So at least thought Juvenal.

“Scilicet arguitur quod lævâ in parte mamillæ,” &c. (vii. 159.)

A LIST
OF
WILTSHIRE SHERIFFS.

BY THE
REV. J. E. JACKSON,

Rector of Leigh-Delamere, Wilts.

DEVIZES:
PRINTED BY H. BULL, SAINT JOHN STREET.

1856.

Sheriffs of Wiltshire.

By the Rev. J. E. JACKSON.

A List of the Sheriffs of this County from 1 Henry II. (1154), to 25 Henry VI. (1446), when the Shrievalty ceased to be held *ex officio* by the Castellans of Old Sarum, is printed in Hateher and Benson's "History of Salisbury," part II, p. 706. A still longer one, from 1 Henry II. to 4 Charles I. (1628), is to be found in "Fuller's Worthies," vol. II, (8vo), under the head of "Wiltshire," and the same, with continuation down to 1821, was printed by the late Sir R. C. Hoare in a thin folio volume called "REPERTORIUM WILTONENSE,"¹ of which work, however, only twenty-five copies were struck off for private distribution. In all these lists there is a frequent mis-spelling of names, and (the more modern portion of Sir R. C. Hoare's excepted) a total want of identification of the Sheriffs, by reference to family history, property, or residence. In the following list (though it by no means pretends to be free

¹ The title of this very scarce book is as follows. "REPERTORIUM WILTONENSE," printed with a view to facilitate inquiry into the Topography and Biography of Wiltshire. Collected by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Baronet. Bath, Richard Cruttwell, 1821." The contents of the volume are as follows:—1. List of Cities and Boroughs in Wilts which send Representatives to the British House of Commons, with particulars of the respective returning officers, rights of election, &c.; extracted from Beatson's Chronological Register. 2. Knights of the Shire from 26 Edward I. 3. Borough Members to 1821. 4. High Sheriffs from A.D. 1154 to 1821. 5. Wiltshire Gentry temp. Charles I. and II. (Harl. MS. 1057). 6. Ditto A.D. 1565 (Harl. MS. 1111). 7. A second list of ditto. 8. Justices of the Peace A.D. 1667. 9. Wilts Gentry who contributed to the defence of the Country at the time of the Spanish Invasion A.D. 1588. 10. Knights of the Royal Oak, with value of their estates, A.D. 1660. 11. Names of personages who came in with William the Conqueror, whose families appear to have been connected with the County of Wilts, (v. Leland. Collect. I. 208). 12. Wilts' Nobility. 13. Bishops.—I. Of Sherborne. II. Wilton and Sherborne. III. Sarum before the Reformation. IV. Sarum since the Reformation. 13. Nomina villarum, Edward II. (1308-9).

from error), an attempt has been made not only to supply certain *væua*, but to add to the historical value of the names, by annexing to each, so far as opportunity has permitted, a brief notice of the family or place with which the Sheriff was connected.

The absence from the list, of the names of some of the principal County Families, especially in modern times, is accounted for by the circumstance that members of Parliament are exempt from serving the office.

On the Office in general, and the difficulty of defining with precision the exact year of each Shrievalty, one or two observations may be useful.

The Saxon governor of the county was the Earl, (*Comes*). The Shire-reeve or Sheriff, is an officer of great antiquity, attributed by historians to Alfred. His Latin name was *Vice-comes*; not, as being subject to any other superior than the king, but as appointed by him to supply the place of the Earl (*supplere vicem Domini*) in such territory as had no Earl placed in them; or if they had, these were still subject to the king's immediate jurisdiction. The effect of the first appointment of Shire-reeves upon the peace and morality of the kingdom, is gravely stated by Ingulphus, Abbot of Croyland, to have been such, that if a traveller left ever so large a sum of money in the fields or open roads over night, he would be certain to find it the following day; even a month afterwards. If so, it is to be feared that the Sheriff's moral influence is now much less than it used to be. Before the 9 Edward II. (1315), Sheriffs were *elected* by the Freeholders at the County Courts, in the same way as Knights of the Shire were chosen down to the time of the Reform Act. In some counties (as at one time in Wilts), the office was hereditary. But popular elections growing tumultuous, they were put an end to in the year above-mentioned (9 Edward II.), by a statute which enacts that the Chancellor, Treasurer, and Judges are to meet on the Morrow of All Souls (*"erastino animarum"*) in the exchequer chamber, and shall nominate Sheriffs. The day was afterwards altered to that which is observed at present, the Morrow of St. Martin, November 12th. The Crown selects one of the three nominated, who receives his appointment (until

lately by Letters Patent, but now) by warrant, signed by the Clerk of the Privy Council.

For a long time the appointments were very irregular, sometimes several being named within the same year, sometimes the same person continuing his office for several years, sometimes for term of life. Many acted by Deputies, whose names are in some lists mistaken for Sheriffs. Many of the Pipe Rolls are wanting, and the mandates are irregularly preserved. Perfect accuracy in the lists is therefore seldom to be expected.

With respect to the time of year at which the Sheriff always entered upon office there is also some uncertainty. Madox ("Hist. of Exchequer," II, 174) says that "they were wont to account for the whole term they held their bailiwick, whether a quarter of a year, half a year, or a whole year. In process of time they generally accounted from Michaelmas to Michælmass." In later reigns, the Sheriff has been usually considered to enter at the commencement of the old legal year, March 25th. It will therefore be borne in mind, that the actual year of a Shrievalty rarely, if ever, corresponds exactly either with the regnal year, or with the year of our Lord. Each person is Sheriff in two regnal years, and in two years of our Lord. In the case of James I., whose regnal year began March 24th, a Sheriff entering on office March 25th, would be for 364 days of the first, and for a single day of the second regnal year. Under the particular circumstances of Charles the First's death, the Sheriff of that time would be of three regnal years. Charles's regnal years dated from 27th March, so that the last Sheriff in his reign, entering on office 25th March, 1648, would for that and the following day be reckoned as of "23 Charles;" from 27th March, 1648, to 30th January, 1649, as of "24 Charles;" and from 31st January 1649, to 24th March following, as of "1 Charles II." These examples will be sufficient to explain to the reader that a precise description of each separate shrievalty, as to regnal years, &c. could not have been given without much elaborate reckoning, and a wearisome repetiton of figures.

LIST OF WILTSHIRE SHERIFFS.

REGNAL YEAR.	A.D.	
		WILLIAM I. <i>From 25th December, 1066.</i>
20	1085	Aiulphus the Sheriff. Mentioned in Domesday Book (Wyndham, p. 433), as holding Tollard of the Crown.
		HENRY I. <i>From 5th August, 1100.</i>
20	1119	Edward of Salisbury "The Sheriff." ¹ Edward D'eureux held thirty-eight manors in Wilts. Wyndham's Domes. Bk., p. 219.
31	1130	Warin de Lisures or de Lisoriis. Sheriff of Dorset, Somerset, and Wilts, (Gt. Pipe Roll). The counties being set to farm, Warin accounts for the old farm and has acquittance.
		HENRY II. <i>From 19th December, 1154.</i>
1	1155	William, the late Sheriff, (<i>qui fuit vicecomes</i>). Great Pipe Roll.
2-5	1156-9	Patrick (D'eureux), (four years). Son of Walter; and created 1st Earl of Salisbury by the Empress Maude. Slain by Guy de Lusignan, and buried in the church of St. Hilary in Poictou, 1167.
6, 7, 8	1160-1-2	Richard Clericus. Probably the Sheriff's Clerk.
9	1163	Milo de Dautesey. Of Dauntsey, near Malmesbury.

¹ Edward of Salisbury was youngest son of Walter Rosmar, called "le Heureux" or "the Fortunate," from having received at the Conquest enormous grants in Wiltshire, including the Castle of Old Sarum. Walter's eldest son remained in Normandy. Edward having been born in England was selected by his father for the English inheritance, with the adopted name of Edward of Salisbury, and the hereditary office of Vicecomes. He was father of another Walter of Salisbury, who founded Bradenstoke Abbey, and ancestor of Ela, Countess of Salisbury, who founded Lacoek Abbey. He is commonly distinguished as Edwardus Vicecomes or the Sheriff. Wiltshire seems to have had no Comes or Earl at the time of the Domesday Survey. The official rents of the Sheriff were received in kind; bacon-hogs, corn, honey, hens, cheeses, &c.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
10-27	1164-81	Richard de Wilton or de Wiltshire, (seventeen years). In 1168 the Sheriff accounts in the exchequer for seventeen murders in Wilts, for which various fines were paid, from £10 to 20s. In 20 H. II. (1174), Richard de Wilton was one of the king's chief Justices, (Madox).
27	1181	Michael Belet and Robert Malde (Maudit). Of Warminster, Fonthill, or Somerford Parva.
28	1182	Ditto, ditto, and Roger Fitz Renfr: or Reuf. Q. Fitz Reinfred (Ulverstone), or Fitz Ralph of Stratton, (Wilts. Fines. 10 Richard I.)
29-33	1183-87	Robert Maudit. See above, A.D. 1181.
RICHARD I. <i>From 3rd September, 1189.</i>		
1	1189	Hugh Bardolf. History of Castle Combe, p. 33. Adam, the Sheriff's clerk, mentioned Abb. Plac. Ric. I.
2	1190	William (D'Eureux), Earl of Sarum. Son of Patrick, 1156.
3	1191	Robert de Tregoz. Married Sibilla, the Heiress of Ewyas of Lydiard Ewyas, now Tregoz.
4	1192	William D'Eureux, Earl of Sarum. Same as 1190. Buried at Bradenstoke 1196.
5-9	1193-7	Ditto and Thomas his son, (four years).
9-10	1197-8	Stephen de Turnham and Alexander de Ros.
JOHN. <i>From 27th May, 1199.</i>		
1	1199	Stephen de Turnham and Wandragesil de Courcelles. Descended from Roger de Curelle (Churchill) of Fisherton, (Domes. Book 403).
2, 3, 4	1200-3	William Longspee, Earl of Sarum. Natural son of Henry II. and Fair Rosamond. Marr. Ela, Countess of Salisbury. Laid the fourth stone of Salisbury Cathedral.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
2, 3, 4	1200-3	Robert de Berneres, (three years). A Family of this name held Alton Berners, now corrupted into Alton Barnes.
5-10	1203-8	William Longspee, Earl of Sarum, and John Bonet, (6 years). Sir John Bonet, Clerk, was one of the Earl's executors. (History of Laeock, 147.)
11-12	1209-10	William de Brewere. "William at the Heath," Lord of Torbay: married Beatrix de Vannes. (History of Castle Combe, p. 18, note). Constable of Devizes Castle, 8 Henry III. (See "Wilts Mag. vol. 1., p. 169, note 4.
"	"	Robert his son.
13-15	1211-13	Nicholas de Vipont.
"	"	William de Chanton.
16-17	1214-15	William Longspee, Earl of Sarum. From this time William, Earl of Sarum, held the Shrievalty for life.
"	"	Henry Fitz-Alchi or Alet.
HENRY III. <i>From 28th October, 1216.</i>		
1-7	1216-22	William, Earl of Sarum.
"	"	Robert de Creveccœur.
8-9	1223-4	Ditto and Sir Adam de Altâ Ripâ (Dantry), Kt. Sir Adam Dantry was one of the executors of the Earl of Salisbury. (Hist. of Laeock 147.)
10	1225-6	William, Earl of Sarum. Died 7th March, 1226. Bur. at New Sarum. (Hist. of Laeock, 138). His will (ditto 144).
11	1226-7	Robert de Hales. Mentioned as Sheriff, Wilts Fines, Phillipps, p. 12.
12	1227-8	Ela, Countess of Sarum. Heiress of the family of D'Eureux, the first Earls of

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
		Sarum, and widow of William Longespee. Foundress of Laeock and Henton Charter house Abbeys. Born at Amesbury. Buried at Laeock 1261. She laid the fifth stone of Salisbury Cathedral.
12	1227-8	John Dacus (the Dane). For John the Dane see Hist. of Laeock, 183, and app. p. x.
13	1228-9	John de Monemue, Knt. (<i>Monmouth</i>). Of Steeple Langford. Son of John de Monmouth, Exceutor to King John, who married one of the co-heiresses of Walrond of West Deane. This Sheriff was afterwards hanged for killing Adam de Gilbert a Chaplain at Wells. (Abb. Plae., p. 256). His estates went to St. Martyn and Ingham, who represented the two other heiresses of Walrond. (Hist. of Alderbury).
16-20	1231-5	Ela, Countess of Sarum.
„	„	John the Dane.
20-21	1235-6	Ditto and Robert de Plugenet. The Plugenets held Whaddon, a Tything of Alderbury. In 1307 Alan Ploukenet, Kt., was patron of West Kington. (Wilts Inst.)
22-24	1237-40	Robert de Haversham.
25-31	1240-46	Nicholas de Haversham. Of Barford St. Martin.
31-33	1246-9	Nicholas de Lusteshall. Now Lushill near Highworth.
34-38	1249-53	William de Tynhide. Near Edington, now called Tinhead.
38-39	1253-4	Ditto and John his son and heir.
40-42	1255-7	John de Vernon. Of Horningsham. Founder of the Priory of St. Radegund at Longleat.
43-44	1258-59	Ditto and Godfrey de Escudamore. Of Upton Seudamore near Warminster. Married Maude, one of the aunts and coheirresses of John, last Lord Giffard of Brymsfield, called "le Ryeh." Appointed 48 Henry III. Conservator of the peace for the County of Wilts. (Hoare's Hist. of Warminster, p. 56.) He wore on his shield a cross pattée fitchy (Harl. MS. 5804, p. 118.)

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
45	1260-1	John de Vernon. See 1253.
46-48	1261-3	Ralph Russell. Of Codford St. Mary[?]. (Heyts. 231). East Bedwyn (Nom. Vill.)
49	1264-5	Ralph de Aungers. John de Aungers. Of Little Langford, (Wilts Inst.), and of Alton Daungers. Mere 18.
50	1265-6	Ralph de Aungers.
51-56	1271	William de Duge and Stephen de Edworth, (five years).
[52	1267	Robert de Vernon. Heyts. 47.
„	„	John Benett. Plae. de quo War. 1, 807.
„	„	Nicholas Luteshill. (Wilts Fines, p. 12.)]
57	1272	Stephen de Edworth and Walter de Strichesley. Alderbury, p. 158.
EDWARD I. <i>From 20th November, 1272.</i>		
1-3	1272-4	Walter de Strichesley. (Hist. of Alderbury, p. 158). In this year the abbes of Amesbury refused to let the Sheriff execute the king's writ in Melksham and Beanaere. [History of Amesbury, 177].
4-9	1275-80	Hildebrand or Hildebert de London, (six years). [History of Westbury, p. 74].
10-17	1281-88	John de Wotton, (eight years). One of the Commissioners to perambulate Groveley Forest. [Hist. of Dunworth, 184].
18-19	1289-90	Richard de Combe. Of Fittleton. [Amesb. 152. Wilts Inst. 1303].
20-25	1291-6	Thomas de St. Omar, (five years). Of Britford, which was settled on him in 1280 by his grandmother, Petronilla de Tony.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
25-27	1297-9	Walter de Paveley. Of Westbury. (See Hist. of Westbury).
28-29	1300	John de Novo Burgo or Newburgh. [South Damerham, p. 29].
30-32	1301-3	John de Hertinger. (Wilts Fines. p. 8. 39).
33	1304-5	Henry de Cobham. Of Chisbury. [Nom. Vill.] Broad Hinton [ditto]. Binknoll and Langley Burrell [ditto]. Cliff Pypard, Froxfield, 1310. [W. I.]
34-35	1305-7	John de Gerberd. Of Odstock.
EDWARD II. <i>From 8th July, 1307.</i>		
1	1307	Andrew de Grimstead, Knt. West Grimstead, (Alderbury p. 202). Patron of St. Nicholas, Wilton 1308. (Wilts Inst.)
2, 3	1308-9	Alexander Cheverell, Knt. Of Little Cheverell.
"	"	John St. Loe. Married Joan, heiress of Alex. Cheverell. [Hutchins's Dorset, 1, 518]. Died 1314.
4	1310-11	William de Harden. Of Harden near Savernake. Knight of the Shire A.D. 1307. The heiress of this family married Sir Robert de Bilkemore.
5	1311-12	Adam Walrand. Of Asserton in Winterbourn Stoke, B. and D. 31. Wilts Inst. 1305. Knight of the Shire A.D. 1314.
6, 7	1312-14	Ditto and John Kingston, Knt. Of Sutton Parva. Wilts Inst. 1312.
8	1314-15	John de Holt, Knt. Of Holt near Bradford. Arms on his Seal, Three lions rampant, 2 and 1.
"	"	Philip de la Beche. Of Hackneston, [Elstub and Everley, p. 153]. Also Patron of Wotton Ryvers 1321, [W. I.]

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
		[In 9 Edward III. Sheriffs were no longer elected by the people, but were nominated by the Crown on the 3rd November].
11-13	1317-20	Walter de Risum.
14-16	1321-3	John de Tichbourn. Marr. Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard de Sifrewast of Chitterne. Heyts. 170.
„	„	Adam Walrand. See 5 Edward II.
17-19	1323-6	Adam Walrand.
EDWARD III. <i>From 25th January, 1327.</i>		
1	1327	Adam Walrand. See 5 and 17 Edward II.
2	1328	Philip de la Beche. See 9 Edward II.
3-6	1329-32	John Mauduit. Of Fonthill and Westbury. See 27 H. II.
7	1333	Ditto and William Randolph. Kt. of Shire A.D. 1327.
8	1334	John Tichbourn.
„	„	John Mauduit.
9-10	1335-6	Gilbert de Berwick. Kt. of the Shire. Of Norrington (Chalk 83). Luckington 1338 (W. I.)
„	„	Reginald de Paveley. Kt. of the Shire. See 25 E. I.
11	1337	Peter Doygnel. Of Huish 1309. Yatesbury 1331 (W.I.) Kt. of the Shire 1338.
„	„	Peter de Berwick.
12-14	1338-40	John Mauduit. See 3 Edward III. Probably the founder of Poulton Priory, Wilts. See vol. I, p. 136, note 3, and Hist. of Westbury, p. 4.
15	1341	Thomas de St. Maur and

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
15	1341	Robert Lokes. R. L. is claimed as an ancestor of the Locke family. See <i>Gent. Mag.</i> 1792, p. 799.
16-18	1342-4	John Mauduit. See 3 Edward III.
19-20	1345-6	John Roches. Sir John Roche of Bromham. One of his daughters and coheirresses married Walter Beauchamp; the other Nicholas Bayntun of Falstone.
21	1347	Ditto and Thomas St. Maur. See 1341.
22-24	1348-50	Robert Russell. Q. of Quedhampton, (<i>Hist. of Castle Combe</i> , 83), or Kellaways near Chippenham.
25	1351	<i>No return.</i>
26-28	1352-4	Thomas de la Ryver. Of Wotton Ryvers.
29	1355	John Everard. A family of this name at Salthorp in Wroughton, (<i>Hist. of Castle Combe</i> 83.)
30-34	1356-60	Thomas de Hungerford, (five years). Of Heytesbury. Purchaser of Farley-Montfort, after- wards Farley-Hungerford, Co. Somerset.
35	1361-6	Henry Sturmy, (five years). Of Wolf Hall and Figheldean. Ranger of Savernake Forest. See his Seal, vol. II., p. 387.
41	1367-71	Walter de Haywood, (five years). Q. Heywood near Westbury.
46	1372	William de Worston (Wroughton). Of Cliff Pypard 1381. (W. I.)
47	1373	Henry Sturmy. See 1361.
48	1374	John Dautesey, Knt. Of Dauntsey. Died 1391. Descended from the Sheriff of 9 Henry II.
49	1375	John Delamere, Knt. Of Steeple Lavington, Langley Burrell, Fisherton Delamere, Leigh Delamere.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
50-51	1376-7	Hugh Cheyne. <i>Q.</i> of Barford St. Martin and Deptford. RICHARD II. <i>From 22nd June, 1377.</i>
1	1377	Peter de Cusaunce, Knt. Lord of Laekham 1352, and of Hilmarton 1380 (W. I.)
„	„	William de Worston. See 1372.
„	„	[Sir John Delamere, named as Sheriff this year, Heyts. 255].
2-3	1378-9	Ralph de Norton, Knt. Of Fisherton near Wyly, (W. I. 1381). <i>Arms:</i> Vert a lion rampant or.
4	1380	Laurence de St. Martin, Knt. Of Upton Lovell 1349, (W. I.), and Steeple Langford 1348. (Hist. of Heyts. 191). Of Wardour, (Nom. Vill.)
„	„	Hugh Cheyne. See above 1376.
5	1381	Michael Woodhull. <i>Q.</i> of Great Durnford. See Hist. of Amesbury, p. 127.
6	1382	Bernard Brocas, Knt. Patron of Barford St. Martins 1394. Wilts Inst.
7-8	1383-4	John Lancaster.
9-10	1385-6	John de Salisbury.
11-12	1387-8	Hugh Cheyne. See 50 Edward III. <i>Kt.</i> of Shire 1386.
13	1389	Richard Mawardyn.
14	1390	John Roches. Of Tollard Royal. See 19 Edward III.
15	1391	Robert Dyneley. Patron of Fittelton 1385. Wilts Inst.
16	1392	John Gawayne. Of East Hurdcot, Dunworth 99. Of Norrington, Chalk 84.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
17	1393	Richard Mawardyn. Q. of Marden near Devizes. See Hist. of Lacock, app. p. xxviii.
18	1394	John Moigne, Knt. Of Maddington. Mere 44. B. and D. 18. Of Alton 1397. Wilts Inst.
19	1395	Thomas Bonham. Of Bonham in Stourton. Mere 89. Of Gt. Wishford 1418. Wilts Inst.
20-22	1396-8	Richard Mawardyn. See 17 Richard II.
23	1399
HENRY IV. <i>From 30th September, 1399.</i>		
1	1400	John Dauntsey, Knt. Died 1413. Son of the Sheriff of 48 Edward III. <i>Arms:</i> Gules, a lion rampant ar, pursuing a Dragon retreating to the dexter, vert.
2	1400-1	William Worston.
„	„	John Gawayne. See 46 Edw. III., and 16 Rich. II.
3	1401-2	William Cheyne. See 11 Richard II. Patron of Hilperton 1403. W.I.
4-5	1402-3-4	Walter Beauchamp. Of Bromham, mar. the coheirss of Roche, (H. of Down- ton, p. 5). Patron of Whaddon 1420. Bur. at Sarum.
6	1404-5	Walter Hungerford, Knt. Of Farley Castle. Son of T. H. 30 Edward III.
7	1405-6	Ralph Greene. Son of Sir Henry Greene who married the heiress of Mauduit of Warminster, (Warm. p. 8). His monu- ment at Luffwick, Co. Northampton.
8	1406-7	Walter Beauchamp. See 4 Henry IV.
9	1407-8	Robert Corbett, Knt. Patron of Tholweston 1402, (W. I.) <i>Arms:</i> Or, a raven proper.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
10	1408-9	William Cheyne, Knt. See 3 Henry IV.
11	1409-10	John Berkeley, Knt. Patron of West Grymstead 1339, 1418, (W.I.)
12	1410-11	Thomas Bonham. Same as 19 Richard II.
13	1411-12
14	1412-13
HENRY V. <i>From 21st of March, 1413.</i>		
1	1413	Elias Delamere, Knt. Of Fisherton Delamere. <i>Arms:</i> Gules, 2 lions passant gardant ar. Was at Agincourt. See 49 Edward III.
2	1414	Henry Thorpe. Q. of Newton Toney. Hist. of Amesb. 184, 196.
3	1415	Thomas Calstone. Q. of Littlecote and Upton Lovell. Heyts. 191.
4	1416	Robert Andrewe, Esq. Patron of Blunsdon St. Andrew 1417, (W. I.)
5	1417	William Finderne. Patron of Sutton Parva Chapel 1423, [W. I.]
6	1418	William Sturmy, Jun. Of Wolf Hall. On his death his sister and heiress married Roger Seymour. <i>Arms:</i> Argent 3 demi-lions gules.
7	1419	Thomas Ringwood. Lord of Loveraz Coulesfield 1428, [W. I.]
8-9	1420-21	William Darell, Esq. Of Littlecote, by marriage with heiress of Thomas Calstone. Patron of Fitleton 1431, [W. I.]
10	1421-22
HENRY VI. <i>From 1st September, 1422.</i>		
1	1422-3	William Darell. See year preceding.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
2	1423-4	Robert Shotesbrook, Knt. Patron of Lydiard Tregoze 1430. Mentioned as a Feoffee of the Stourton family 1435, [W. I.]
3	1424-5	William Finderne. See 5 Henry V.
4	1425-6	Walter Pauncefoot. Married a daughter of Joan [Hussey], Lady Hunger- ford, by her first husband John Whyton.
5	1426-7	John Stourton, Esq. Of Stourton; afterwards the first Baron Stourton, died 1462.
6	1427-8	William Darell, Esq. See 1 Henry VI.
7	1428-9	John Pawlet, Esq. Of Fisherton Delamere. Ancestor of the Dukes of Bolton.
8	1429-30	John Bayntun. Of Fallersdon. Hist. of Downton, p.7.
9	1430-1	David Cervington. Of Longford Castle [Cawden 27]. One of this name was patron of a chantry in NorthWraxhall 1432. W.I.
10	1431-2	John Seymour. Of Wolf Hall. Son of Roger St. Maur of Penhow, Co. Monmouth, by the heiress of Sturmy.
11	1432-3	Walter Strickland.
12	1433-4	John Stourton, Knt. Of Stourton; same as 5 Henry VI.
13	1434-5	Stephen Popham, Knt. Patron of Fisherton Aucher. B. and D. 193.
14	1435-6	<i>Edward Hungerford.</i> Probably Edmund, 2nd son of Walter, Lord Hunger- ford. There was no Edward in the family at this period.
15	1436-7	William Beauchamp. Afterwards Lord St. Amand. Son of Walter: (See 8 Henry IV.), and brother of Richard, Bishop of Sarum.
16	1437-8	John Stourton, Knt. Same as 12 Henry VI.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
17	1438-9	John Lisle, Knt. <i>Arms:</i> A fesse between 2 chevrons. Sir John Lisle is mentioned as one of the Feoffees of Sir Stephen Popham, (B. and D. 193); and of John Skilling of Cholderton. (Amesb. 158). There were Lisles of Holt near Bradford in later times.
18	1439-40	John St. Loe. See 3 Edward II. This John must have been of a younger house of St. Loe, the heiress of the elder having married Sir W. Botreaux. For St. Loe of Knighton in Broad Chalk, see Chalk 143.
19	1440-1	John Norris. Feoffee of the Earl of Warwick for Winterslow 1458. [W.I.] In 1464 a family of this name were Patrons of Leigh Delamere. The arms of this Sheriff same as Norris of Speke, Co. Lane.
20	1441-2	Richard Restwold. <i>Arms:</i> Argent 3 bends sable.
21	1442-3	William Beauchamp. See 15 Henry VI.
22	1443-4	John Bayntun. Of Falstone, and of Shaw near Melksham, [Hist. of Castle Combe, 219].
23	1444-5	John Basket ¹ Q. of Lydiard Millieent [see W.I. 1477]. <i>Arms:</i> a chevron erm. bet. 3 leopards heads.

¹ The following is from "Fuller's Worthies," vol. III, p. 351, (8vo.)—
 "John Basket, Esq. is memorable on this account, that a solemn dispensation granted unto him from the Court of Rome acquainteth us with the form of those instruments in that age not unworthy our perusal. (*Translation*). "Nicholas, by divine mercy, &c., Cardinal Priest of the Holy Cross in Jerusalem, to our beloved in Christ the worshipful John Basket, Esq. and Alice his wife, of the Dioecese of Sarum, greeting in the Lord. The See Apostolic useth to grant the pious desires and just requests of petitioners, especially when the health of souls requireth courteous favour to be bestowed upon them. Whereas ye have humbly sued unto us that for the comfort of your souls we would vouchsafe to grant you license to chuse for yourselves a Confessor: we favorably yielding to your request, by the authority of our Lord the Pope, the charge of whose Primary we bear, and by his special command herein verbally delivered to us, do grant to your pious wish, so far as permission may be granted, to chuse for your Confessor a fit and discret Priest, who as touching the sins which ye shall confess unto him, [except they be such for which the said See is to be consulted with], may, by

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
24	1445-6	William Restwold.
25	1446-7	William Stafford. Of the Dorsetshire family. Married Catharine Chedyok, coheirss of a moiety of the Pavely estate in Westbury Hundred.
26	1447-8	William Beauchamp. See 21 Henry VI.
27	1448-9	John Norreys. See 19 Henry VI.
28	1449-50	Philip Baynard. Of Lackham: his ancestor having married the heiress of Bluet, c. 1349.
29	1450-1	John Seymour, Knt. Same as 10 Henry VI.
30	1451-2	John Nanfan. Feoffee of the Earl of Warwick for Winterslow 1440, 1458, and 1473. (W. I.)
31	1452-3	Edward Stradling. Of Dautesey: his father having obtained the estate by marriage with Joan, dau. of Sir John Dautesey, Sheriff A.D. 1400. <i>Arms</i> : Paly of 6 arg. and az.; on a bend gules 3 cinque-foils or.
32	1453-4	John Willoughby. Of Brooke Hall near Westbury, by marriage with the coheirss of Cheney. See vol. II, p. 183, note. Presented to Avon Chapel 1455. (W.I.)
33	1454-5	George Darell. Of Littlecote, son of the Sheriff 6 II. VI. Died 1474.

authority aforesaid, provide for you concerning the benefit of due absolution and wholesome penance so long as ye live, so often as there shall be occasion. But if ye have made any foreign vows of Pilgrimage and Abstinence which ye cannot conveniently keep, [vows to the blessed Peter and Paul, and James, apostles, only excepted], the same Confessor may commute them for you in other works of piety. Given at Florence, under the Seal of the Office of the Primary, 3rd April, 13 Eugenius IV., [1440]." Why it should be harder and higher to dispense with vows made to St. James than to St. John [his brother and Christ's beloved disciple], some courtier of Rome must render the reason.

"The posterity of this Master Basket in the next generation removed into Dorsetshire, where they continue at this day in a worshipful condition at Davenish."

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
34	1455-6	Reginald Stourton, Knt. Of Stourton, youngest son of the Sheriff 16 Henry VI.
35	1456-7	Henry Longe, Esq. Of South Wraxhall: eldest son of Robert Longe, M.P. for Wilts, and brother of John Longe, for whom Draycote was purchased by his father, see p. 179.
36	1457-8	John Seymour, Esq. Of Wolf Hall. Son of the Sheriff of 29 Henry VI.— died <i>vitâ patris</i> .
37	1458-9	Hugh Pilkenham or Pckenham.
38	1459-60	John Ferris, Esq. Of Blunsdon St. Andrews.
39	1460-1
		EDWARD IV. <i>From 4th March, 1461.</i>
1	1461	George Darell. Same as 33 Henry VI.
2, 3	1462-3	Reginald Stourton, Knt. Same as 34 Henry VI.
4	1464	Roger Tocotes, Knt. Married Elizabeth (Braybrooke), widow of William Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, of Bromham. Buried at Bromham. Exeutor to Margaret, Lady Hungerford 1476, (Heyts. 95).
5	1465	George Darell, Knt. Same as 1 Edward IV.
6	1466	Thomas Delamere. Q. of Aldermaston, Berks, who was engaged in a plot against Richard III.
7	1467	Christopher Wolsley.
8	1468	Richard Darell, Knt.
9	1469	George Darell, Knt. Same as 1 Edward IV. Was Sheriff in December, 1468-9, when Sir Thomas Hungerford and Henry Courtenay were arrested for high treason at Sarum.
10	1470	Laurence Raynsford, Knt. Married the Lady Ann (Perey), widow of Sir Thomas

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
		Hungerford of Rowdon, who was beheaded at Sarum in 1469.
11	1471	Roger Tocotes, Knt. See 4 Edward IV.
12	1472	Maurice Berkeley, Knt. The Berkeleys of Beverstone were connected with Mere by marriage with the heiress of John Bettisthorne. Berkeley of Uley had the Manor of Milston.
13	1473	John Willoughby, Knt. See 32 Henry VI.
14	1474	William Collingbourne. Aubrey connects this name with Bradfield in the Parish of Ilullavington, and believed a Collingbourne of Bradfield to have been the William Collingbourne who lost his head for writing the satirical lines on R. III., "The Rat, the Cat, and Lovell the Dog, &c."
15	1475	Henry Longe, Esq. Same as 35 Henry VI.
16	1476	Walter Bonham, Esq. Descended from Sheriff 12 Henry IV.
17	1477	Edward Hartgill, Esq. M.P. for New Sarum. This name is memorable for the murder committed in 1556 by Charles Lord Stourton, at Kilmington near Mere. (Mere 153).
18	1478	John Mompesson. Of Bathampton Wyly. See Pedigree, Heyts. 219.
19	1479	Walter Hungerford. Of Farley Castle. Second son of Robert Lord Hungerford and Molines, and brother of Sir Thomas H. who was beheaded at Sarum 1469. This Walter H. turned against Richard III. at Bosworth.
20	1480	Charles Bulkeley.
21	1481	William Collingbourne, Esq. See 14 Edward IV.
22	1482	John Mompesson, Esq. Same as 18 Edward IV.
23	1483

REGNAL YEAR.	A.D.	
RICHARD III. <i>From 26th June, 1483.</i>		
1	1483	Henry Longe, Esq. Same as 15 Edward IV.
2	1484	Edward Hartgill, Esq. See 17 Edward IV.
3	1485	John Musgrave.
„	„	Roger Tocotes, Knt. See 4 Edward IV.
HENRY VII. <i>From 22nd August, 1485.</i>		
1	1485	Roger Tocotes, Knt. See 4 Edward IV.
2	1486	John Wroughton, Esq. Of Broad Hinton.
3	1487	John Turberville, Knt. Probably of Bere Regis, Dorset, (Hutch. I, 42), whose mother was heiress of Thomas Bonham, Co. Wilts. <i>Arms:</i> Ermine a lion ramp. gules crowned or. The name often shortened to Turville.
4	1488	Thomas Vinour. This name at Stanton St. Bernard 1565.
5	1489	Edward Darell, Knt. Of Littleeote, son of the Sheriff of 9 Edward IV.
6	1490	Constantius Darell.
7	1491	John Lye. Of Flamstone in Bishopstone. (Downton, p. 4).
8	1492	John Yorke. Of Helthrop near Ramsbury?
9	1493	Edward Darell, Knt. See 5 Henry VII.
10	1494	Richard Puddesey, Esq.
11	1495	Constantius Darell. See 6 Henry VII.
12	1496	George Chaderton, Esq. This name is found at Norton near Malmesbury 1535, Bradfield in Hullavington 1575, Oaksey ditto, Draycot Folliot 1568. Edmund Chaderton had all the possessions of William Collingbourne. (See 14 Edward IV). Harl. MS. 433, art. 1223.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
13	1497	Edward Darell, Knt. See 9 Henry VII.
14	1498	George Seymour, Knt. Younger brother of the Sheriff 23 Henry VII. Uncle to the Protector Somerset.
15	1499	John Huddleston, Knt. Patron of Codford St. Mary 1495, 1507; of Steeple Langford 1509, 1513, (W.I.) See B. and D. 181.
16	1500	Thomas Longe, Esq. Nephew of Sheriff 1 Richard III. Of South Wraxhall and Drayeote. Mon. to him in Drayeote Church.
17	1501	John Yorke, Esq. See 8 Henry VII.
18	1502	William Caleway, Esq. Of Titherton Kellaways near Chippenham; of Whelpley (Alderbury); of Bapton, (Chalk 84); of Rockbourne Co. Hants.
19	1503	John Danvers, Knt. Of Dautesey.
20	1504	John Ernle, Esq. Of Witham.
21	1505	John Gawayne, Esq. Of Norrington, (Chalk 85). See 16 Richard II.
22	1506	Thomas Longe, Knt. Same as 16 Henry VII.
23	1507	John Seymour, Knt. Of Wolf Hall. Elder brother of Sheriff 14 Henry VII. Father of the Protector. Died 1536. Buried at Easton Priory; removed to Great Bedwyn 1590.
24	1508	John Mompesson, Esq. Grandson of Sheriff 18 E. IV.
HENRY VIII. <i>From 22nd April, 1509.</i>		
1	1509	Edward Darell, Knt. Same as 13 Henry VII.
2	1510	Walter Hungerford, Knt. Same as 19 Edward IV. Buried at Heytesbury 1516.
3	1511	Henry Longe, Esq. Of South Wraxhall and Drayeote. Son of the Sheriff of 1507.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
4	1512	Christopher Wroughton, Knt. Of Broad Hinton. Son of the Sheriff of 2 Henry VII.
5	1513	John Danvers, Knt. The first of this family at Dauntsey. Married Joan the heiress of the Stradlings. Died 1514. Buried in Dauntsey Church.
6	1514	William Bonham, Esq. Of Bonham, at Stourton and Great Wishford. (B. and D. 45). (W.I. 1518).
7	1515	John Scrope, Knt. Of Castle Combe and Oxendon. Son of Stephen Scrope of Bentley, Co. York, and Castle Combe. Died 1516.
8	1516	Nicholas Wadham, Knt. Of Merefield near Ilminster; grandfather of the founder of Wadham Coll., Oxon, (Chalk 93).
9	1517	Edward Hungerford, Knt. Son of the Sheriff of 2 Henry VIII. Buried at Heytesbury 1521.
10	1518	John Seymour, Knt. Same as 23 Henry VII.
11	1519	Edward Darell, Knt. Of Littlecote. Same as 1 Henry VIII. or his son.
12	1520	John Skilling, Esq. Of Lainston, Co. Hants; and Draycot Folliot, (Wilts Visitation 1623). A family also of Cholderton 1380, 1401, (W.I.) Of Rolston 1565. Nicholas Skilling Knight of the Shire 1361.
13	1521	John Erneley, Esq. Of Burton. Son of Chief Justice Ernle? Patron of Yatesbury 1522, (W.I.)
14	1522	Edward Bayntun, Knt. Of Bromham; to which his father, John B. succeeded in 1508 as heir to Lord St. Amand. Died 1544.
15	1523	Thomas Yorke, Esq. See 8 Henry VII.
16	1524	John Seymour, Knt. Same as 10 Henry VIII., and 23 Henry VII.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
17	1525	Henry Longe, Esq. Same as 3 Henry VIII.
18	1526	John Bouchier, Knt. Probably eldest son of the 3rd Baron Fitzwarine, and husband of Isabella Hungerford, sister of the Sheriff of 9 Henry VIII.
19	1527	Anthony Hungerford, Knt. Of Down Amney. Builder of the large Gatehouse there. Commissioner in 1552 for the seizure of Church Goods. See also 1538 and 1557.
20	1528	John Erneley, Esq. See 13 Henry VIII.
21	1529	John Horsey, Esq. Of Martin, Co. Wilts, a branch of Horsey, Co. Somer- set and Dorset, (Chalk 56).
22	1530	Thomas Yorke, Esq. See 15 Henry VIII.
23	1531	Thomas Bonham, Esq. Of Great Wishford. See 6 Henry VIII. Perhaps of Haselbury House, Box. See vol. I, p. 144.
24	1532	John Ernley, Esq. Of Cannings. See 20 Hen. VIII.
25	1533	Walter Hungerford, Knt. Of Farley Castle. Son of the Sheriff 9 Henry VIII. Afterwards Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury: beheaded 1540.
26	1534	Robert Baynard, Esq. Of Laekham: great grandson of the Sheriff of 28 Henry VI.
27	1535	Thomas Yorke, Esq. See 22 Henry VIII.
28	1536	Henry Longe, Knt. Same as 17 Henry VIII.
29	1537	John Bruges or Bridges, Knt. Eldest son of Sir Giles Bruges of Coberley, Co. Glouce. Patron of Blunsdon St. Andrews 1546. Afterwards 1st Baron Chandos of Sudeley 1554.
30	1538	Anthony Hungerford, Knt. Same as 19 Henry VIII.
31	1539	John Erneley, Esq. Of Cannings. See 24 Henry VIII.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
32	1540	Edward Mompesson, Esq. Son of the Sheriff of 24 Henry VII.
33	1541	Henry Longe, Knt. Same as 17 Henry VIII.
34	1542	John Mervyn, Esq. Of Fonthill Giffard (Dunworth 20).
35	1543	John Erneley, Esq. Of Cannings. See 31 Henry VIII. Patron of Yates- bury 1545, (W.I.)
36	1544	Robert Hungerford, Esq. Of Cadenham. Married Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Long of Drayeote. Buried at Bremhill 1558.
37	1545	Charles Bulkeley, Esq.
38	1546-7	Richard Scrope, Esq. Of Castle Combe. Son of the Sheriff of 7 Henry VIII. Died 1572.
EDWARD VI. <i>From 28th January, 1547.</i>		
	1547	Richard Scrope, Esq.
1	1547	Silvester Danvers, Esq. Of Dauntsey. Grandson of the Sheriff of 5 Henry VIII. Died 1552.
2	1548	Ambrose Dauntsey, Esq. Of West Lavington.
3	1549	John Bonham, Esq. See 23 Henry VIII. According to this list, Mr. Bon- ham would be Sheriff from 25th March, 1549, to 24th March, 1550. But in the History of Dunworth, p. 3, a writ signed by him as Sheriff is dated 13th <i>August</i> , 1550. Presented to Box 1550.
4	1550	John Mervyn, Esq. Same as 34 Henry VIII.
5	1551	James Stumpe, Knt. Of Charlton. Son of William Stumpe the rich clothier who purchased Malmesbury Abbey at the Dissolution. Sir James's daughter and heir married Sir Henry Knyvett.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
6	1552	William Sherington, Knt. Of Laeock Abbey, which he purchased at the Disso- lution.
7	1553	Edward Baynard, Esq. ‘ Of Laekham. Son of the Sheriff of 26 Henry VIII. (JANE). —
1	6 to 17 July, 1553	Edward Baynard. In the Rolls Chapel Office is a signed Bill of the Lady Jane Grey, for the Patent appointing Edward Baynard (of Laekham), Sheriff of Wilts, in the place of Sir W. Sherington, signed, “JANE THE QUENE,” without date: to which is prefixed a writ relating to the ap- pointment of the same Sheriff, signed, “MARY THE QUENE,” dated at Framlingham, 6th July, 1553, the first day of her reign. [7th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, p. 9, 1845]. MARY. From 6th July, 1553. —
1	1553	Edward Baynard.
„	„	John Erneley, Esq. Of Cannings. See 35 Hen.VIII. PHILIP and MARY. From 25th July, 1554: <i>the day of their marriage.</i> —
1 & 2	1554	Henry Hungerford, Esq. Q. of Latton. Son of Sir Anthony of Down Amney.
2 & 3	1555	John St. John, Esq. Of Lydiard Tregoz.
3 & 4	1556	Anthony Hungerford, Knt. Same as 30 Henry VIII. The Sheriff who refused to burn Hnnt and White at Salisbury: (see Fox’s Acts and Mon.): and who officially attended the execution of Lord Stourton, March, 1556-7.
4 & 5	1557	Walter Hungerford, Esq. Sir Walter of Farley Castle; son of Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury. (Sheriff 25 Henry VIII.) Buried at Farley 1596.
5 & 6	1558	Henry Brouncker, Esq. Of Melksham.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
		ELIZABETH. <i>From 17th November, 1558.</i>
1	1558	John Zouche, Knt. Of Calstone near Calne; (of which Hundred the Zouches were Lords temp. Edward II.) Purchased the manor of Ansty, (Dunworth 62).
2	1559	James Stunpe, Knt. Same as 5 Edward VI.
3	1560	John Mervyn, Knt. Same as 4 Edward VI. Of Pertwood and Fonthill.
4	1561	George Penruddock, Esq. Son of Edward Penruddock of Arkleby, Co. Cumb, Afterwards Knighted. Of Ivy Church, Laverstock, and Compton Chamberlain. His picture at Compton.
5	1562	John Erneley, Esq. See 1 Mary. No Michaelmas Term being kept at Westminster, on account of a Plague, the queen for this turn appoints the Sheriff of her own authority.
6	1563	Thomas Button, Esq. Probably of the family at Alton Priors: but the name of Thomas, of this date, is not in the Pedigree, Wilts Visit. 1623. <i>Arms:</i> Erm., fess gules.
7	1564	John Eyre, Esq. Of Great Chalfield.
8	1565	Nicholas Snell, Esq. Of Kingston St. Michael: where his father, Richard Snell, purchased the estate formerly belonging to Glastonbury Abbey, to whom this family had been Reeves for many years. N.S. was M.P. for Chippenham, for the County, and for Malmsbury. Buried at Kingston 1577. He also held the Manor of Chesinbury. (Amesb. 170). Presented to Yatton Keynell 1560.
9	1566	Henry Sherington, Esq. Of Laeock Abbey. Brother of the Sheriff of 6 Edward VI. Died without issue male.
10	1567	George Ludlow, Esq. Of Hill Deverill.
11	1568	John Thynne, Esq. Sir John, the Secretary to the Protector Somerset, the purchaser of Longleat Priory, and builder of Longleat House. Died 1580.
12	1569	William Button, Esq. Of Alton Priors and Stowell. See 6 Elizabeth.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
13	1570	Edward Bayntun, Esq. Sir Edward of Rowdon. Second son of the Sheriff of 14 Henry VIII., and M.P. for Co. Wilts.
14	1571	John St. John, Esq. Of Lydiard Tregoz. Same as 2 Philip and Mary.
15	1572	Walter Hungerford, Knt. Same as 4 & 5 P. and M.
16	1573	John Danvers, Knt. Of Dauntsey. Son of the Sheriff of 1 Edward VI. Had Danby, Co. York, in right of his wife Elizabeth Nevill, daughter of Lord Latimer. Bur. at Dauntsey 1594.
17	1574	Robert Long, Esq. Sir R. L. of Wraxhall and Draycote. Son of Sir Henry, Sheriff 33 Henry VIII. Died 1581.
18	1575	Thomas Wroughton, Knt. Of Broad Hinton. Married Anne, coheiress of John Barwick of Wilcot. Died 1597.
19	1576	John Hungerford, Knt. Of Down Amney. Son of the Sheriff of A.D. 1556.
20	1577	Henry Knyvett, Knt. Of Charlton: (see 5 Edward VI.) His daughter and heiress married the Earl of Suffolk. His monument in Charlton Church.
21	1578	Nicholas St. John, Esq. Of Lydiard Tregoz. Son of the Sheriff of 14 Elizabeth.
22	1579	Michael Erneley. Of Burton, in Cannings and Whetham. Son of the Sheriff of 5 Elizabeth.
23	1580	William Brouncker, Esq. Of Melksham. Son of the Sheriff of 1558. Patron of Great Cheverell 1582.
24	1581	Walter Hungerford, Esq. Same as 15 Elizabeth.
25	1582	Jasper Moore, Esq. Of Heytesbury, (the manor having been forfeited by the Hungerfords temp. Henry VIII.) The Moores were from the Priory, Taunton, (Heyts. 118).

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
26	1583	John Snell, Esq. Of Kington St. Michael. Son of Nicholas S., Sheriff 8 Elizabeth.
27	1584	John Danvers, Knt. Same as 16 Elizabeth.
28	1585	Edward Ludlow, Esq. Of Hill Deverill. See 10 Eliz.
29	1586	Richard Moody, Esq. Of Garsden near Malmesbury. Also of Foxley.
30	1587	Walter Hungerford, Knt. Same as 24 Elizabeth.
31	1588	Henry Willoughby, Esq. Of Knoyle Odierne or West Knoyle.
32	1589	John Warneford, Esq. Of Sevenhampton near Highworth.
33	1590	William Eyre, Esq. Of Great Chalfield. Son of the Sheriff 7 Elizabeth.
34	1591	John Hungerford, Knt. Same as 19 Elizabeth.
35	1592	John Thynne, Esq. Son of the Sheriff of 11 Elizabeth.
36	1593	John Hungerford, Esq. Of Stoke near Great Bedwyn. Grandson of Sir John 34 Elizabeth.
37	1594	Henry Sadler, Knt. Of Everley. Third son of Sir Ralph Sadler, the pur- chaser of that estate.
38	1595	John Dautesey, Esq. Of West Lavington.
39	1596	James Mervyn, Knt. Of Fonthill. Son of the Sheriff of 3 Elizabeth.
40	1597	Edward Penruddock, Esq. Of Compton Chamberlain. Son of Sir George, Sheriff 4 Elizabeth. Afterwards Knighted. His portrait at Compton, where he built the present house.
41	1598	Walter Vaughan, Esq. Of Falstone, which his father Thos. V. had purchased.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
42	1599	Thomas Snell, Esq. Afterwards Sir Thomas: of Kington St. Michael. Son of the Sheriff 26 Elizabeth. <i>Arms</i> : Quarterly Gules and az.; a cross flory or.
43	1600	Henry Bayntun, Knt. Of Bromham. M.P. for Devizes. Son of the Sheriff 13 Elizabeth.
44	1601	Sir Walter Long, Knt. Of South Wraxhall and Draycote. Son of the Sheriff of 1574, and elder brother of Henry Long who was shot by Henry Danvers in 1594. (See vol. I., 305).
45	1602	Sir Jasper Moore. Of Heytesbury. Same as 25 Elizabeth.
JAMES I. <i>From 24th March, 1603.</i>		
1	1603	Sir Jasper Moore.
2	1604	Sir Alexander Tutt, Knt. Of Idmiston; and (<i>Q.</i>) of Tidcombe near Gt. Bedwyn, (Wilts Visitation 1623).
3	1605	John Hungerford, Esq. Of Cadenham, or of Stoke near Great Bedwyn.
4	1606	Gabriel Pile, Esq. Buried at Collingbourne Kingston.
5	1607	Sir Thomas Thynne, Knt. Of Longleat. Son of the Sheriff of 35 Elizabeth.
6	1608	Richard Goddard, Esq. Of Standen Hussey.
7	1609	John Ayliffe, Esq. Of Brinkworth and Grittenham.
8	1610	Sir Giles Wroughton, Knt. Of Broad Hinton. Second Son of Sir Thomas W., Sheriff 18 Elizabeth.
9	1611	Sir William Button, Knt. Of Alton Priors and Tockenham in Lyneham. His house was plundered by the Parliamentary forces in 1644. Buried at North Wraxhall in 1654.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
10	1612	Francis Popham, Esq. Of Littlecote. Son of Sir John, the purchaser of that estate. See 12 Elizabeth.
11	1613	Sir William Pawlett, Knt. Of Edington. Eldest natural son of William, third Marquis of Winchester.
12	1614	Henry Mervyn, Esq. Of Pertwood. See 3 Elizabeth.
13	1615	Thomas Moore, Esq. Of Heytesbury. Nephew and heir of Sir Jasper Moore, 1 James I.
14	1616	Sir Richard Grobham, Knt. Of Great Wishford, Berwick St. Leonard, and Nettleton. See plate of his monument, History of Branch and Dole, p. 49.
15	1617	Sir John Horton, Knt. Of Iford, Westwood, and Chalfield.
16	1618	Sir Henry Moody, Knt. Of Garsden. Baronet 1621.
17	1619	Sir Henry Poole, Knt. Of Oaksey.
18	1620	Sir Charles Pleydell, Knt. Of Midgehall, near Lydiard Tregoz.
19	1621	William Pawlett, Esq. Eldest son of Sir William, 11 James I.
20	1622	Sir John Lambe, Knt. Of Coulston. See Pedigree by Rev. E. Wilton, <i>supra</i> p. 104.
21	1623	Giffard Long, Esq. Of Rood Ashton. Son of Edward Long of Monkton, a younger branch of Long of Whaddon.
22	1624	Edward Reade, Esq. Of Corsham.
23	1625	[The 23rd of James would be only three days; from the 24th to the 27th of March. The new Sheriff would enter on the 25th].

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
		CHARLES I. <i>From 27th March, 1625.</i>
		[All the Sheriffs of Charles the First were chosen a few days before the Regnal year began].
1	1625	Sir Francis Seymour, Knt. Great grandson of the Protector Somerset: afterwards Baron Seymour of Trowbridge.
2	1626	Sir Giles Estcourt, Knt. Of Newnton. Baronet 1626.
3	1627	Walter Longe, Esq. ¹ Of Whaddon. Baronet 1661.
4	1628	John Duckett, Esq. Of Hartham near Corsham.
5	1629	Sir Robert Baynard, Knt. Of Lackham. Son of the Sheriff 1 Mary.
6	1630	John Topp, Esq. Of Stockton. Believed to have been the builder of Stockton house. [Heyts. 242].
7	1631	Sir Edward Hungerford, K.B. Of Corsham and Farley Castle. The Commander of the Parliamentary Forces in Wilts; against whom Wardour Castle was defended by Lady Arundel.
8	1632	Sir John St. John, Knt. Of Lydiard Tregoz. The second Baronet. Son of Oliver St. John, Esq.

¹ Walter Longe was one of those members of the House of Commons, who, in the third Parliament of Charles I., for "undutiful carriage" on the question of Tonnage and Poundage, were committed to the Tower. All refused to find sureties except Walter Longe, who was bailed, but afterwards desired like the rest to be discharged from any recognizance, and so was committed to the King's Bench.

In Hilary Term the same year, 1628, an information of perjury and neglect of his office was exhibited in the Star Chamber against Longe, for that he, being Sheriff of Wilts, procured himself to be elected a Burgess for Bath in Somerset, whereas there was a clause in the writ that no Sheriff should be elected. He confessed himself to be Sheriff; had taken the oath; was elected and attended Parliament: that he had written two letters, unto two friends in Bath, and conferred with five others; but does not admit having laboured his election or against it. His Counsel argued that the writ did not forbid. But Longe was fined 2,000 marks, to be imprisoned at the pleasure of the king in the Tower, and to make his submission to the king with acknowledgement of his offence.

Autobiography of Sir John Bramston, p. 60.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
9	1633	Sir Henry Ludlow, Knt. Of Maiden Bradley. Son of the Sheriff 28 Elizabeth.
10	1634	Francis Goddard, Esq. Of Standen Hussey and Cliff Pypard. Collector of the Shipmoney in Co. Wilts.
11	1635	Sir George Ayliffe, Knt. Of Foxley and Grittenham.
12	1636	Sir Nevil Poole, Knt. Of Oaksey. An Officer for the Parliament; defended Marlborough. (See Waylen's Marlborough, p. 157).
13	1637	Sir Edward Bayntun, Knt. Of Bromham. Son of the Sheriff 43 Elizabeth.
14	1638	John Grubbe, Esq. Of Potterne and Cherhill.
15	1639	John Duke, Esq. Of Lake. Narrowly escaped execution after the Penruddocke rising, (see Amcsb. 138).
16	1640	Giles Eyre, Esq. Of Brickworth. 2nd son of Thomas Eyre of New Sarum.
17	1641	Robert Chivers, Esq. Of Calne, Quemerford, and Leigh Delamere. "Chivers, a great clothier at Quemerford near Calne, where the rack doth yet remain, (1680); left an estate of at least £1,000 a year. They say they are derived from Chivers of the Mount in Ireland, whose coat they give." (Aubrey's MSS.) (Argent a chevron engrailed gules).
18	¹ 1642	Sir George Vaughan, Knt. Of Fallersdon. Died from the blow of a poleaxe at the battle of Lansdown.
19	1643	Sir John Penruddock. Of Compton Chamberlayne. Son of the Sheriff of 1599, and father of Col. John Penruddock.
20	1644	Sir James Long, Bart. (<i>By the King</i>). Of Draycote. Col. of horse for the Crown. Aubrey's friend and patron. "Tam Marti quam Mercurio," (Natural History of Wilts, p. 33.)

¹ Fuller gives no names for the four years from 1643, but accounts for the blank by the Civil War. "Ingratum bello debemus inane."

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
21	1645	Edmund Ludlow. (<i>By the Parliament</i>). Of Hill Deverill. The Parliamentary General. Son of Sir Henry, see 1633.
”	”	Alexander Thistlethwaite, Esq. (<i>By the Parlia- ment</i>). Of Winterslow. A Parliament man: taken prisoner at Marlborough. (Waylen's Marlborough, p. 232).
22	1646	Sir Henry Chalk. (? <i>Choke</i>). (<i>By the King</i>).
23	1647	Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, Bart. (<i>By the Parliament</i>). Afterwards first Earl of Shaftesbury.
24	1648	Edward Tooker, Esq. Of Maddington. See pedigree B. and D. 37.
CHARLES II. <i>From 30th January, 1648-9.</i> COMMONWEALTH.		
1	1649	William Calley, Esq. Of Burderop, (see Waylen's Marlborough 247).
2	1650	Thomas Bond, Esq. Of Ogbourne St. George: afterwards Knighted. Se- cretary to Lord Chancellor Egerton. (See Burke's Extinct Baronets).
3	1651	Lawrence Washington, Esq. Of Garsden near Malmesbury. Son of Sir Lawrence Washington purchaser of that estate. Pedigree in Baker's Northamptonshire, p. 514.
4	1652	Sir Henry Clerk, Knt. Of Enford near Amesbury.
5	1653	Thomas Long, Esq. Of Little Cheverell. Buried there in 1665.
6	1654	Hugh Awdley, Esq.
7	1655	John Dove, Esq. Of Salisbury. The year of Penruddock and Grove's execution. (See Sir R. C. Hoare's Hundred of Everley, p. 17, and Amesbury 138).
8	1656	Robert Hippsley, Esq. Of Stanton Fitzwarren near Highworth.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
9	1657	(? Robert) Hipplesley, Esq.
10	1658	John Ernle, Esq. Of Bourton in Bishop's Cannings, and of Whetham. Son of the Sheriff 22 Elizabeth.
11	1659	William Burgess, Esq. (? Isaac. Waylen's Marlborough, p. 282).
12	1660	Edward Horton, Esq. Of Great Chaldfield near Bradford.
		END OF COMMONWEALTH. 29th May, 1660.
13	1661	Sir James Thynne, Knt. Of Longleat. Son of the Sheriff 5 James I. Father of Thomas Thynne who was murdered in 1682.
14	1662	Sir Walter Ernle, Bart. Of Etchilhampton. Nephew of the Sheriff of 1658.
15	1663	Sir Henry Coker, Knt. Of Hill Deverill. Married the heiress of Ludlow. His portrait in the History of Heytesbury, p. 30.
16	1664	Sir Edward Bayntun, K.B. Of Bromham. Son of the Sheriff of 1637. Married the daughter of Sir James Thynne.
17	1665	Thomas Mompesson, Esq. Of Corton in Boyton. (Pedigree Heyts. 219); see also Coll. Top. et Gen., V. 347, note).
18	1666	Sir John Weld, Knt. Of Compton Basset; where he built the present house.
19	1667	Charles Willoughby, Esq. Of West Knoyle.
20	1668	John Long, Esq. Of Little Cheverell. Son of the Sheriff of 1653.
21	1669	Sir Richard Grobham Howe, Knt. Of Berwick St. Leonard. Grandson of the Sheriff 14 James I.
22	1670	John Hall, Esq. Of Bradford. See vol. I, pp. 271, 275.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
23	1671	Sir Robert Button, Bart. Of Toekenharn Court. Second son of the Sheriff of 1611.
24	1672	Sir Walter Long, Bart. Of Whaddon. Son of the Sheriff of 1627.
25	1673	Walter Smith. Of Shalbourn and Great Bedwyn.
26	1674	Bernard Pawlet, Esq. Of Cottles near Bradford. Probably son of Giles Pawlett of Cottles, who was fourth in descent from William, first Marquis of Winchester. See Wilts Visitation 1623.
27	1675	Thomas Goddard, Esq. Of Swindon.
28	1676	Sir Matthew Andrews, Knt. Of Mere. (Hundred of Mere, p. 19).
29	1677	(Giles Earl : altered to Richard Hart : and afterwards to) John Hawkins, Esq. Of Ashton Keynes.
30	1678	(John Hawkins, Esq. : altered to) Henry Chivers. Of Calne and Quemerford. See 17 Charles I.
31	1679	John Hawkins, Esq. Of Ashton Keynes.
32	1680	Giles Earl, Esq.
33	1681	(John Jacob, Esq. : altered to) Thomas Gore, Esq. The Jacobs were of Norton near Malmesbury, of Clapcote in Grittleton, and the Rocks in Marshfield. Mr. Gore of Aldrington, alias Alderton, was a writer of some short heraldic treatises. Having incurred some party animadversion during his shrievalty, he published a defence, called, "Loyalty displayed, and Falsehood unmasked, in a Letter to a Friend, 1681." Died 1684, and buried at Alderton.
34	1682	Richard Lewis, Esq. Of Edington. Son of Sir Edward Lewis of the Van, Co. Glamorgan. Buried at Corsham 1706.
35	1683	Sir Edmund Warneford, Knt. Of Sevenhampton near Highworth. M.P. for Great Bedwyn 1688.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
36	1684	George Willoughby, Esq. Q. of West Knoyle. JAMES II. <i>From 6th February, 1685.</i>
1	1685	(John Davenant: altered to) William Chafyn, Esq. Of Zeals.
2	1686	John Davenant, Esq. Of Landford in Frustfield Hundred.
3	1687	Richard Chaundler, Esq. (? Of Idmiston.)
4	1688	Sir Jeremy Craye, Knt. A person of this name founded a Charity at Horningsham in 1698; probably the Clothier there, who made a large fortune by the invention of an ingenious machine for beating wool. (Aubrey's MSS.) Craye of Ibsley, Co. Southampton, presented in 1729 and 1737 to the Rectory of Sutton Mandeville. (W.I.)
5	1689	Sir William Pynsent, Bart. [By King James: altered by W. and Mary to John Wyndham]. The builder of Urchfont Manor House. WILLIAM AND MARY. <i>From 13th Feb., 1689.</i>
	1689	John Wyndham, Esq. Of Norrington. Dinton was purchased in this year by his family. (Dunworth 107).
1	1690	(James Blatch: altered to) Stephen Blatch, Esq. Of Westbury; and in 1693 of Brooke House.
2	1691	Henry Wallis, Esq. Of Trowbridge.
3	1692	Henry Nourse, Esq.: (altered to Sir William Pynsent, Bart.; and again to H. Nourse). Of Woodlands in Mere. His daughter and heiress married Charles Finch, third Earl of Winchelsea, and was authoress of some poetry.
4	1693	Sir Thomas Estcourt, Knt. Of Pinkney. Master in Chancery.
5	1694	Sir William Pynsent, Bart. Of Urchfont. Sec 5 James II.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
<i>William III. From 28th December, 1694.</i>		
6	1695	Gifford Yerbury, Esq. This family was of Trowbridge, Ramsbury, Coulston, and Chirton.
7	1696	Joseph Houlton, Esq. Of Trowbridge.
8	1697	John Benett, Esq. Of Norton Bavent.
9	1698	Thomas Baskerville, Esq. ? Of Richardston near Winterbourne Bassett.
10	1699	(Walter Ernle: altered to) John Curll, Esq. Of Turley near Bradford. Probably the founder of Curll's Charity, who died 1703.
11	1700	(Joseph Houlton: altered to) Francis Merewether, Esq. Of Easterton in Market Lavington.
12	1701	Richard Jones, Esq. Of Ramsbury.
<i>ANNE. From 8th March, 1702.</i>		
		Richard Jones, Esq.
1	1702	(William Willoughby: altered to) Christopher Willoughby, Esq. Of West Knoyle, alias Knoyle Odierne. (Hundred of Mere, p. 40).
2	1703	Richard Long, Esq. Of Collingbourne: who married Elizabeth Long, the heiress of Rood Ashton.
3	1704	Walter Long, Esq. Of South Wraxhall. Died 1731.
4	1705	John Flower, Esq. Of Grimstead, or of Worton near Devizes.
5	1706	(Thomas Blatch: altered to) Andrew Duke, Esq. Of Bulford.
6	1707	Sir James Ashe, Bart. M.P. for Downton in 1701.
7	1708	Francis Kenton, Esq. Sometime M.P. for New Sarum.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
8	1709	(Oliver Calley: altered to) Walter Ernle, Esq. Of Conock. Son of the Sheriff of 14 Charles II.
9	1710	William Benson, Esq. Builder of Wilbury House, Newton Toney.
10	1711	Daniel Webb, Esq. Of Monkton Farley. His only daughter married the eighth Duke of Somerset.
11	1712	John Cox, Esq. Of Kemble near Malmesbury.
12	1713	John Smith, Esq. Of Alton Priors. Buried there.
13	1714	Richard Goddard, Esq. Of Swindon.
GEORGE. I. <i>From 1st August, 1714.</i>		
1		Richard Goddard, Esq.
2	1715	Matthew Pitts, Esq. Of Salisbury.
3	1716	John Eyles, Esq. Of Devizes.
4	1717	(Robert Houlton of Trowbridge: altered to Cal- thorpe Parker Long: and again to) Thomas Bennett, Esq. Of Steeple Ashton. Buried there in 1728.
5	1718	George Speke Petty, Esq. Of Cheney Court and Haselbury House, Box. Buried at Box 27th March, 1719.
6	1719	John Askew, Esq. Q. of Lydiard Millicent.
7	1720	(Caleb Bayley, Esq., of Berwick: altered to) John Vilett, Esq. Of Swindon.
8	1721	Henry Read, Esq. Of Crowood.
9	1722	Edward Hill, Esq. Of Wanborough.
10	1723	Ralph Freke, Esq. Of Hannington near Highworth.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
11	1724	Joseph Houlton, Esq. Of Farleigh Hungerford, Co. Somerset, which he purchased; and of Grittleton, Wilts, by marriage with the heiress of White.
12	1725	John Hippsley, Esq. Of Stanton Fitzwarren. (See 1656).
13	1726	Henry Long, Esq. Of Melksham. Grandson of the Sheriff of 1703. Buried at North Bradley 1727.
14	1727	John Mills, Esq. Of Cherhill, Calne.
GEORGE II. <i>From 11th June, 1727.</i>		
1		John Mills, Esq.
2	1728	Walter Hungerford, Esq. Of Studley, Calne. Son of Sir George Hungerford of Cadenham.
3	1729	Henry Hungerford, Esq. Of Fyfield in Milton Lislebonne. Son of Edmund Hungerford of Chisbury. Died 1780.
4	1730	Ezekiel Wallis, Esq. Of Lucknam. Buried at North Wraxhall, Jan., 1736.
5	1731	Henry Skilling, Esq. Of Draycote Foliot. (See 1520).
6	1732	John Smith, Esq. Of Whitley, Calne.
7	1733	Job Polden, Esq. Of Imber. Buried there in 1750.
8	1734	Thomas Phipps, Esq. Of Westbury Leigh and Chalford. Died 1747.
9	1735	William Vilett, Esq. Of Swindon.
10	1736	Edward Mortimer, Esq. Of Trowbridge.
11	1737	William Hedges, Esq. Of Compton Basset; then of Alderton by marriage with the heiress of the Gores of that place. Buried there in 1757.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
12	1738	Isaac Warriner, Esq. Of Conock ; by marriage with the heiress of Ernle.
13	1739	William Wyndham, Esq. Of Dinton. Son of the purchaser. Died 1762.
14	1740	Edward Mortimer, Esq. Of Trowbridge. (See 1736).
15	1741	Anthony Guy, Esq. ¹ Of Chippenham.
16	1742	William Batt, Esq. Of Salisbury.
17	1743	John Hipplesley, Esq. Of Stanton Fitzwarren. (See 1725).

¹ THE SHERIFF OF WILTS IMPRISONED AT DEVIZES.—This outrage was actually committed in 1741, by the partizans of Sir Edmund Thomas and Edward Bayntun Rolt, Esq., at a contested election for the borough of Chippenham; the object being to neutralize the hostile influence of Anthony Guy, Esq., not, of course, in his capacity of High Sheriff of the county, but as being the principal man in Chippenham, and the oldest of the twelve burgesses who claimed the management of the affairs of that town. The offence, however, was equally great, and it is surprising that no reprisals were made by the injured party.

Mr. Guy having declared himself favorable to two other candidates, Alexander Hume and John Frederick, Esquires, it was resolved to get him out of the way, under pretence of an attachment for his Under-Sheriff's omitting to make return of a writ against one Thomas Brown, for the small sum of £27, (an omission owing to the Under-Sheriff's illness): and Richard Smith, a coroner of the county, actually proceeded to take Mr. Guy into custody, though that gentleman offered him £10,000 bail for his appearance. At the instigation of John Norris, Adam Tuck, and William Johnson the then bailiff or mayor, the coroner kept Mr. Guy all night in one of the Chippenham inns under a guard of armed men, and the next morning conveyed him with the same convoy to the town of Devizes, where he remained in custody till the election was over; after which they had the courtesey to carry him back to his own house and set him at liberty.

It is hardly necessary to add, that a petition from the unsuccessful candidates appealed against a return effected by such means; but though the Sheriff's party were finally defeated by a small majority in the House, it does not appear that any attempt was made by their adversaries to disprove the above facts. They simply constitute an additional illustration of the numerous irregularities which, at the period in question, characterised the management of the boroughs and society in general in the provinces, arising out of the balance of the Hanoverian and Jacobite factions.

J. WAYLEN.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
18	1744	(John Walters of Titherley: altered to) Fulke Greville, Esq. Of Wilbury House, Newton Toney, 1740-1780.
19	1745	Walter Long, Esq. Of Salisbury and Preshaw, Hants.
20	1746	Godfrey Huckle Kneller, Esq. Illegitimate grandson of the Painter. Of Donhead Hall, Donhead St. Mary.
21	1747	William Phipps, Esq. Of Heywood.
22	1748	Thomas Phipps, Jun. Of Westbury Leigh. Son of the Sheriff of 1734. Receiver General.
23	1749	Thomas Cooper, Esq. Of Salisbury.
24	1750	James Bartlett, Esq. Of Salisbury.
25	1751	Charles Penruddocke, Esq. Of Compton Chamberlayne. Fourth in descent from the Sheriff of 1643.
<i>New Style, January 1st, 1752.¹</i>		
26	1752	Thomas Cooper, Esq. Of Cumberwell near Bradford.
27	1753	Edward Polhill, Esq. Of Heale House, Woodford, near Salisbury.
28	1754	William Phipps, Esq. Of Westbury Leigh. Nephew of the Sheriff of 1734.
29	1755	Arthur Evans, Esq. Of the Close, Salisbury.
30	1756	John Jacob, Esq. Of Tookenham Wick House. Grandson of the Sheriff of 1681. Died s.p. 1765. His sister and heiress married John Buxton, Esq., of Shadwell, Norfolk.
31	1757	William Coles, Esq. Of the Close, Salisbury.
32	1758	Thomas Bennett, Esq. Of Pyt House.

¹ The day of Nomination of Sheriffs altered to November the 12th.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
33	1759	William Norris, Esq. Of Nonesuch House, Bromham.
34	1760	George Flower, Esq. Of Devizes.
GEORGE III. <i>From 25th of October, 1760.</i>		
1	1760	George Flower, Esq.
2	1761	Scroop Egerton, Esq. Of Salisbury.
3	1762	Prince Sutton, Esq. Of Devizes.
4	1763	John Talbot, Esq. Of Lacock Abbey.
5	1764	Walter Long, Esq. Of South Wraxhall: afterwards of Whaddon. Died 1807.
6	1765	Benjamin Adamson, Esq. Of Kemble.
7	1766	Edward Medlicott. Of Warminster.
8	1767	Edward Goddard, Esq. Of Cliff Pypard.
9	1768	Edmund Lambert, Esq. Of Boyton.
10	1769	William Talk, Esq. Alderman of Salisbury. Buried at Damerham 1797. Left £3,000 to the Parish of St. Martin, Sarum.
11	1770	Thomas Maundrell, Esq. Of Blacklands near Calne.
12	1771	William Langham, Esq. Of Ramsbury Manor, by marriage with the coheirss of W. Jones, Esq. Took the name of Jones. Baronet 1774. Died s.p. 1791.
13	1772	Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, Esq. Of the College, Salisbury.
14	1773	Edward Poore, Esq. Of Rushall, which he purchased.
15	1774	Thomas Estcourt, Esq. Of Newton.
16	1775	Francis Dugdale Astley, Esq. Of Everley. Died 1818.

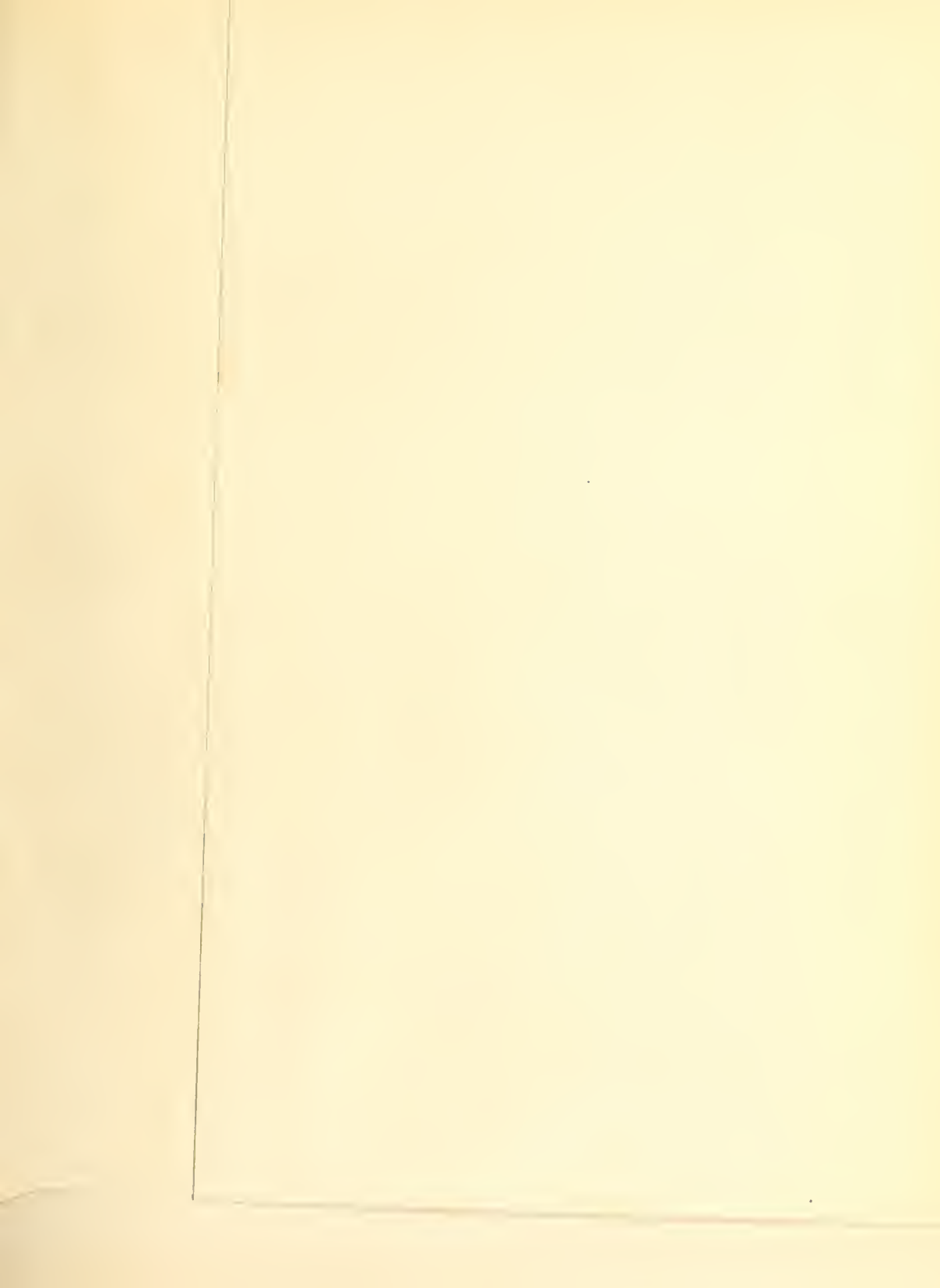
REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
17	1776	William Northey, Esq. Of the Ivy House, Chippenham.
18	1777	Joseph Colborne, Esq. Of Hardenhuish, Chippenham.
19	1778	William Beach, Esq. Of Nether Avon House. Buried at Fittleton, June, 1790.
20	1779	Robert Cooper, Esq. Of Salisbury. (See 1749).
21	1780	Paul Cobb Methuen, Esq. Of Corsham House. M.P. for Great Bedwyn. Buried at North Wraxhall, September, 1816.
22	1781	William Hayter, Esq. Of Newton Toney.
23	1782	William Bowles, Esq. Of Heale House. Died 1826.
24	1783	Thomas Hussey, Esq. Of Salisbury.
25	1784	William Chafyn Grove, Esq. Of Zeals House, Mere.
26	1785	John Sutton, Esq. Of Roundway, Devizes.
27	1786	Seymour Wroughton, Esq. Of Eastcott.
28	1787	Isaac William Webb Horlock, Esq. Of Ashwiek, Marshfield, Co. Gloucester.
29	1788	Robert Ashe, Esq. Of Langley Burrell.
30	1789	Thomas Grove, Esq. Of Ferne.
31	1790	Gifford Warriner, Esq. Of Conock. Grandson of the Sheriff of 1738. Died 1820.
32	1791	John Awdry, Esq. Of Notton, Lacock.
33	1792	Matthew Humphries, Esq. Of the Ivy House, Chippenham.
34	1793	John Gaisford, Esq. Of Iford House near Bradford. Father of Dr. Thomas Gaisford, Dean of Christ Church. Buried at Westbury 1810.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
35	1794	Richard Godolphin Long, Esq. Of Rood Ashton. M.P. for Wilts. Died 1835.
36	1795	James Montagu, Esq. Of Alderton and Lackham.
37	1796	Gilbert Trew Beckett Turner, Esq. Of Penley House, Westbury. Died 1809.
38	1797	Sir John Methuen Poore, Bart. Of Rushall. Second son of the Sheriff of 1773. Died s.p. 1820.
39	1798	John Benett, Esq. Of Pyt House. M.P. for Wilts from 1819 to 1852. Son of the Sheriff of 1758.
40	1799	Edward Hinxman, Esq. Of Little Durnford; purchased by him in 1795.
41	1800	George Yalden Forte, Esq. Of Alderbury.
42	1801	Thomas Bush, Esq. Of Bradford.
43	1802	Sir Andrew Bayntun, Bart. Of Spy Park. Died 1816.
44	1803	Thomas Henry Hele Phipps, Esq. Of Leighton House, Westbury. Grandson of the Sheriff of 1748.
45	1804	Wadham Locke, Esq. Of Rowde near Devizes.
46	1805	Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. Of Stourhead. The Historian of South Wilts. Died 19th May, 1838.
47	1806	John Paul Paul, Esq. Of Ashton Keynes.
48	1807	Thomas Calley, Esq. Of Burderop Park.
49	1808	John Houlton, Esq. Of Grittleton, Wilts, and Farley Castle, Co. Somerset. Lt.-Col. of Somerset Militia. Died 1839.
50	1809	Sir Charles Warre Malet, Bart. Of Wilbury House.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
51	1810	Abraham Ludlow, Esq. Of Heywood House, Westbury. Died at Rouen 1822.
52	1811	Harry Biggs, Esq. Of Stockton. Died 1856.
53	1812	Sir William Pierce Ashe A'Court, Bart. Of Heytesbury House.
54	1813	William Fowle, Esq. Of Chute.
55	1814	William Wyndham, Esq. Of Dinton. Grandson of the Sheriff of 1739.
56	1815	George Eyre, Esq. Of Bramshaw.
57	1816	John Hussey, Esq. Of Salisbury.
58	1817	John Hungerford Penruddocke, Esq. Of Compton Chamberlayne. Grandson of the Sheriff of 1753. M.P. for Wilton.
59	1818	Alexander Powell, Esq. Of Hurdcott.
60	1819	John Long, Esq. Of Monkton Farleigh. Brother of the Sheriff of 1794. Died 1833.
GEORGE IV. <i>From 29th January, 1820.</i>		
1		John Long, Esq.
1	1820	Ambrose Goddard, Esq. Of Swindon.
2	1821	Ambrose Awdry, Esq. Of Seend near Devizes.
3	1822	Edward Phillips, Esq. Of Melksham.
4	1823	John Fuller, Esq. Of Neston Park in Corsham.
5	1824	Sir Edward Poore, Bart. Of Rushall.
6	1825	Ernle Warriner, Esq. Of Conock. See 12 George II.
7	1826	Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq. Of Hardenhuish.

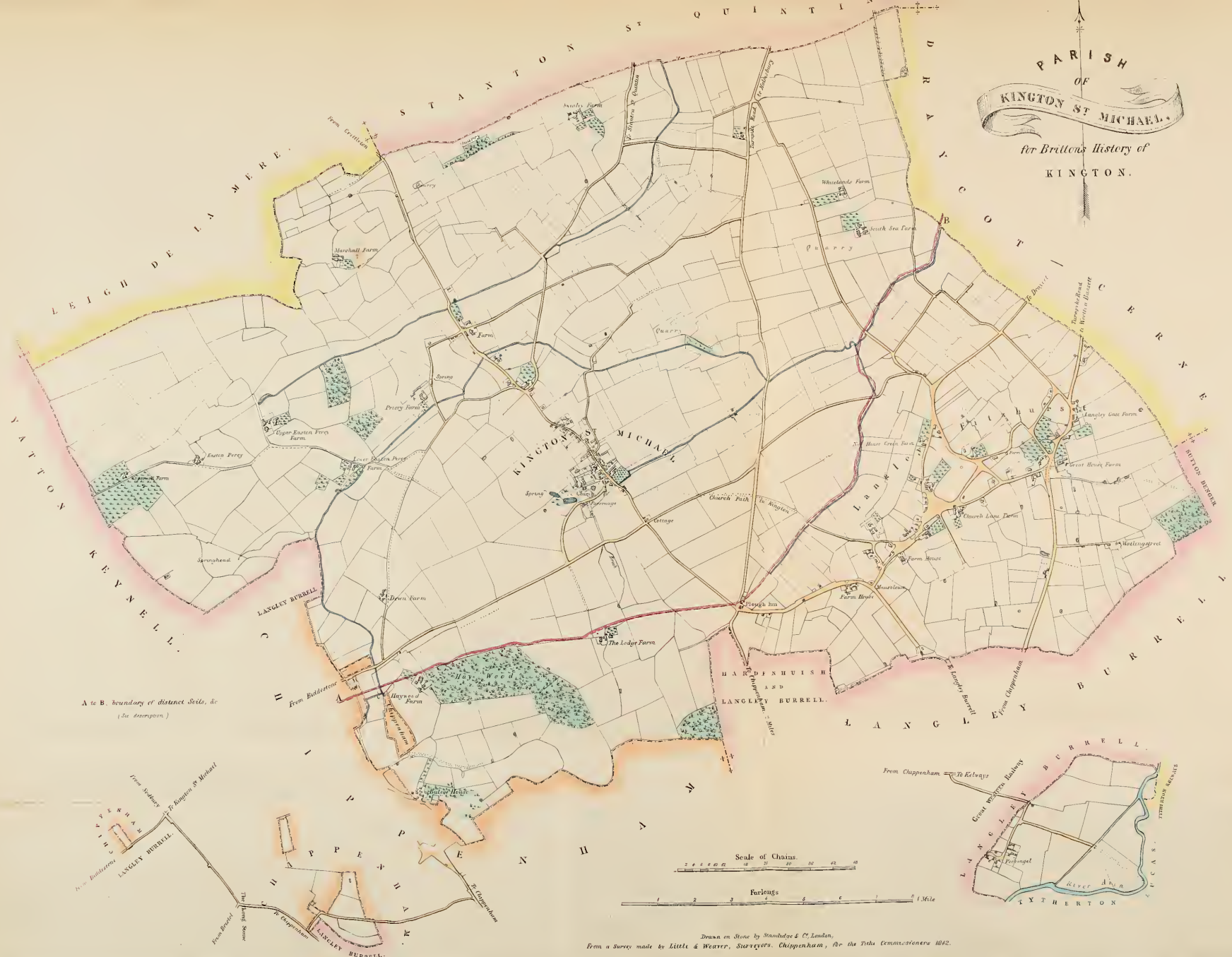
REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
8	1827	Thomas Baskerville Mynors Baskerville, Esq. Of Rockley House near Marlborough. Took the name of Baskerville 1817. M.P. for Herefordshire.
9	1828	George Wroughton Wroughton, Esq. Of Wileot House near Pewsey.
10	1829	George Heneage Walker Heneage, Esq. Of Compton Basset.
11	1830	Edward William Leybourne Popham, Esq. Of Littlecote House.
WILLIAM IV. <i>From 26th June, 1830.</i>		
1		E. W. L. Popham, Esq.
2	1831	Paul Methuen, Esq. Of Corsham House.
3	1832	Sir Edmund William Antrobus, Bart. Of Amesbury.
4	1833	William Temple, Esq. Of Bishopstrow, Warminster.
5	1834	Thomas Bolton, Esq. Of Brickworth. Afterwards third Baron and second Earl Nelson.
6	1835	Henry Seymour, Esq. Of Knoyle.
7	1836	Sir John Dugdale Astley, Bart. Of Everley.
8	1837	Sir Frederick Hutchison Harvey Bathurst, Bart. Of Clarendon.
VICTORIA. <i>From 20th June, 1837.</i>		
1		Sir F. H. H. Bathurst, Bart.
1	1838	Thomas Assheton Smith, Esq. Of Tidworth House near Ludgershall.
2	1839	Charles Lewis Phipps, Esq. Of Wans House. Brother to the Sheriff of 1803.
3	1840	William Henry Fox Talbot, Esq. Of Lacock Abbey.

REGNAL YEAR.	A. D.	
4	1841	Ambrose Hussey, Esq. Of Salisbury.
5	1842	Frederick William Rooke, Esq. Of Lackham, by purchase from the Montagu family. Captain R.N. Died 1856.
6	1843	Henry Stephen Olivier, Esq. Of Potterne.
7	1844	George Edward Eyre, Esq. Of Warrens, Bramshaw.
8	1845	Wade Browne, Esq. Of Monkton Farleigh.
9	1846	The Honorable Jacob Pleydell Bouverie, Viscount Folkstone. Of Longford Castle.
10	1847	Wadham Locke, Esq. Of Ashton Giffard. Eldest son of the Sheriff of 1804.
11	1848	John Henry Campbell Wyndham, Esq. Of the Close, Salisbury.
12	1849	Robert Parry Nisbet, Esq. Of South Broom House, Devizes. M.P. for Chippenham 1856.
13	1850	Henry Gaisford Gibbs Ludlow, Esq. Of Heywood, Westbury. Son of the Sheriff of 1810.
14	1851	Graham Moore Michell Esmeade, Esq. Of Monkton, Chippenham.
15	1852	John Bird Fuller, Esq. Of Neston Park, Corsham. Son of the Sheriff of 1823.
16	1853	Francis Leybourne Popham, Esq. Of Littlecote. Second son of the Sheriff of 1830.
17	1854	Edmund Lewis Clutterbuck, Esq. Of Hardenhuish. Eldest son of the Sheriff of 1826.
18	1855	Simon Watson Taylor, Esq. Of Urchfont. Eldest son of the late George Watson Taylor, Esq. of Erlestoke.
19	1856	Charles William Miles, Esq. Of Burton Hill House, Malmesbury.



PARISH
OF
KINGTON ST MICHAEL.

for Britton's History of
KINGTON.



A to B boundary of distinct Soils, &c.
(See description.)



Drawn on Stone by Stroudge & Co. London.
From a Survey made by Little & Weaver, Surveyors, Chippingham, for the Tithes Commissioners 1842.

THE
HISTORY OF THE PARISH

OF

KINGTON ST. MICHAEL,

COUNTY OF WILTS.

BY THE

REV. J. E. JACKSON, M.A., F.S.A.,

Rector of Leigh Delamere, and Hon. Canon of Bristol.

DEVIZES:
PRINTED BY H. BULL, SAINT JOHN STREET.

M.DCCC.LVII.

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Kington St. Michael.

By the Rev. J. E. JACKSON.

THE original name of this Parish was simply Kington. Upon its connection with Glastonbury Abbey it was called Kington Monachorum or Moyne: sometimes, from a Priory of Nuns settled here, Kington Monialium or Minchin Kington (Minchin being Saxon for Nun); and finally (about A.D. 1280) from the Saint to whom the Parish Church was then newly dedicated, Kington St. Michael.

Including the two large Tythings of Easton Piers and Kington Langley, the Parish contains 3950 acres, about 1300 inhabitants, and 220 houses. Easton Piers is in the Hundred of Malmsbury; the rest in that of North Damerham.

It lies about three miles north of Chippenham, the turnpike road to Malmsbury passing between the two villages of Kington St. Michael and Kington Langley, about three quarters of a mile from each. Eastward of this road the soil is chiefly Oxford clay: westward, cornbrash and Forest marble. The adjoining parishes are, on the north, Leigh Delamere and Stanton St. Quintin: on the west, Yatton Kaynell, and Allington (in Chippenham Parish); on the east, Draycote Cerne; and on the south, Chippenham and Langley Burrell. There is a small outlying portion of Kington called Peckingel on the bank of the Avon, between Langley Burrell and the Tithertons: and it has also three or four pieces of detached land between Allington and "The Long Stone," on the Marshfield Road.

As the name denotes, it was anciently crown property. In the year 934 King Athelstan bestowed a large portion of it upon Atheline one of his officers by a Deed,¹ in substance as follows:

¹ Printed in the *New Monasticon*, vol. i., Glastonbury: p. 59. Is the name of this Saxon officer to be recognized in that of the contiguous hamlet of Allington: scil. Atheline-town?

“I, ATHELSTAN, King of the Anglians, raised by the hand of the Almighty to the throne of all Britain, freely give to my faithful servant Atheline a certain portion of land, to wit, 15 eassates (*farms*) in a place called by the natives At Kingtone; to hold it with all rights, &c., thereto belonging, free from the irksome yoke of bondage, so long as he lives, to leave the same for ever at his death to any heir he pleases. If any one (which God forbid) swollen with insolence, shall dare to infringe or curtail in any matter great or small this my writ of gift, let him know that at the last day of Judgment when the Archangel’s trumpet shall sound, he, together with the traitor Judas (called by the Sower’s holy seed, the Son of perdition), and with all impious unbelievers who deny that on the altar of the Cross Christ took away the sins of the world, shall perish everlastingly in fiery torment.

This grant is made in the year of our Lord 934, at the town of Buckingham.

+ ATHELSTAN, King, &c.

+ CONSTANTINE, Viceroy, and many others.”

A few years afterwards, Edmund the Elder, Athelstan’s brother, by Deed dated at Chippenham A.D. 940, gave to his officer Wilfric 30 holdings (*mansiunculas*) at Langley: which is presumed to mean Kington Langley.¹

MANOR UNDER GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

In the same reign (c. 941) the connexion of this manor with Glastonbury Abbey began by a donation of eight hides from the King, and of the 30 *mansiunculae* just mentioned, from Wilfric.²

In 987 the monks received a further and principal gift of 40 manses at Kington from Ethelred II., or the Unready, “to be by them held so long as the Catholic Faith should endure in England.”

It was probably as a fee for this alienation and in order to secure the estate to the Church that a devout Lady, one Elswith wife of a nobleman called Elphean, paid to the crown 40 *manuces*³ of gold.

¹ The Deed, naming the boundaries, is in the New Monast. I. p. 60.

² New Mon. I. p. 4.

³ From *manu-cusa*, coined with the hand.

Abbot of Glaston, and Oswald Arc
bishops were confirmed by the Pope
Alexander III. in 1168.²

From the Glastonbury charter and some other sources, a few notices of Kington have been gleaned, possibly interesting to local readers.

The only place under the name of Chintone in Wilts, mentioned in the Domesday survey, is an estate of no great extent then held by Ralph de Mortimer, a large owner in this neighbourhood. It had been held in the reign of the Confessor by one Alwin a Saxon, under the Church of Glastonbury. It is probable that the land alluded to was that afterwards given by the Mortimers to endow the Priory of Kington.³ The principal estate of the Abbey of Glastonbury seems in the Domesday survey to be described under the name of Langleghe.⁴

The wood called Haywood, then much larger than it is now, belonged at this time partly to the Abbey, partly to one William of Haywood (now a farm house adjoining): and between these proprietors many disputes took place, according to documents which John Aubrey has copied.⁵

In other documents it is mentioned that the Abbot of Stanley had 40 acres at the western side of the Parish: and the Abbot of Malmsbury 21 acres, given to his house by William Wayte of Chippenham, and Edith his wife: doing service for the same to the Abbot of Glastonbury as Lord of the Fee.⁶ Thomas Verdon was also a holder under the Church. The Prior and Convent of Monkton Farley (chief landowners in Allington) exchanged 22 acres near Fowleswyke Gate with the Abbot of Malmsbury.⁷

¹ New Mon. Glaston, No. C. and Sir R. C. Hoare's South Damerham, p. 3.

² Do. I. 37.

³ Wyndham's Domesday, p. 389.

⁴ Wyndham's Domesday, p. 109.

⁵ Collect. for N. Wilts, I. 102.

⁶ Malms. Chartulary, No. 218.

⁷ Do. (Jones's) B. Mus. p. 110.

A.D. 1171. The Glastonbury estate here was let to farm at £8. From the small quantity of stock upon it, 24 oxen, 11 heifers, 26 pigs and 250 sheep, it is evident that very little of the parish was then enclosed.

About the year 1200 a violent commotion took place amongst the monks of Glastonbury, in consequence of an attempt on the part of the Crown to unite that Abbaey with the See of Wells. After a very long controversy, the matter was settled by the Pope's delegates, who decreed that though the two offices should remain distinct, a portion of the estates of the Abbey should be assigned to the Bishop of Wells. In this Kington was included. The controversy was revived on the succession of Bishop Jocelyn to the See of Wells, and was finally settled in 1218 by the restoration of Kington (with some others) to its former owners; but the Advowson was to remain with the Bishop.¹

A.D. 1235-53. After the recovery of the Manor, Glastonbury Abbey being then under the government of one of its best Abbots, Michael of Ambresbury, Kington partook of the benefits of his administration. A fresh adjustment of Tithe, deranged during the late dispute, gave satisfaction to the inhabitants: a new grange was built, the Church restored, and Abbot Michael gave money to found an obit for himself and a charity to the poor. The charity and obit have of course long disappeared, but the village still unconsciously retains a reminiscence of this benefactor in the name which it bears: having selected from the calendar for its renovated Church one that should be also complimentary to the renovator.

The Historian of the Abbey, Adam of Domerham, says that about this time it was much in debt; an unfortunate predicament to which the improvements at Kington had perhaps contributed. For purpose of relief Abbot Robert of Pederton leased the Manor to one Robert Pentone for his life. The name of the lessee, when quickly pronounced, so nearly resembles that of the lessor as to make the transaction likely to have been a little family affair; for which, confirmation by the Pope was necessary, and was granted by Pope Alexander in 1258.

¹ New Monast. I. p. 5.

In 1266 the King granted to the Abbot and his successors in their Manor of Kington a Market every week on Tuesday, and a Fair there every year for three days, viz. :—on the eve, on the day, and on the morrow of St. Michael. Also Free Warren in all his demesne lands of the Manor of “Kington,” so that no one should enter those lands to hunt therein, or to do ought which to the right of warren pertains, without the consent of the said Abbot or his successor, under a penalty of £10. Witnesses, William (Bitton) Bishop of Bath and Wells; and others. The grant is dated at Kenilworth, 6 Nov. 51 H. III.¹

In 1287 the Manor having again fallen into hand (probably by the expiration of Robert Pentone’s term for life above mentioned), the Abbot and Convent applied to their own use the produce of their grange at Kington. Besides the sum of £160 a year allowed out of their general rental for the uses of the kitchen, the cook was to take 20s. a year out of the Manor of Kington, to be divided between himself and the “Pittancer.” The total annual consumption of grain at the Abbey was 360 quarters of wheat, 338 of barley, and 920 of oats: of which quantity the bailiwick of Kington supplied during the six winter months 240 of wheat and barley and 50 of oats: during the summer 50 quarters of oats a week.

The Abbot of Glastonbury had certain jurisdiction and franchises throughout the scattered Hundred of which North Damerham forms a part. There was a chief Bailiff for the whole Hundred, to whom the Bailiff of North Damerham was responsible. These franchises were granted by charter of King Henry III.²: before which time the four parishes of Kington, Nettleton, Grittleton, and Christmalford (forming the principal part of North Damerham) seem to have been considered as in the Hundred of Chippenham. In 1321 Edmund Gascelyn, Lord of the Hundred of Chippenham formally by deed quitclaimed to the Abbot, all rights and profits of summons and distraint, &c., in these four parishes.

¹ Printed in *New Monast.* I. p. 45: also *Harl. Chart.* 58. J. 22. Many of these notices of Kington are to be found in Bishop Tanner’s Collection, Bodl. Lib. Oxford; marked T.T. 342.

² *Plac. de Q. W.* p. 802.

The deed was dated Feb. 2, 14 Edw. II.¹ The Abbot's Hundred Court was held at Kington: and Aubrey has preserved a letter of apology for non-attendance, from one John of Artherne, (47 Hen. III.)²

1517-8. From a fine MS. volume in the British Museum (Harl. MS. No. 3961) containing a Terrar of the Glastonbury Estates in the time of Abbot Beere, 1517, the following extracts are taken, relating to their property at Kington. After special perambulation and measurement it was stated on the faithful report of Richard Snell the Praepositus or steward, John Tanner, Wm. Neck, John Kington, H. Gingell of Langley, and others, that

“Richard Snell the Lord's farmer held the Manor House (*curia dominicalis*) and about 320 acres; thereof 20 were in Peckingell mead, 20 in Moreshall, 30 in Ruydon (*Riding*), paying to the Prioress of Kington as Rectress for certain feeding there 8s. 6d. per annum. Also 400 acres in Heywood. A common called Langley Heath, 310 acres, where the Lord and customary tenants intercommoned, with rights of common to Thomas Montague, John Gingell and their tenants in Langley.

“The Frecholders in Kington were John Saunders of Heywood, who held the land late Thos. Bolchide's (*now Bulidge*), paying a couple of geese yearly of the value of 8d.; Thomas Tropenell, and the Prioress of Kington. The Abbot of Malmesbury also held as of this Manor a house in Malmesbury, late William Hall's.

“Amongst the customary Tenants were Isabel Russell, widow, for Syddelyate, La Nayshe, Culverwell; Wm. Neck of Langley, for James's Cross; Robert Colchester, for Stanton's Dene (the hollow between Swinley and Stanton Park); Thos. Stockman, for Peckingham and some land lying beyond the Avon in Kayleway; John Bullock, for Peckingham and Pennieroft, paying 12d. to the Lord and 6d. to the Prior of Bradenstock, and having a bed of hay allowed him; John Kington, for Ellenstubb near Easton lane end; Walter Amyatt, for Friday, Bydellwell and Vernalles cross; Robert Bell, for Hintelthorn, and many others.

“The Guardians of the Chapel of St. Peter at Langley held for 90 years half an acre of land round the said Chapel paying 2d. a year. The inhabitants of Kington had common in Heywood from 3 May to Feb. 2. The Lord's farmer to pay 3s. 6d. to the Vicar of the Parish Church, though the Abbot disputed the payment and considered that the Prioress was liable. It was particularly to be observed about the common called Langley Heath, that the farmer of the Lord of Langley Burrell and the Rector there claimed rights of common utterly unknown to the Abbot: also that the same Lord of Langley Burrell claimed xii^d a year for a right of cad from Pekinghull Mead to the Abbot's land in Kington,

¹ Printed in Aubrey's Coll. for N. W. I. 110.

² Coll. for N. Wilts, I. p. 106.

by what title was unknown. And the Prioress had the right of erecting gallows within that part of the Manor where her lands and those of the Abbot were intermingled."

AFTER THE DISSOLUTION.

In 1536 (27 Hen. VIII.) on the attainder of Abbot Whiting, an enquiry was made into the value of the Manor by Richard Pollard and Thomas Moyle :

"It was found to be worth in rents, free and customary, £23 17s. 3d. The Demesne farm £3 7s. 8d., besides 28s. for the Fee of Richard Snell, Bailiff there. Other casualties including 53s. 8d. for sale of wood, £5 0s. 1½d. Fines of land 20s. There was a wood of 300 acres (Haywood) chiefly of serubbed and lopped oaks worth to be sold £142. The Timber of great oaks £20. 25 men in the Manor ready to serve the King, and two Bondmen both body and goods at the King's pleasure." (*Val. Eccl.*)

1540. (32 Hen. VIII.) Whilst the Manor was in the hands of the Crown the following return (in the Augmentation Office) was made of its profits and outgoing, by Richard Snell the Lord's Farmer and Bailiff.

"*Freeholders* paying quit rents, John Saunders, 8d. for the price of 2 geese for a tenement at Haywood, late Bolhides. Thomas Tropenell, for land late Baring's 5s. 9½d. The late Abbey of Malmsbury's land 10 pence.

"*Customary Tenants.* Richard Snell, 67s. 8d. for the Demesne Court, viz. : The Hall, Chamber, Kitchen, Grange, Barton, Dovecot, and Croft on the north side of the Court: besides having to repair all the houses in Kington, and to provide meet hay for the horses of the steward and their officers there, as well for the holding of the Courts as for the good governance of the Lordship. 10s. from the Toll of the Fairs there holden this year on the Feast of St. Michael. Total £23 6s. 3½d.

"*Lifeholders.* 16 pence for the rent of all shrouded oaks and other trees growing on the Lord's common called "Langley heath," and 10s. for the Agistment of the cattle of the Lord's Tenants in the wood called Heywood. Also for fees at the Courts, Heriots, and Strays. Total income £32 15s. 2d.

"The outgoing in wages to the steward and King's officers at the Courts of Kington, Grittleton, &c., as well as for the good governance of the Lordship, 53s. 2d. The Manor house and "Pounfold" were also repaired at the King's expense."

The Manor then became the property of the family who had been for some years its stewards, viz. :

SNEIL OF KINGTON.

This name is an old Wiltshire word signifying "*sharp.*" "Roger commonly called Snell" of Allington, near Chippenham, occurs in

the list of the Vicars of Malmsbury, in 1312.¹ By what peculiar display of dexterity the Vicar of Malmsbury had earned the *cognomen*, does not appear; but, if Aubrey's tale be true, it was one that fitted the Ex-bailiff of the Abbot's Manor of Kington exceedingly well. For he mentions a tradition as current at that time in the village, that the Bailiff, foreseeing the Fall of the Abbeyes, and as a necessary consequence, the termination of his own services, had followed the example of another unrighteous Steward on the eve of dismissal, by providing for himself at his Master's expense. He forgot (so the story went,) to settle with the Abbey for the latest arrears of rent, and poor Abbot Whiting having something else to think of than any balance there might be to his credit in his Bailiff's books, Snell used that money in buying the estate. The purchase was made in 1543, for £803 17s. 2½d.

By Letters Patent dated 22 April, 35 Hen. VIII. (1543), the King granted to Nicholas Snell of Mychels Kyngton, gentleman, all the Manor of Kyngton with all rights, together with Haywood (220 acres), late part of the possessions of the Abbey of Glastonbury, to hold to him and his heirs for ever, paying yearly at Michaelmas £3. 8s. 4½d. to the Crown, and an annual fee of 16s. 8d. to the Steward.²

The village would no doubt gladly cherish any malicious joke against their new landlord; first perhaps because he had been the Steward and was now the Squire, but chiefly because, for his own benefit, he deprived them of certain usages to which they had been accustomed. The Abbot's Park, or Demesne in hand, in which was a large carp-pond, or rather several ponds in train, lay west of the Church and Court-house, "extending round to the ditch in a close called Ryding, north of the said house." This seems to have included the present Lodge farm, Haywood farm, and about 40

¹ Wilts Instit.

² See orig. grant, 35 Hen. VIII., Roll 121, part 3. In the Chapter House Fines, and in Harl. MS 760, p. 29, Sir Edward Darell is mentioned as having died in 1549 seized of the Manor of Kington St. Michael, leaving William his son and heir. Possibly this may refer to some other part of the Parish. The Abbot's estate certainly belonged at that time to the Snells.

acres now Captain Clutterbuck's. The feeding was common to the Abbey tenants, and they also had certain parcels of land in the Westfield then unenclosed, between Kington and Drayeote. The new owner wishing to enlarge his prospect and grounds shut them out of the Park and took away their Westfield allotments. "So," says Aubrey, "heretofore they had been able to keep a whole plough, but since, having only work enough for half a plough, they lived poorly and needily:" and probably wished the Abbot back again.

The first of this Kington family of Snell came from Biddestone, having married a Keynell, of an ancient house from which Yatton takes its name. After the step from Steward to Landlord, they were returned to Parliament, married well, and were Knighted. Nicholas the purchaser, was Sheriff of Wilts 1565: M.P. for Chippenham 1555, for the County 1557, and for Malmesbury 1570. He rebuilt the Court-house at Kington, which still remains, in a decayed condition, but presenting at the back (which was formerly the front) some architectural features not without elegance, in the Italian style then newly in fashion. Over the entrance on a stone shield is a cross flory, the arms of his family.¹ His grandson Sir Thomas Snell married a daughter of Sir Robert Long of Drayeote. He was in the Navy, "a good astrologer," says Aubrey emphatically, "and a Captain in the Iceland voyage." He died 1612. His only son and successor Sir Charles Snell was one of the early associates of Sir Walter Raleigh: but on what sort of footing, and for what particular object, (not very creditable to so eminent a name,) we are informed by the same authority. "Sir Walter's companions in his youth were boisterous blades, but generally those

¹ The House is now the property of Mr. Coleman. The west front is surmounted by a very large carving in stone six foot high, representing birds eating out of a basket on a human head. Perhaps an allusion to the dream of Pharaoh's butler, (Gen. xl. 17.) previous to his "head being lifted up from off him," and applicable here to the then recent and similar fate of Mr. Snell's predecessor and late master, Abbot Whiting. It was at this house Aubrey saw one of his wonders. "Having spoken of mists it brings to my recollection that in December, 1653. being at night in the Court of Sir Charles Snell's house at Kington St. Michael, there being a very thick mist, we saw our shadow on the fog, as on a wall, by the light of the lanterns, about 30 or 40 foot distance or more." *Nat. Hist. of Wilts*, p. 15.

that had wit, except otherwise upon designe to gett them engaged for him: as for instance Sir Charles Snell of Kington St. Michael, in North Wilts, my good neighbour, an honest young gentleman, but kept a perpetual sott. Sir W. engaged him to build a ship (The Angel Gabriel) for the designe for Guiana, w^h cost him the Manor of Yatton Keynell, the Farme at Easton Piers, Thornhill and the Church Lease of Bps. Canning, w^h ship upon Sir Walter's attainder was forfeited."¹ Sir Charles was further "famous for having till the Civil Wars as good hounds for the hare as any were in England for handsomeness and mouth (deep-mouthed) and goodness, and suited one another admirably well."² He was the last male owner and died unmarried and intestate in 1651. Upon his death the Manor of Kington descended to his three sisters and heirs-at-law, or their representatives. A partition was made in 1656. The three sisters were Mrs. Penelope Newman, Mrs. Barbara Stokes, and Mrs. N. Gastrell.

The eldest, Penelope, having died in her brother's lifetime, the representatives claiming her third at the partition, were the families of Sadler, Coleman, and Edward Stokes. The Sadler's share, lying at Allington and Peekingell, is now the property of their descendant the Rev. Isaac Sadler Gale. Mr. Walter Coleman of Langley, inherits his ancestor's portion.

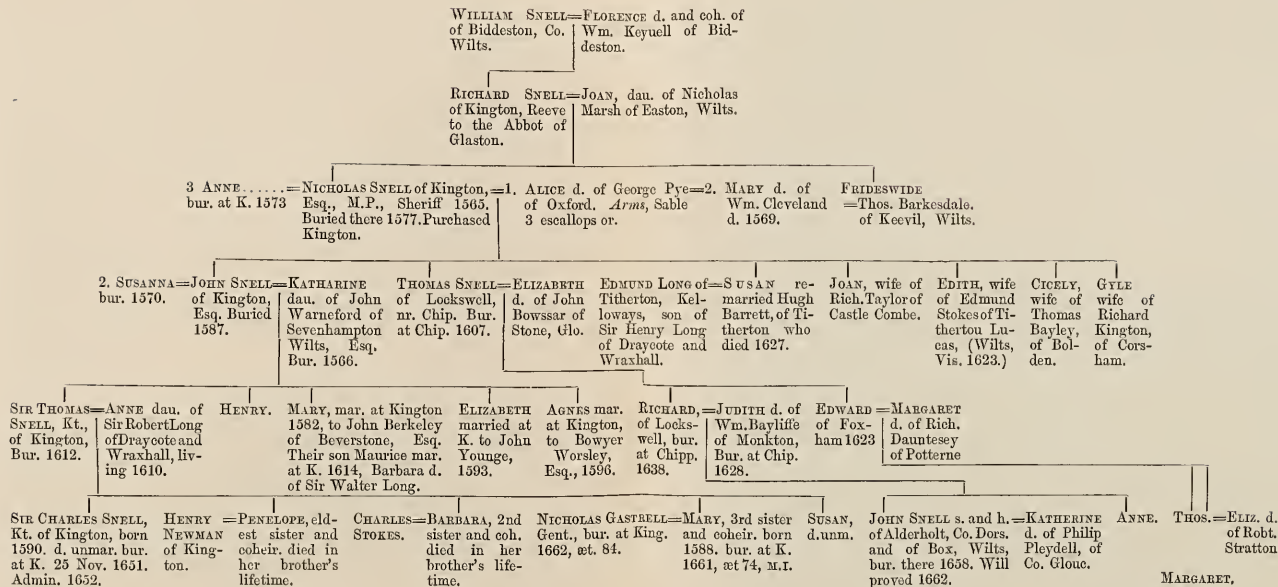
The second sister Barbara, wife of Charles Stokes, also died in her brother Sir Charles's lifetime. In 1679 this undivided one third was sold by her grandson John Stokes for £5500, to the Trustees of the marriage of John Lawford, Esq., of Stapleton, Co. Glouc., and his wife Jane, daughter of Sir William Duckett. In 1713 it was again sold, to Mr. Ayliffe White, of a family formerly of Langley Burrell and Grittleton. His grandson (of the same names,) dying in 1826, his estate was purchased by Mr. R. H. Gaby, Mr. N. Atherton, and Mr. W. Whitworth. Mr. Atherton's house and lands were again sold (1856) to Captain Hugh Clutterbuck, second son of the late Thomas Clutterbuck of Hardenhuish, who now resides at Kington. The Lodge farm, late Mr. Whitworth's, has

¹ Lives of Eminent Men, II. 514.

² N. H. of Wilts, p. 60.

SNELL OF KINGTON ST. MICHAEL.

Arms, Quarterly gules and azure, over all a cross flory or.



descended (1857) to his son-in-law, William Peel, Esq., of Swindon Lodge, near Manchester.

The youngest of Sir Charles Snell's sisters, Mary the wife of Nicholas Gastrell, was living at the time of the partition in 1656. Her third share descended entire to her great grandson Jonathan Power, Esq., of Kington St. Michael, who died unmarried in 1748. Mr. Power's estate was apportioned under an Act of Parliament in 1783 amongst his four sisters. Haywood farm, the share of his eldest sister Margaret (wife of Wm. Clifford), is now the property of her descendants the Misses Mascall of Allington. The share of his second sister Elizabeth, Mrs. Gilpin, has since passed into various hands. The share of his third sister Rebecca wife of John Knott, was purchased by the late Joseph Neeld Esq., of Grittleton. And that of the fourth sister, Mrs. Sarah Coleman, including the old Grange or Manor House north of the Church, now forms a further part of the property of Mr. Walter Coleman of Kington Langley.

All the above were included in the estate formerly belonging to Glastonbury Abbey. The House in which Captain Clutterbuck lives is said by a doubtful tradition to have been a summer residence of the Abbot: and the hill near it, south of the Church, is still called "the Tor Hill," after the more celebrated one of that name at Glastonbury.

SWINLEY. (Swine-lea.)

Is a Farm on the N.E. side of the parish, divided from Stanton St. Quintin's by a grassy hollow called Stanton Dene, along which runs the boundary brook. It was held under Glastonbury by the Fitzurse family. A William Westbury, Hen. VI., had land here as also at a neighbouring farm called Whitman's (now Whitelands). Some Estcourts "of Swinley" were buried in Kington Church, 1706. The property was purchased by the late Mr. Neeld of Grittleton.

MORESHALL.

A smaller farm than the last, between Swinley and Leigh Delamere: probably takes its name from some ancient owner. An

Alice *More* was Prioress of Kington in 1431. Aubrey says it belonged to Kington Priory, but in the Schedule of the Estates of that House, only a field or two appear under this name. In 1700 it belonged to a Mr. Chapman; and in 1856 it was bought from the family of Burt by the late Mr. Neeld.

LANGLEY, OTHERWISE KINGTON LANGLEY.

This hamlet is scattered over the high ground which forms the south east side of the Parish, and is traversed by 30 acres of common forming a pretty village green, skirted by farms, cottages, and gardens, and commanding an extensive view. The name of the Parish is prefixed to that of the hamlet, in order to distinguish it from Langley Burrell adjacent. Sometimes, for the same reason, it was called North Langley.

It has been already stated (p. 37,) that 30 households with their land were given here by the Anglo-Saxon King Edmund the Elder, to his officer Wilfric, about A.D. 940. The grant, which is a fair specimen of the style used in old monastic charters, (or at least in documents pretending to be such,) runs thus in translation:—

“† O Cross! that rulest over all Olympus, glorious foundation of the Throne of CHRIST our Lord, my Alpha and Omega, bless with thy mark the beginning, middle, and end of this writing. More brilliant than the stars and holier than all other gifts in the sight of CHRIST, thou hast endowed with largest privileges the Royal House of Edmund King of the Anglo-Saxons. This, Wilfric enriched by Sovereign bounty, is able to proclaim with truth, so that by the characters of this writing to all it may be made known:— viz., that the said King, under favour of God, in the nine hundred and fortieth year since the Virgin Mother presented her Divine progeny to the world waiting for the Holy Spirit, and in the second year of his reign, endows the said Wilfric with 30 tenements at Langley to himself and his heirs. . . . Let all therefore now ponder the wise saying of a Christian writer, ‘Render O ye rich, unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar’s, and unto God the thing that are God’s. Do works of piety and justice and you set an example to the Catholic

Church.' Confirmed by King Edmund to Archbishop Wulhelm at the well known place called Chippenham."

By this favourite, on whom Grittleton and Nettleton were also bestowed, Langley was transferred to Glastonbury Abbey.

LANGLEY FITZURSE, OR FITZURSE FARM.

Under the Abbey a portion of Langley was held at the Conquest by Urso, founder of the Fitzurse family, who also held under the same Lords, Clapcote in Grittleton, and Swinley above mentioned, by service and payment of scutage. In 1221 his descendant Jordan Fitzurse, tired of paying scutage, and wishing to make his estate independent of the Monks, resisted their claim, but finally submitted. Some Deeds (copied by Aubrey) refer to transactions between this family and the Abbey, touching certain mills and ponds; and now and then a quarrel with the neighbouring lord of Langley Burrell about boundaries and rights of feeding.

From whatever other amiable qualities the Fitzurse family may have derived its name, a good affection towards Churchmen clearly was not one of them, if it is true, as always has been stated, that Reginald of that ilk was one of the assassins of Thomas á Becket.

Their principal tenement here is still recognized in the name of Fitzurse farm, now an ordinary house on the north side of the village green, but formerly one of greater pretension. In Aubrey's time it was an ancient building with a great hall; and a moat, of which there are some traces.

In Edward VI. it had passed into the hands of Thomas Montagu, one the Abbot's tenants; and from his representative William Montagu, Esq., it was bought about 1580 by Sir Owen Hopton, Kt., of a Suffolk family, Lieutenant of the Tower.¹ It came to Sir Ralph Hopton of Witham Friary, Co. Som., created, for his loyalty to Charles I., Baron Hopton of Stratton, Co. Cornwall.² He died

¹ Proceedings in Chancery, vol. II., p. 18. in a suit by Wm. Montagu against Sir Thomas Tasburgh and others, to discover deeds relating to this property, which had been settled (by Thomas Montagu) on him and his brothers.

² Sir Ralph was nearly blinded by an explosion of gunpowder at Marshfield after the battle of Lansdown; and was carried to Chippenham and thence to Devizes.

in 1652 leaving no children; and his uncle Sir Arthur Hopton, on whom the Barony was entailed, having predeceased him, his (Sir Arthur's) four sisters became his coheiressees,¹ from whom, or from whose representatives, it was bought in the middle of the 17th century by Mr. Bampfild Sydenham. From him it descended to the late Mr. Sydenham Bailey, to whose children it now belongs.

The greater part of the Glastonbury lands in Langley, now belong to Mr. Walter Coleman, whose ancestor obtained them by marriage with one of the representatives of one of the three sisters of Sir Charles Snell, the grantee at the Dissolution; as already mentioned.

In 1765 an estate in Langley belonging to Mrs. Maynard, who then resided at the old Manor House in Kington, was purchased from her Trustees, Charles Viscount Maynard, Dr. Thomas [Bishop of Winchester], and the Rev. Wm. Butler, by Sir James Long of Drayeot. This is now the property of Viscount Wellesley.

A property of the Gingells, customary tenants under the Abbey in 1273, was sold in 1664 (being then worth £100 a year) to Samuel Martin.

At the Dissolution a large part of Langley, called "The Heath," was unenclosed. It is named in Abbot Beere's Terrier, as measuring 310 acres: and was common both to the Abbey tenants and the owner of Fitzurse Farm.

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL, KINGTON LANGLEY.

This stood about the middle of the village, on the north side of the road: but had been converted into a dwelling before 1670. In Abbot Beere's Terrier (1517), it is stated that the wardens of St. Peter's Chapel at Langley, held of the Abbey for 90 years half an acre of ground, paying 2d. a year.

The village Revel used in old times to be kept on the Sunday following St. Peter's Day (29th June), and was, Aubrey says, "one of the eminentest Feasts in those parts. Old John Wastfield of Langley told him that he had been Peterman at St. Peter's Chapel in

¹ So the Peerage. But the Wilts Visitation, 1623, (see "Butler,") mentions Mary a daughter of Sir Arthur Hopton, and widow of — Gurney, of Co. Som., who married William Butler of Langley, son of Thomas Butler of Hanger, in Bremhill.

the beginning of Q. Elizabeth's reign." The "Peterman" seems to have been the person chosen by the parish at the festival of the Dedication of the Chapel, to collect money for charitable purposes. Such was the primitive custom at the yearly village feast, founded probably on a still more ancient precept: "Go your way, eat the fat, and drink the sweet, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared." [Nchem. viii. 10.] These rural meetings, when dissociated from the religious character, lost one element of respectability; and a Wake or Revel (from the French *reveiller*, to waken), signifying originally a vigil, or night-fast, observed before the day of Dedication, is now obliged to be defined in our dictionaries, as a feast with loose and noisy jollity. Sometimes it leads to worse, and in the year 1822 Kington Langley Revel was the occasion of, what Aubrey might have called, one of the eminentest *riots* in those parts. Some offence having been given to the villagers at the feast by a party of young men from Chippenham, several meetings were afterwards held for the purpose of planning revenge, and it was ultimately resolved that a grand attempt should be made on the 7th of September. Accordingly in the course of that evening about 30 or 40 men assembled at Chippenham, and about half-past 10 o'clock commenced their outrage by appearing in the street armed with bludgeons, and attacking all who came in their way; Mr. Joseph Hall, a saddler, was so severely bruised as to expire within a few hours. Mr. Reynolds, a brazier, died shortly afterwards. Constables were knocked down and beaten, and in short not less than thirty-one men, women, and children were more or less wounded.

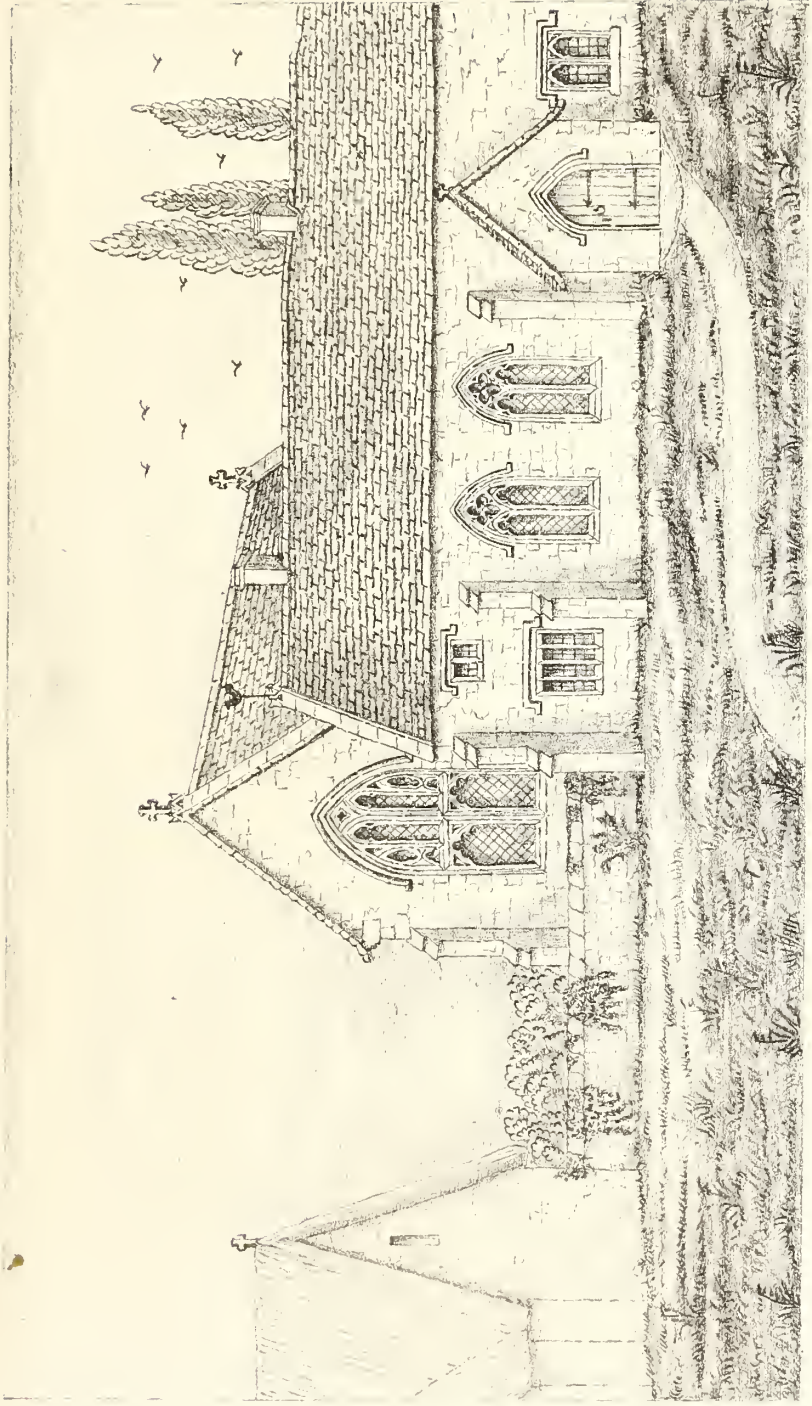
The hamlet contains a population of about 600 and is a mile and a half from the Parish Church. This distance from Clerical superintendence and the wholesome discipline of Church and School, having been found to produce the usual ill effect of ignorance and irreligion, testified by numerous and increasing cases brought before magistrates and boards of guardians, as well as by Sabbath breaking and irregularities of various kinds, the attention of the neighbourhood was called to the subject in the year 1853. By the exertions of some gentlemen, and especially Mr. E. L.

Clutterbuck of Hardenhuish, subscriptions were raised, and a new Church, bearing in recognition of the old Chapel the name of St. Peter, was built, and consecrated by the late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, on Thursday April 19th 1855. The site and £50 were given by Mr. Walter Coleman; £200 by the late Mr. Neeld of Grittleton; and the sums of £100 each by Mr. Clutterbuck, the late Rev. R. Ashe of Langley Burrell, Viscount Wellesley, and Mr. Sheppard. By further subscription a School has since been added, and a resident Curate is provided by the Vicar of Kington St. Michael's. Langley was sometimes called Langley Fearné (1513), or Langley Fernhill (1660).

ST. MARY'S PRIORY.

About three quarters of a mile north of Kington Church by the footpath leading to Leigh Delamere, in a pleasant open pasture-country, a very old farmhouse, with a heavily coped garden wall on on the eastern side, is the present representative of Priory St. Mary's. It was a House of Benedictines, for a Prioress, Sub-Prioress, and eight or nine Nuns, reduced to four at the Dissolution. Bishop Tanner quotes an authority to prove that it existed before A.D. 1155,¹ but neither the exact year of foundation, nor name of the Founder, have been positively ascertained. It was attributed in Aubrey's time to the Empress Matilda, mother of King Henry II., the founder of the neighbouring Abbey of Stanley near Chippenham. This may have been the case; but the charters of St. Mary's Priory, in which her name does not occur, seem to point out another person, one Robert of Bryntone, or as he is also called, "Robert, son of Wayfer of Brintone." Whether projected or not by some previous benefactor, he at least was the first to set the House up ("*locum constituit*"), by a gift of Tithes (in Dorsetshire) for maintenance: and the Nuns held the site by sufferance until it was formally assured to them by another of the family, Adam Wayfer of Brintone. The gift was confirmed by Sir Hugh de Mortimer, whose family, as already stated, held an estate in this

¹ "Pardon, monialibus de Chinton."—Rot. Pip. 2 Hen. II., *Wiltshire*.



ST MARY'S PRIORY, KINGTON ST MICHAEL, WILTS.
[RESTORED FROM A SKETCH TAKEN BY JOHN AUBREY, ABOUT A.D. 1660.]

parish, of the Abbey of Glaston.¹ In the Martyrology of the Priory, a day was set apart for commemoration of "Adam de Wayfer and the Mortimers, who gave us all our land in Kington."²

Besides the land, they had also the Rectorial Tithe, and presented to the Vicarage. The Rectory originally belonged to Glastonbury Abbey, but under the arrangement before alluded to (p. 39,) it was transferred to the See of Bath and Wells, and then given to the Nuns by Robert Burnell, Bishop.

Their estate lay chiefly about the House; including more than now forms the Priory Farm. Amongst their outlying property were the granges of Studley near Calne, and Cadenham, with Tithes there and at Redmore, given by Alexander of Studley; the Rectory of Twerton, near Bath, by Wm. Malreward; a Manor at Great Somerford, (held by a chief rent under the Earl of Arundell at the Dissolution,) given by Richard de Heriet;³ land at Bradley, near Alton, Hants, by Petronilla Bluet; Tithes at Stures and Sanford, Lazarton and Stapleton, near Stourpayne, Dorset, by Wm. of Harptree and Roger Villicrs; besides certain tenements at Malmsbury, Sherston Parva, Uffcot, Leigh Delamere, (where a small field adjoining the Rectory garden still bears the name of "The Minchery,") Calne,⁴ and Boyton, Co. Wilts; Cam and Doddington, Co. Gloucester. To stock their home farm, Wm. de Longespee, Earl of Sarum, gave them by will in 1225, 100 ewes and 6 cows. The coppice between the Nunnery and Easton Piers

¹ The Priory continued to pay a chief Rent to Glastonbury till the Dissolution. (*Val. Ecc.*)

² The Brimpton alluded to is in Berkshire, a few miles south of Reading. In one of the Priory Charters (No. 7), several places in that neighbourhood are named as of the estate of Mortimer, and at Brimpton itself the fourth part of a Fee held under Edmund de Mortimer belonged to these very Nuns, (I. p. M. IV. 87.) Though little is known of this family of Wayfer, still as they assumed the name of "Brintone" from their residence, it is clear that they were territorial clients there as here, of the great House of Mortimer. Their name is also met with in that capacity, in Salop. In later times a Roger Mortimer, who died 1336, married a daughter of Sir Robert de Wafre; and in A.D. 1349, a Richard Wayfer was Rector of Luckington, about six miles from Kington.

³ The Nuns had also some Tithe in Little Somerford.

⁴ For their land and Tithe there, they paid an acknowledgement of two pounds of wax per annum to the Churchwardens of Calne.

was given by the owner of that Manor, Sir John of Easton, to pray for the souls of himself and family.

Below this coppice, and beyond a rivulet south of the Priory, in a field called the Minchin meadow were their fishponds. And on the east side of the House was a large ground called the Nymph Hay,¹ where the Sisters with their young scholars used to take exercise. In his remarks upon Nunneries as places of education, Aubrey thus describes their appearance :—

“The young maids were brought up, (not at Hackney, Sarum Schools, &c., to learn pride and wantonness,) but at the Nunneries, where they had examples of piety and humility, modesty and obedience, to imitate and practise. Here they learned needlework, the art of confectionary, surgery, [anciently no apothecaries or surgeons: the gentlewomen did cure their poor neighbours: their hands are now too fine]; physie, writing, drawing, &c. Old Jaques, who lived where Charles Hadnam did, could see from his house the Nuns of the Priory of St. Mary’s, Kington, come forth into the Nymph-Hay with their rocks and wheels to spin, and with their sewing work. He would say that he hath told threescore and ten, but of Nuns there were not so many, but in all, with Lay-Sisters, as widows, old maids, and young girls, there might be such a number. This was a fine way of breeding up young women, who are led more by example than precept: and a good retirement for widows and grave single-women to a civil, virtuous, and holy life. In the old hedges belonging to the Priory were ” (and still are) “a good number of Barberry trees, which t’is likely the Nuns used for confections. Their last priest² was Parson Whaddon,

¹ Now corrupted into “Empty.” Names, like the coin of the realm, suffer by eurrency; and every parish map is rich in riddles which it is by no means easy to solve. Such as “Izell’s” from *East-hills*, “Vanity-field” from *Walnut-tree-field*, “Marriage Park” (near Malmsbury,) from *Mauduit’s Park*, “Crawlboy’s wood” from an old Norman name *Croile-bois*. A copse on Bedwyn common planted whilst Lord Ailesbury was travelling in Sicily, and called, in order to mark its age, the “*Sicilian*” plantation, is now “Thistle-hand.”

² The Priory had a Priest to perform Divine Service from the time of its foundation, with a stipend of £5 6s. 8d., nearly equal to the whole Tithes of the Rectory £6 13s. 4d. (see *Val. Eccl.*)

whose chamber is that on the right hand of the Porch with the old fashioned chimney."

There is an engraving of the remains of the Nunnery in the *Gent. Mag.* 1803, p. 717. On the eastern side of it was a square Court, the north wing of which was a Chapel. This had a Norman doorway, but transomed windows.¹ It fell to decay soon after the Dissolution, but a few arches were standing in 1800. In the terraced garden freestone coffins have been occasionally found; and in one grave which, by the chalice discovered in it, had been that of a priest, a stone of the thickness of a grinding stone having in the centre a heart held between two hands.

The Editors of the *New Monasticon* had never met with any impression of the Seal of this Priory.

NAMES OF PRIORESSES OF ST. MARY'S, KINGTON,
*Collected from Deeds, Registers, and the Book of Obits kept in the
Nunnery.*

A.D.		
	ELEANOR	Mentioned in Aubrey's MSS.
c. 1280.	CLARICIA	Priory Charter, No. xi. (<i>see infra.</i>)
	. . . EDITH OF BRISTOW . .	Book of Obits, 26 Dec.
	. . . AMICE	Do. do. Nov. 10.
	. . . CHRISTINA CHARLTON .	Do. do. January 4.
	. . . CECILIA	Lambeth Reg. Reynolds.
1319.	JOAN DUREDENT . .	Resigned 8 March, 1325. Obit kept 21 Mar. [Lamb. Reg. Reynolds.]
1326.	DIONYSIA "of Horsehill under Chobham, in Surrey."	A Nun of Bromhale, near Wind- sor; made Prioress by the Arch- bishop of Canterbury. Lamb. Reg. Reynolds.
	. . . ISABEL HUSEE	Obit kept 27 March.
1349.	LUCIA PAAS	
1431.	ALICE MORE	Late Sub-Prioress, Obit kept 2 Ap.
1434.	JOAN DONYTON OF DYNGTON.	Obit 21 March.

¹ Aubrey has preserved the pattern of this window in his unpublished MS. called "*Chronologica Architectonica.*"

- . . . SUSANNA Obit 23 May.
 . . . ALICE HANKERTON . . . Do. 11 June.
 . . . CHRISTINA NYE . . . Died 1454. Obit kept 2 Dec.
 1454. ALICE LAWRENCE . . . Resigned 1492. Sarum Register.
 1492. KATHARINE MOLEYS . . . A Professed Nun of Shaftesbury,
 elected 2 April. Sar. Reg.

The Names of the Nuns at Kington in the time of Katharine Moleys, Prioress, were

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Joan Bristow. | Joan Hodges. | Agnes Burnell. |
| Alice Mershefeld. | Christina Westbourne. | Mulier Chynne. |
| Alice Lawrence. | Christina Woodland. | Alice Hawkins. |
1506. ALICE STAUNTON . . . A Nun of this house: appointed
 Prioress by the Bishop, by lapse.
 Audley Reg. Sarum.
1511. CICELY BODENHAM . . . Afterwards Abbess of Wilton.

About this time happened the abduction of a Prioress by a very troublesome clerk at Castle Combe, as related in Mr. Poulett Scrope's History of that parish, p. 297. Sir John Scrope (who died 1517) in a supplication to the Archbishop of Canterbury, sets forth at great length sundry grievances endured by him at the hands of Sir Thomas Kelly, curate under Sir Ingeram Bedyll, the Rector: amongst which "he prayeth to be recompensed for his wrongful trouble and vexation that he hath had by the menes of the said Thomas Kelley, that *robbed the poor Monastery of Kyngton, and carryed away the Prioress of the same.*" Cicely Bodenham was of a family settled at Bodenham in the Hundred of Downton. In the stained Chancel window, given by herself to Kington Church, Aubrey says there was remaining in his time, the greater part of her Picture in her cope and robes.

1534. ELIZABETH PEDE . . . Val. Eccl.
 . . . MARY DENNIS . . .

Of an old family at Pucklechurch. She was the last Prioress, and was pensioned with £5 a year. Aubrey's statement that "she died in Somerset within the memory of man," is corroborated by a note written on the fly-leaf of a Manuscript in Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford, [No. ccxx. fol. 3. b.] "This boke was appertaining to

Marye Dennis sometyme Ladie Abbess of a certain Nunnery in Glostershyre [*read, Wiltshire*]: She dyed in Bristowe 1593, a good olde maide, verie vertuose and godlye: and is buried in the church of the Gauntes on the Grene.”

The Convent was subject to the authority of the Bishop of Sarum both as Diocesan and Visitor. Under his license they elected their own Prioress, and presented her to the Bishop. If any thing in the election was found to have been uncanonical, it was annulled, and the Bishop then nominated. If properly conducted, it was confirmed, a mandate was issued to the Archdeacon to install the new Prioress, and a formal declaration of submission by her and the Convent was duly made, signed, and sealed with the mark of the cross.¹ The Nuns did not like the visitation of the Bishop and his Officers; and were desirous of having for their Patron the Abbot of Glastonbury: he being the Head of the First House of *Regulars*, of the same Religious Order as themselves (Benedictine), and moreover their own Landlord in chief. A curious story is told in some Deeds in the Registry at Sarum,² of a bold attempt to dispense with the Bishop's right of superintendance, made by one of these Ladies, Dame Alice Lawrence, Prioress in 1454. She permitted a certain Irish Franciscan friar, whose name is lost, to forge a Latin document purporting to come from Rome, by which the Priory was released from the inspection of the Diocesan, and transferred to the care of the Abbot. Of course as soon as the Bishop's right was denied, he applied to Rome, and the fraud was discovered. Dame Alice was quietly admonished to send in her resignation: but as she was considered to have been the dupe of the Franciscan friar, her sentence was lenient, and she was allowed to continue in the House in the rank of a Nun.

The following is the substance of the Latin Deeds that relate to this transaction:—

1. THE FORGED DOCUMENT: *purporting to be a Rescript from Pope Innocent VIII., A.D. 1490, addressed to the Abbot of Glastonbury,*

¹ See “Audley” and “Mortivale” Registers.

² “Langton” Register.

transferring to him from the Bishop of Sarum, the rights of Visitor over Kington Nunnery.

“Innocent, &c., to our beloved son, the Abbot of St. Mary of Glastonbury of the Order of St. Benedict, in the Diocese of Wells, greeting :

“The circumspect anxiety of the Holy See is cheerfully directed to such measures as may usefully administer to the wants of Religious Persons. And to such as are most eminent for virtue and merit, it more particularly extends the favour of its protection.

“On behalf of our beloved Daughter Alice Lawrence, the Prioress, and of the Convent of St. Mary of Kington, of the Order of St. Benedict, in the Diocese of Sarum, a Petition lately sent to us sets forth, that, whereas it hath been the ancient custom for the Bishop of Sarum to visit that Monastery for the purpose of reforming manners and correcting vices ; his suite of horsemen and attendants upon those occasions is so great, that the means of the Monastery are unable to bear the expense thereby occasioned. That this hath happened, not once only, or in the regular course of the Visitation of the Diocese, but as often as he likes. That the Cells and other private apartments, appropriated to prayer and the use of the Nuns, are required for the accommodation of a number of secular attendants : and that the Bishop at pleasure supplies the Monastery with a chaplain of his own nomination, whensoever and whomsoever he may chuse.

“And whereas it has been further represented unto us, that, if the Convent is withdrawn from the visiting jurisdiction of the Bishop, and is placed under that of a Prelate Regular for the correction of faults and instruction in morals, the Prioress and Convent will be able to serve God more securely and quietly, and the frequent offences that arise out of its subjection to secular persons will in future be avoided :

“We therefore, desiring to entertain this application favourably, and exonerating the said Alice from all penalties, &c., &c., do hereby order, that you (the Abbot) summon the Parishioners of Kington and all others whom it may concern, and inquire diligently into the truth hereof. And if these allegations are founded on

truth, that you forbid, by our authority, all opposition on the part of the said Parishioners: and that you collate and assign unto the said Alice the Priory whereunto belongeth cure of Souls, the annual value whereof doth not exceed, as she declareth, 36 marks sterling: and that you do induct her into corporal possession thereof, and when inducted, protect her, in all her rights until her death.

“No previous grant or privileges to the contrary withstanding, whether made to the Priory, or the Bishop and Chapter of Sarum: as to election, &c., &c.

“And that the said scandals, occasioned by the superintendence of secular officers, may for the future be put an end to, we decree that the Convent be exempt from all Episcopal Jurisdiction whatsoever, and be forthwith subject to your’s.

“Likewise, we empower you once every three years, or more frequently, if desirable, to visit the said Monastery for the correction of morals; reforming whatever may seem to you to require reformation. And if our Reverend Brother the Bishop of Sarum shall again interfere with the same, let him know that he will incur the wrath of the Almighty, and of the Apostles Peter and Paul.

“Given at Rome 28th June, A.D. 1490, and the 6th of our Pontificate.”

The Bishop of Salisbury having apprized the Court of Rome of the Forgery, received the following instructions:—

2. *The Pope to the Bishop of Salisbury.*

“To our venerable Brother greeting. Whereas we have lately received a copy of certain Letters purporting to have been issued by us at the instance of Alice Lawrence, Prioress of Kyngton, and have carefully inspected the same: which Letters it is your desire should be recalled and pronounced to be, as they most palpably are, surreptitious: whereof a copy is now enclosed to you with these presents:

“We, being anxious to investigate the matter thoroughly as we are bound to do, bid you endeavour by every means to obtain possession of the original Letters themselves and send them to us, and also ascertain by whom the despatching of them was contrived,

with such other information as you can procure. Also that you compel any person detaining them, or otherwise offering impediment, to give them up and bear testimony to the Truth, under pain of Ecclesiastical censure. For which purpose, if need be, you will call in the aid of the Secular power.

“Given at St. Peter’s, Rome, under the Seal of the Fisherman, 27 July, 1491.”

3. *The Answer of Thomas Langton, Bishop of Salisbury, to the Pope.*

“Most Holy Father: After our humblest commendation and devout kisses of your Holiness’s blessed feet; I received your Letter enclosing the copy of the document purporting, &c., and conveying your Holiness’s orders. Whereupon I so proceeded against the Prioress and other suspected parties, as to obtain possession of the original document, which I herewith send to your Holiness. The name of the person who hath contrived this matter I have not been able to discover; excepting that he is said to be a certain Irish Friar, of the Order of St. Francis. But if I shall be able to discover where he is, whether in England or in Ireland, I promise my best exertions to arrest and detain him until I shall receive your Holiness’s further instructions. Our Lord whose Vicegerent upon earth you are, have your Holiness in his blessed keeping.

“Given at London, 10 Novemb., 1491, by your most devoted Son, Thomas Langton, Bp. of Sarum.”

4. *Alice Lawrence, the Prioress, being compelled to resign, the Bishop of Sarum appoints a new Prioress.*

“Thomas, by Divine permission, Bp. of Sarum, to our beloved Daughter the Lady Katharine Moleyns, Nun of the Monastery of Shaftesbury of the Order of St. Benedict, greeting. Whereas the Priory of Kington is vacant by the free resignation of Alice Lawrence; and the Sub-prioress and Convent have voluntarily solicited me, and conveyed to me as the Ordinary and Diocesan all their power in nomination of a successor; we, therefore, having heard of you a good report, &c., do elect you Prioress thereof, and by these presents depute to you in the Lord, the care and administra-

tion of all goods spiritual and temporal: reserving the rights and dignity of us and our Cathedral Church. In witness whereof we have affixed our Seal, at our Manor of Remmesbury, 9 April, 1492."

Then follow two other Mandates, one to the Archdeacon of Wilts for installing the New Prioress; and the other to the Subprioress and Convent, to receive and obey her.

LIBER OBITUALIS.

THE BOOK OR KALENDAR OF OBITS OF KINGTON ST. MARY'S PRIORY.

Being a Register of Founders, Brethren,¹ Sisters, and others, Benefactors, whose names were appointed to be mentioned in the Prayers of the Convent upon the Days of their respective Deaths. Drawn out anew by KATHARINE MOLEYNS, Prioress there: in Lent 1493. (9 Hen. VII.)

(To the Obituary are prefixed copies of the following Formularies.)

I. "The ORDER to resseyve Brothers and Sisters and the suffrages of the Religious there.

II. "The ORDER to resseyve a Minchin there."

(The above are too long for insertion. The next is translated from the Latin.)

III. "Commendations to prayer in the Conventual Chapter for Benefactors living or dead."

"FOR THE LIVING."

"I commend to you, amongst the living, the Chief Pontiff . . . and all the Cardinals, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bp. of Sarum our Ordinary, the Bishop of Winton, the Abbot of Glaston, the Abbess of Shaftesbury, and all our Convent: specially them that labour and serve in our Church. Likewise the well being of all who give a helping hand to our Lord. Likewise" [A. B., the particular person whose Obit was kept].

¹ The Chaplain was the only "Brother" resident in the House: but it was the custom to pay to influential friends, lay as well as clerical, the compliment of making them Honorary Brethren: or, as the phrase ran, "admitting them into the Fraternity of the Convent." See in the Book of Obits, under January 12.

² From the Manuscripts of John Moore, Bishop of Ely, purchased at his decease by King George I., presented by him to the University of Cambridge, and now in the Public Library there. A list of ancient and forgotten names is not perhaps in itself of much importance; but as a sample of a class of Monastical Records not often met with, a "Book of Obits" may not be wholly void of interest.

"FOR THE DEAD."

"I commend to you, amongst the deceased, the souls of the Bishops of Sarum : of Reginald, late Bishop of Bath," (Fitz Jocelyn, 1191.) "of Savaric," (1205.) "late Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, of Robert Burnell, late Bp. of Bath" (1292.) "of Adam son of Waifer of Kyngton, of Roger and Sir Hugh Mortimer : likewise the souls of all whose goods have been bestowed to the benefit of our House, and whose names are contained in the following Kalendar : likewise the souls of all the faithful deceased."

THE KALENDAR OF OBITS.

JANUARY.

- iv. For the soule of Christine Charleton, late Prioress of Kyngton.
- vii. For the soules of Adam sonne of Waifere of Kynton,¹ Roger Mortymer, and Sir Hugh Mortymer, that gave us all our lands in Kyngton.
- viii. For the soules of the Bps. of Saulesbury, our special Benefactors and Ordinaries.
- ix. — of Reynold Bp. of Bathe,² that gave us our Parsonage of Twyverton : and for the soules of Savary late Bp. of Bathe and Glaston : and of Jocelyn late Bp. of Bathe, that confirmed to us, by their writing, the same.
- x. — of Robt. Burnell late Bp. of Bath, that gave us an Acre of lande in Kyngton and the Parsonage there.
- xii. — of John Buttelar of Badminton magna,³ who was admitted into the Fraternity of this house.
- xiii. — of Maud Osprynge.
- xv. — of Maister Wm. Barker, late Parson of Sherston.
- xvii. — of William of Salford and of Edith his wife, and of John Clayfield.
- xxi. — of Mary, late Lady of Eston.⁴
- xxii. — of Geffrey of Bathe.
- xxvi. — of William of Abyngdon.

¹ The Founder of Kington Priory.

² Reginald Fitz Jocelyn, d. 1191. But in the Priory charter No. viii. Wm. Malreward is named as the donor of Twerton.

³ The Butlers were anciently owners of Badminton.

⁴ Easton Piers, contiguous to the Priory Estate.

FEBRUARY.

- v. — of Wm. Rowdon.¹
- vii. — of Sir John Delamere, Kt.² and Johan his wyfe.
- xii. — of Elys of Milborne.
- xvi. — of Clemence Husee, Minchin of Kyngton.
- xviii. — of Sare of Sellye.
- xix. — of Hawyse of Lobenam.
- xx. — of Rafe Blewet.
- xxiv. — of Wm. Eston.
- xxviii. — Joan Durdeyne, Mynchyn of Kyngton.

MARCH.

- i. For the Soules of Harry Hardyng.
- vii. — John, late Abbot of Mahmsbury. — of Harry, late Monke of Bath. — of Agnes, Sub-prioress of Kyngton.
- xii. — of Agnes Wellyshote: Mary Willys. — Agnes Wyngton, Minehen here.
- xiv. — of John Persay. — John Bradeley.
- xv. Memorandum: That the Altar in the Church of Kyngton was dedicated in honour of the Holy Mother of our Saviour, by Ralph [*meaning probably Robert*] Bp. of Sarum, on 15th Mareh, A.D. 1435.
- xviii. For the Soul of Maister Rych of Abingdon. — and of Walter Herryss.
- xix. — Julian Byshop.
- xxi. — Joan Dyngton, late Prioress here.
- xxiii. — Mawde Nethelton. — Isabel Warrener.
- xxiv. — Peter de Eston. — Robert and Geffrey.
- xxv. — Sir John Mortimer, and Harry. John Baker³ of

¹ Probably Rowdon in Chippenham Parish.

² Of Leigh Delamere: living about A.D. 1290. He witnesses the Priory charter, No. xi.

³ In the Obituary at the foot of the page of "March," are the following entries:
 "In the days of Dam Kateryne Moleyns Prioress here, John Baker gave to this House at Minchyn Kyngton,

A Bone of St. Cristopher closed in cloth of gold, a noble Relyke.

Thys boke, for to be their Mortiloge.

A Boke of Seynts Lyves yn Englishe.

A Spruse Table and a Cubbord that be in their parlor.

Briggewater, and Joan his wife were admitted Brother and Sister of this house on Lady Day, A.D. 1498. (*see below, Jun. 27.*)

- xxvii. — Isabell Husye, late Prioress of Kyngtone. — Rafe Melkesham.
- xxviii. — Julyan Hayes: Symon of Overton: Thomas Mounte, Chanon of Wells.
- xxx. — Henry Grafton.

APRIL.

- i. For the Soules of Johan Ingram.
- ii. — Alice More prioress of Kington: William Bradley and Margaret Montforde.
- v. — William Beames.
- vii. — Johan Malesyn.
- x. — Johan Berleye: Agnes Browne.
- xi. — Johan, Prioress of Kington, — of Sybil Dyxton: of Herry Beauforde (The Cardinal and Bp. of Wynchester) who died A.D. 1448.
- xii. — John Rose, and Agnes his wife.
- xiii. — Thomas Whittokesmede; of Roger Beverley, and Alice his Wyfe.
- xx. — Jordan of Holdesweyl. — Thomas Bek.
- xxiv. — Thomas Devant.
- xxvi. — Charile of Bytton: of Vincent Farthyn.

MAY.

- i. For the Soules of Maude Culham.
- ii. — Cristyne Cogan.
- iv. — Henry of Harnhull.

The mendyng and renewyng of an old Mas Boke of theirs.

A Fetherbed, a bolster, a Pylow, and 2 fair Coverlettes: The half of the money that was paid for the Ymage of Seynt Savyor standing upon the Auter for their quire. And for the Ymages of St. Mighel and St. Kateryne in St. James's Chapell. Also the Aulter Cloth of the Salutaeyon of oure Lady, being in St. James's Chapell: and 3 yards of Canvass annexed thereto to lye upon the Auter. A Tester and a Seller (*i e, a celler or canopy, ciel de lit*) that hangeth over my Lady's Bed. A Grail. A fair Matyns Boke, with Dirige and many good Prayers. A dozen of round pewter dishes with heires." (*cars?*)

- vii. — Dame Johan of Eston : Alianore Baverton.
- viii. — John Thornebyry.
- ix. — Alexander Stodeley.¹
- x. — Sir Robert Huys.
- xi. — Geffrey Scott and Isabell his wife.
- xiii. — Walter Frary (or Tracy).
- xiv. — John Bradeley.
- xxiii. — Susanne, Prioress of Kington. — Raynold Jacob.
- xxvii. — Agnes Walyngford.
- xxviii. — Moryce, Monk of Farlye.

JUNE.

- vii. For the Soules of Richard Comene.
- xi. — Thomas Knapp and Avyce his wyfe. Also of Dame Alice Hankerton, Prioress of Kington.
- xiii. — Adam Milton.
- xvii. — Philippe of Sutton.
- xx. — Rafe of Eston.
- xxi. — John Milton and Alianor Barle.
- xxiv. — Dame Cristina Westbourne.
- xxvi. — Gilbert Derby.
- xxvii. — of Richard Elys Baker,² Joan his wife, Thomas Baker, and Johan his wyfe : John Baker, and Joan, Margaret and Joan, his wyves. John Vicary, and Agnes his wyfe. Richard Clopton, and Alice his wyfe. Maister Will. Baker, late Parson of Petworth in Sussex.
- xxix. — of John Zenar (?)

JULY.

- i. For the Soules of Alyce Original;³ and Johan Grafton.
- vii. — John le bon.
- viii. — Margery Combe. — Adam Wellishot.
- xiii. — Robert Helys.

¹ The Donor of Tithes, &c., at Studley, Cadenham, &c., see Charter x.

² An instance very rare at so early a period, of *two* Christian names.

³ So spelled in the MS. copy from which this is taken, in the writing of Mr. James Gilpin, Recorder of Oxford, and a native of Kington. The real name was perhaps Elias Oresuceil, a benefactor. See Charter xiii.

- xvii. — Hawys of Abyngdon.
- xix. — Nicholas Dyraunt ?
- xx. — Thomas Martyn.
- xxiii. — Robert Russell and Margaret his wyf.
- xxvii. — John Byret ?

AUGUST.

- i. For the Soules of Martyn Wynterburne, Symon Fraun ceys,
and John Hawyse.
- viii. — Walter Boldry and Joan his wyfe.
- x. — Walter Charleton.
- xi. — John of Laverton.
- xii. — Agnes Milton.
- xiii. — Isabell Fryng, Robert Streffe and Alyce his wyfe, Mr.
Wm. Streffe, Chanon of Sarun; of Crystine Joan, and Joan.
- xv. — Robert Turle; John Horton.
- xviii. — Wm. Apilforde and Sara his wyfe.
- xxij. — Gaffrey de Boys.
- xxiv. — Johan late wyfe of John Baker.
- xxvi. — Margaret Vyse: and Thomas her husband.
- xxx. — John Heyway and Isabell his wyfe.

SEPTEMBER.

- i. For the Soules of Joan Overton.
- ii. — Jordan le Warre: Mr. Robt. Bluntesdon.
- iii. — Mary Excester: Wm. Evesham: and Cristine his wyfe.
- vii. — Richard Hawkesbury, Monk of Malmesbury: Johan
late wyfe of Richard Elys Baker.
- xi. — Walter Jewne.
- xiv. — William of Sutton.
- xvii. — Maute of Abyndon. — Johan Nele.
- xviii. — Sir Richard Awringe.
- xxi. — Roger Helys. — and Katerine Wilkyns,
- xxii. — Ide Cosyn.
- xxiii. — Roger Stodeley. — Alexander Welyngton.
- xxvii. — Wm. Wykam, late Bp. of Winchester.
- xxviii. — Rosa Hylle, and John ———.
- xxix. — Isabell of Westrop. — John Coldam.

xxx. — Katerine Hundrederre ?

OCTOBER.

- ii. For the Soules of Hely of Stodeley and Thos. Malemeys.
- vi. — Richard Spenser.
- vii. — Hugh Rementon.
- xi. — John of Welitton.
- xiv. — Sir Water Clopton, Kt.
- xvi. — Nicholas Samborne, — and Nicholas his Son.
- xviii. — Richard Tomelyne, Vicar of Kyngtone.
- xxiii. — Margaret Selyman : — Katerine Swindon.
- xxviii. — Elys of Calne.
- xxix. — Maude Rementon.

NOVEMBER.

- i. For the Soules of Gilbert Overton.
- ii. — Margaret Baker: John Welliscote, — Gilbert Berewyke.
- iii. — Alice Boydon.
- vii. — Richard Inveyne (?)
- viii. — Alice Turneys, — Johan, wyfe of Thos. Martyn.
- x. — Amice Prioress of Kington, — Sir Hugh Mortymer. — Dunage Sottacre. — of Perys. — of Haveryng. — of Johan Martet.
- xi. — Lady Joan Bristow.
- xiii. — Geoffrey Abbot of Glaston: (Fromont died 1322.)
- xiv. — Luce, Byshop of ———.
- xix. — Joan, wyfe of Thos. Baker of Lamport. — Sir Rob. Charleton Kt.
- xxi. — John Scutte.
- xxiv. — Edward of Pury. — Elene atte Pury.
- xxvi. — John Bradeley. — Roger Stodeley.
- xxviii. — Agnes Comerweyle.

DECEMBER.

- i. For the Soules of Thos. Tanner.
- iii. — Isabel Burley.
- v. — Kateryne, wyfe of Nicholas Fortresbury.
- vi. — Edmund Husee.
- vii. — Thos. Wyleshete. — Joan Wynterburn. — Cristine N^{ve} Prioress of Kington, who died A.D. 1454.

- viii. — John Kynsman, Husbonman, — and Lady Alice Hare.
- xi. — John Hance.
- xii. — Gyles Bp. of Sarum, (G. de Bridport, consecrated at Canterbury 1256, died 1262.)
- xiv. — Ely, late wyfe of Alexander Stodeley.
- xvi. — William, Vicar of Kington. — Dame Alice Hardyng, Mynchyn of Lacock.
- xviii. — Mr. Robert Gray.
- xix. — Alicc Mann.
- xx. — Sir William of Lomene.
- xxi. — Margaret Burley.
- xxii. — John Adeneyte.
- xxiiij. — Agnes Delamere.
- xxiv. — Sir — Turketill: Edith, a Mynchyn here.
- xxvi. — Edythe of Bristow (Prioress).
- xxx. — Robert of Lomene.

THE KING'S ALMSWOMEN AT KINGTON PRIORY.

Connected with the Priory, and perhaps forming part of it, was a dwelling for two pauper women, for whose maintenance the Prioress received annually six marks from the Crown. Of the origin of the charity there is no account. It may have been this Royal bounty that gave rise to the tradition mentioned above, of the Priory itself having been founded by the Empress Matilda. The House for the two paupers was built in 1221, (6 Hen. III.) as appears by a writ to the Treasurer of the Exchequer to pay 40s. "for the construction of one in the Priory of Kington for the use of the two Eleemosinary Damsels dwelling there during the King's pleasure." In the Close Rolls about this date, are orders for timber to be taken out of Chippenham Forest for this purpose; and also for payment of the six marks. And in 1223 a writ was issued to the Constable of Devizes (who was ex-officio Warden of Chippenham Forest) "commanding him that without delay, he do at once cause to be carried to Kinton for the use of the two Damsels residing there by the King's command, 20 cartloads of burl-wood" [Bruel, *copse*]. "And we much wonder that our precept herctofore sent by us relating unto this matter has not been carried into effect."

CHARTERS OF ST. MARY'S PRIORY.¹

I. *Robert of Bryntone gives Tithes at Ewerne Stapleton, near Stourpayne, Co. Dorset.*

“To Jocelyn² Bishop of Sarum, and Adelelm Archdeacon of Dorset, Robert de Bryntone, greeting. I and Eva my wife, with Emma her sister, have granted the church of Iwerne for ever, and whatever else in the said church belongs to us, with all liberties &c., as Aluric the Priest held them: Witnesses, Richard the Canon: Robert de Huntsland: Richard son of Coloman: Robert of Axford: Wyger: Robert of the Gate: and the whole Halimote. Farewell.”

II. *Confirmation of a grant of Lazarton,³ or Lacerton near Stourpayne, Co. Dorset, which had been made to the Nuns by Robert de Brintone, Eva his wife, and Emma her sister, about 1142-1184.*

“Jocelyn, Bishop of Sarum, to Adelelm Archdeacon of Dorset: I confirm the grant of the Church of Lazarton, which Robert de Brinton, &c., gave to the Nuns of Kington; and because it is poor, I release it from all payments, except synodals. Witnesses, Humfrey the Canon: Walter the Canon: Dunecane the Chaplain.”

III. *Adam (Weyfer) of Brimpton gives all his land at Kington St. Michael.*

“Omnibus, &c. To all the faithful in Christ, &c., Adam de Brinton greeting. Know that I have granted to God and St. Mary, and ye Nuns of Kyngton, All the land in that vill which the s^dNuns hold of me, in pure and perpetual alms: free of all secular demands and services. And this I do for the good of my soul, and those of my Father and Mother, of my predecessors and successors. And I and my Heirs will warrant the same unto the said Nuns, free of all service to ye Crown: specially that for $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Knights Fee, wh^h they are wont to do unto me. Sealed with my seal. Witnesses, Richard, Canon of Sarum: Walter, Chaplain: H. Bigod: Robert de Brolett, Alexander his son, and Roger Poltemore; with many others.

¹ Translated from the Latin Deeds printed in the *New Monasticon*, (vol. iv. p. 398) and there described as having been taken (with the exception of No. II.) from the Priory Register, formerly in the possession of John Aubrey Esq., of Easton Piers.

² Bishop A.D. 1142.—1184.

³ The Prioress of Kington presented twice to Lazarton, viz.: in 1339 and 1348. Afterwards the Bishop of Sarum “*jure devoluto*.” Lazarton Rectory, worth five marks per annum, being too poor to maintain its own Rector, was annexed to Stourpayne in 1431; the Prioress consenting to receive in lieu of her rights a pension of 6s. 8d. per annum. This pension, after the Dissolution, continued to be paid out of Stourpayne to the Long Family who had purchased all the Estate of Kington Priory. (See Hutchins, Dorset, I. 106, 107.)

IV. *Sir Hugh Mortimer*,¹ *Lord of the Fee, confirms No. III.*

“Hugh de Mortymer to all his Barons and Men, French and English, in England. Know that I have granted to God, St. Mary, and the Nuns of Kington serving God there, in pure and perpetual alms, for the salvation of my Soul, and that of my Father, my Mother, and Roger my Brother, All the land which Adam de Bryntone holds of my Fee in the same vill: he granting and confirming the same by Deed; which R. the son of Weyfer of Brintone gave to them when he founded the Place. To be free from all claims so far as concerns my Fee, &c. Witnesses, R. the Chaplain: R. de Brinton: Wm. Rudele: Aluric le Chamberlein: and others.”

V. *Petronilla Bluet gives land at Bradley near Alton, Hants.*

“I Petronilla Bluet, wife of Wm. de Felcham give to God, St. Mary, and the Nuns of Kington, all my land in Bradley, to be held as I have held the same of Thomas son of Wm. de Salemonville, viz.: paying 5 shillings a year for all services, save that to the Crown for $\frac{1}{2}$ a Knight's fee. And because I bought that land of the said Thomas to be held by hereditary right, I make God and the Church of Kington St. Michael's and the Nuns my Heirs to hold the same of the said Thomas by the services aforesaid. Sealed with my seal. Witnesses, Ralph Bloet, Ralph his son; Ralph Bloet, son of Walter Bloet; Richard de Herierd, Robert Fitzpayn, Roger his son; Wm. Briwere, Peter de Scudamore, Rob. de Berkley, John de Warre, Helias de Stodeley, Gilbert, the Chaplain: Robert, Chaplain: Walter the Clerk, who drew this Deed: and others.”

VI. *Richard de Heriet gives Tithes at Somerford, (between A.D. 1194 and 1203.)*

“Richard de Heriet in the presence of the Lord Herbert Bp. of Sarum, and of William of St. Mary's Church, Archdeacon of Wilts, gives to God and St. Mary and the Church of Kington and y^e Nuns there, the Church of Somerford; for the health of his soul: &c.”²

VII. *Roger de Mortimer*³ *gives Tythes at Stratfield Mortimer, &c. : (before A.D. 1206.)*

“Roger de Mortimer for the good of his soul and that of the Lady Isabella

¹ The Mortimers (*De Mortuo Mari*) a great Norman Family related to Wm. the First, naturally had large possessions assigned to them at the Conquest. Sir Hugh died 1227. His elder Brother Roger (ancestor of the Earls of March) in 1215. Their Mother was Matilda Longespé.

² Herbert Prior Bp. of Sarum 1194—1217. William, Archdeacon of Wilts died about 1203. In Hen. III. “The Prioress of Kington held in Sum'ford $\frac{1}{3}$ of a Knight's Fee of Godfrey Sifrewast: He of the Earl of Sarum: He of the Crown.” (*Test. de Nev.*)

³ Roger Mortimer (grandfather of Sir Hugh and Roger, in Deed IV.) died 7 John (1206): having married for his second wife, Isabella, sister and heir of Hugh de Ferrars. Stratfield Mortimer is south of Reading: on the borders of Berks and Hants. By Bisclee is probably meant *Riseley* in that neighbourhood.

his wife, for the souls of their Parents and successors, gives to God, St. Mary and the Nuns of Kington, &c., All the Tythe of Bread and Herrings of his house, of Biselee, of Stratfield and of Worthe.

“Witnesses, Philip de Mortimer, Wm. de Mortimer, Henry de Hillford, Ralph the Chaplain, Thomas, Clerk: Robert Corbet, Ernaldo de Bosco, Hankin de Camerâ, Ralph de Guerres, &c.”

VIII. *Grant by Wm. Malreward, of the Church of Twerton.*¹

“Know all present and future generations that I Wm. Malreward have given the Church of Twerton, free of all services to Kington Monastery and the Nuns: saving Episcopal rights. Witnesses, Thomas de Erlega, Archdeacon of Wells, Richard, Archdeacon of Bath: Iibert, Precentor of Wells.”

IX. *Confirmation of No. VIII., by Godfrey Malreward.*

“To all children of Holy Church, &c. Godfrey Malreward son of Godfrey M. greeting. Know that I have examined the grants of my great grandfather Wm. M., and of my grandfather Godfrey M. made to the Nuns of Kington, of the adwoson of Twerton; and I confirm the same. Witnesses, John, Abbot of Keynsham, Master Henry de Cerne, &c.”

X. *Grant of Alexander of Studley, (about A.D. 1280.)*

“A. de Studley gives, &c., the Grange which the Nuns have built in his Barton of Studley, and the site where the Grange is built: And in his Barton of Cadenham a place to build another Grange in, viz.: Between his Grange and Whitmerc. Also he grants to the Nuns all his Tithes of Studley, Redmore, and Cadenham, to receive the same at the Door of his Grange, and to have a Store at his Mill to deposit the same. Witnessed by John de St. Quintin, Henry de Cerne, Adam Delamere, Thos. Burell, Henry Kaynel.”²

XI. *R. Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, gives an acre of land at Kington; and the Rectory.*

19 Edw. I. (1290.) “Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, grants to God and the Church of St. Mary of the Nuns, and to Claricia Prioress, in free alms, one acre of land in Kington St. Michael in the East Field, in the ploughed ground called ‘Goldshave,’ between the land of the Prioress on the East, and land of Richard Carpenter on the West, with the Advowson of the Church.

¹ The Church of Twerton, near Bath, was valued in 1318 at 6 marks; a vicarage was ordained in 1342. The Vicar to pay to the Prioress 100 shillings yearly: and as often as he should fail, to forfeit one mark to the building of Bath Abbey. (Wells Reg. and Coll. Som. iii. 348.) In the Priory “Book of Obits,” Reginald (Fitz Jocelyn, 1174) is named as the donor of Twerton Parsonage: and in Harl. MS. 6964, p. 22, the Rectory is stated to have been appropriated to the Nuns 12 May 1322.

² The concurrence of witnesses to this Deed is curious; showing the origin of the names of the five Parishes, Stanton *St. Quintin*, Draycote *Cerne*, Leigh-*Delamere*, Langley *Burell*, and Yatton *Kaynell*.

Witnesses, John Delamere, Godfrey de Wrokeshale, Henry de Cerne, John Mauduit Knight, Richard Pigot, Roger de Cumb, Reginald Croke, and others."¹

XII. *Wm. Harptree of Harptree, Co. Som. grants Tithes at Stourpayne, Co. Dorset.*

"Wm. son of John of Harptree, with consent of Matilda his wife and their heirs, grants to the Nuns the Tythes of Corn in Stures and Sanford, and the Tenth of 'meat not bought' there." (Quære, of stock bred and killed by himself?) "Witnesses, Richard Abbot of Keynsham, Wm. Abbot of Kingswood, &c."²

XIII. *Grant of Roger de Villiers, at Stourpayne.*³

"Roger de Villiers gives the second Tythes of his demesne lands at Stures and Sanford, and 10th of 'meat not bought': respecting which a Plea was moved between him and the Nuns before commissioners appointed by the Apostolic See, viz.: Albert, Prior of Brhuperia⁴ and Dean of Christianity of the same Province: To hold the same, in as full manner as they had been given by his unele Richard, son of Elias de Oreseuil, to the said Nuns. Sealed, &c."

THE PRIORY AFTER THE DISSOLUTION.

At the Dissolution the whole Priory Estate, including Kington Rectory, was granted (30 June 1538), to Sir Richard Long, younger brother of Sir Henry Long of Draycote who had been its chief Seneschal.⁵ The Rectorial Tithe of Kington continues now to be part of the property of that family, represented by Viscount Wellesley. The House and lands about it were afterwards sold in 1556 to John Taylor of Castle Combe.⁶ Isaae Taylor (brother of John, Vicar of Kington) resided there in 1570. His daughter

¹ This Deed (printed also twice in the old Edition of the Monasticon, I. 534 and II. 889.) is the first in which the name of Kington *St. Michael* appears to be found.

² See Valor Eccl. I. 269. The Harptrees of East Harptree, Co. Som. (under which manor Stourpayne in Dorset was held), afterwards took the name of Gournay. Coll. Som. iii. 587.

³ See Huteh. Dor. I. 107. There is no mention, in the Val. Eccl., of this as belonging to Kington Priory.

⁴ Probably meant for Beaurepaire (*vulgo* Baruper), near Basingstoke.

⁵ Rot. xxx. 30, Hen. VIII. But by an Inquisition at Warminster 19 Dec. 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary (1556-7), on the death of Henry Long of Draycote, (elder brother of the grantee), it was found that the said *Henry* held the Rectory of Kington St. Michael, by the 20th part of a Knight's fee under the King: and that Robert was his son and heir. (Harl. MS. 757. f. 243.)

⁶ Rot. exij. 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary.

Eleanor married Thomas Lyte of Easton Piers, and was great grandmother to John Aubrey. In 1628 it was sold by John Taylor to Thomas Tyndale Esq., (then late of Eastwood Park near Thornbury), and Dorothy (Stafford) his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Tyndale lived here and were buried at Kington Church.¹ In 1677 Mr. Thomas Tyndale third son of the purchaser, sold the Priory to Mr. Richard Sherwin, who had bought Aubrey's Estate at Lower Easton Piers a few years before. In the middle of the last century the Priory belonged to the family of Hale of Locksley, Co. Herts.; and in 1796, at the sale of Mr. Wm. Hale's Wiltshire Estates it was bought by the present owner, Mr. Sutton.

The Chartulary or Register Book of this Priory is missing. In 1620 it was in the possession of Sir Wm. Pole.² Sir Robert Long had it in Aubrey's time 1670.³ Tanner refers to Sir Robert's volume as in the hands, first of John Aubrey, then 1695 of his brother William, and afterwards, of Mr. Rogers of Chippenham.

EASTON PIERS, OR PERCY.

This is a small hamlet of four detached farms, forming the North-western division of the Parish of Kington St. Michael. The tything is not in the Hundred of North Damerham, but of Malmsbury; the reason of which is, that Easton Percy was not held under the Abbey of Glastonbury. The principal house is the "Manor Farm." The others are "Upper Easton Percy," a little further west. Beyond that and nearer Yatton Keynell, "Cronwells": and on the southern slope below the Manor House, and nearest to Kington, "Lower Easton Percy."

The Tything occupies a well wooded grassy ridge, running east and west between Kington St. Michael and Yatton Keynell: parallel with the Parish of Leigh Delamere on the north. The soil is chiefly such as belongs to the siliceous sandstones of the Forest Marble, yielding healthy dry pasture. It is on as high ground as

¹ An elaborate Pedigree of this Family was privately printed by their descendant the late George Booth Tyndale Esq., of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

² Collect. Top. et Gen. I. 207.

³ Note on back of Title page of Aubrey's original MS. Coll. for N. Wilts Ashm. Mus.

any in the neighbourhood: and is traversed through its full length by a very narrow winding lane crossed by gates, and overshadowed by steep banks and old picturesque trees. Aubrey speaks of "other old ways now lost, but some vestiges left:" amongst them, "a way by the Pound and the Manor House leading northwards to Leigh Delamere, and southwards to Allington; but of that no sign left." This however, for some part of the distance northwards, still continues to be used as a bridle path through the fields; and at each end, both under Easton Manor House, and at Leigh Delamere, traces of the lane are distinct.

Easton Percy appears to have stood in ancient times, on the margin of a large unenclosed district. "It butted upon Cotswold,¹ which is a ploughed campania: and mem: that fourscore years ago" (which would be about A.D. 1500,) "from Yatton Kaynell town's end to the Parson's close adjoining Easton Grounds all was common: and Yatton and Easton did intercommon, and put in cattle equally. Between the two parishes of Easton Piers and Castle Combe much hath been enclosed in my remembrance, and every day more and more,² so also, between Kington St. Michael and Dracot Cerne all was common field: and the west field of Kington, between Easton Piers and Haywood, was enclosed in 1664. The North part of Wilts was in those days admirable for field sports:" a species of celebrity which it still retains; enclosures, stiff fences and gates, to the contrary nothing withstanding.

Easton Percy had once a Chapel, a grave yard, and village cross. The Chapel was taken down about A.D. 1610. "It was but small:³ and had a Turret for two Tintinnabula as at Leigh Delamere, Corston and Brokenborough. The toft where it stood is still called "Chapel-hay," near to the Mannor House. They did bury here." (*Aubrey.*) "Chapel-land" is still the name of a ground about 100 yards N.W. of the Manor House. At the upper end of it, an unevenness of surface marks the site of the building; and in digging holes for planting, human bones are occasionally found.

¹ Aubrey. The district now so called is many miles distant from Easton.

² Nat. Hist. of Wilts, p. 104.

³ And so its perquisites. "A.D. 1416. Allowance to the Clerk for stipend, 4d."

The name of one of the Incumbents appears in the Sarum Registry. In 1319 "John de Gyvleton" (no doubt, for "Yeovilton" the Family to whom, as will be seen, the Estate then belonged,) was presented to the Chapel of Easton Piers by Ralph de Cromhale Patron.¹ "The Font Stone was serving" (in Aubrey's time,) "at 'Cromwells' for cattle to drink."

The Cross stood at "the crosse way by the Pound, at the entrance into the Lane which heretofore went to Lye Delamere, close to the Mannour House."

MANORIAL HISTORY.

In the Reign of King Edward the Confessor, the Saxon owner was one Oswald. At the Conquest it was part of the fee of Drogo de Fitz Ponz, of Seagry and Alderton, and was held under him by Gislebert. In Hen. III. Walter de Clifford held it under the Crown: Patrick Chaworth under him: under Chaworth, Henry Kaignel, and Philip de Lye; the latter by grand serjeanty of being the King's bowbearer. John of Eston, had $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Knight's fee. The Tything bore the name of Easton only until its connexion with the family of Piers, now commonly spelled Percy;² which addition appears to have been made about A.D. 1250.

To John Aubrey's partiality for his native nook of Wiltshire ground, we are indebted for the means of ascertaining its history at this period. His undigested "Collections for North Wilts" contain a number of ancient Latin documents relating to it, taken from the Title deeds of the farm, then his own. These occupy sixteen pages in Sir Thomas Phillipps's printed copy, pp. 69-85. Many of them being without date and all without arrangement, the labyrinth is not easily unravelled; but the substance seems to be this.

The proprietor about the year above mentioned, 1250, was Piers, or Fitz-piers: using more frequently, after the fashion of the times, a surname from the property, De Eston. The first is Sir John, who gave to the Nuns of Kington a coppice and other ground

¹ Wilts Instit. p. 17.

² That *Piers* and *Percy*, if not one and the same name, were similarly pronounced, would appear from Falstaff's quibble; "Well, if Percy be alive, I'll pierce him." 1. Hen. IV., A. 5. Sc. 3.

between Easton and the Priory. John, his son, was succeeded by Sir Peter de Eston: he, by his daughter Joan, mentioned as Lady of the Manor in 1332; Edmund de Easton, clerk, occurs in 1345, (the seal to his Deed dated at Oxford, bearing a cross engrailed, with an illegible inscription); and Walter Eston in 1483. In the Kalendar of Obits kept at St. Mary's Priory (printed above), several benefactors of this family are registered: as, January 17, Mary late Lady of Eston; May 7, Dame Johan of Eston, and others. Who they were might have been discovered in a MS. volume (had it been forthcoming), referred to by Aubrey, "The Leiger Book of Tropenell at Col. Wm. Eyre's at Neston: where mention is made of Pierse and his coat, azure 5 milpeeks or fusils. This MS." he adds "is the best key to open the knowledge of the old and lost families, which is my search."¹

Piers was succeeded by De Yeovilton of Somersetshire. In a Deed of about 1300, Wm. Seward of Easton grants his tenements, &c., to John de Yeovilton and Joan his wife: and in 1306 the Manor suffered a recovery to Philip de Paunton² and his wife, who was probably of the Yeovilton family. In 1361 Peter de Yeovilton being about to go into foreign parts, conveys his Estate at Easton, with Speckington and others in Somersetshire and Devon, to Nicholas de Yeovilton and Richard his son, upon condition that if he returns home safe, he is to have possession again. In 1396 Sir Robert de Yeovilton was owner of Easton.³ Margaret, heiress of the family, married Thomas Pain of Painshay, Co. Devon. Katharine Pain married John Sturton of Preston, and their daughter Alice Sturton was wife of William Daubeney (ancestor of Henry Earl of Bridgewater). The estate thus came to his son Sir Giles,

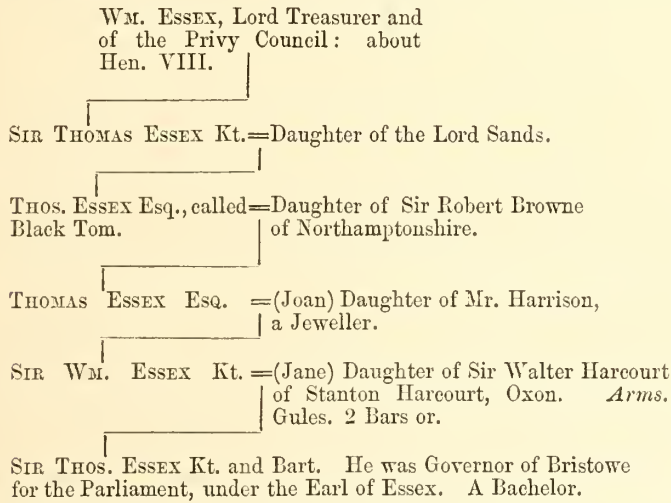
¹ Coll. for N. Wilts, p. 68.

² Of Dorsetshire. In 1299 Philip Paunton was of Charborough. In 1337 Juliana Paunton; the reversion to Nicholas de Ivelton (Yeovilton). In 1389 Richard Yeovilton. (Hutchins. II. 184. 186.)

³ Probably the Easton Knight, of whom an exploit is preserved in the parish annals of Castle Combe. (Mr. P. Serope's Hist., p. 249.) "Roger Young, junior, dwelt in Castle Combe as a clothier in the time of King Edw. III., and a certain Knight, Sir Robert Yevolton, in the time of K. Rich. II., came by force of arms to beat Robert Young then dwelling in C. Combe: and the said Knight fled into the Church of that place for safety of his body."

afterwards Lord Daubeney of Petherton, Co. Som., and his wife Elizabeth (Arundel). Having been one of the opponents to the designs of Richard Duke of Gloucester, Lord Daubeney was deprived of his lands, and in 1483 (1 Richard III.) Easton was granted to Ralph Willoughby, but was afterwards restored. Lord Daubeney before his death in 1507, sold it to Thomas Essex; in whose family it remained about 57 years.

The Pedigree and Arms of Essex are given by Aubrey (Coll. I. 86) as follows:



Arms. 1. Azure a chevron engrailed ermine between 3 eagles displayed argent. (ESSEX.) 2. Sable, a chevron argent between 3 crescents ermine. 3. Gules, a fleur de lys argent. 4. Per fess dancettee argent and gules. 5. Ermine.¹

In 1564 Edward Essex and Anne his wife sold Easton to Sir Robert Sackville, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations in the reign of Hen. VIII. Sir Robert Sackville the purchaser, was the father of Thomas Sackville Lord Buckhurst, first Earl of Dorset, a statesman and poet in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King

¹ Aubrey gives no authority for the Pedigree and Arms above described. The Arms do not correspond with those assigned to Essex of Bewcot in Berks, [*Extinct Bart.*] but the Pedigree is nearly the same.

James I. In Nov. 1574, Lord Buckhurst sold Easton to John and Thomas Lytc, then tenants under lease : and in January 1575, they sold the Manor House and Farm to John Snell Esq., father of Sir Thomas, of Kington St. Michael's. After an interval of 48 years Sir Charles Snell, son of Sir Thomas, in the year 1623 sold¹ the Manor Farm and House to John Langton of Bristol, merchant, in whose family it remained until the year 1704. A Pedigree of the Langtons, deduced chiefly from the Title Deeds, is annexed.

On the 28th March 1704, the Manor was again sold, (with lands in Kington and Yatton,) by Robert Langton and Anna his wife, to Walter White Esq., of Grittleton, for £3325 : on whose death without issue in 1705 it passed, by marriage of his youngest sister and coheiress Elizabeth, to Richard Salwey Esq., of the Moor, Co. Salop. He died in 1712. In 1796 this Estate, the Priory of Kington and the Down Farm, all being then the property of Wm. Hale Esq., were sold by auction, when the Manor Farm was bought by Mr. Collett, then tenant, whose son is the present owner and occupier.

The Manor House is very large and well built, in the old Wiltshire style so common in this neighbourhood, with bold gables, ornamented freestone chimneys, and casement windows. In 1630, soon after it had passed from the Snells to the Langtons, all the older house then standing was taken down and rebuilt, except the Hall and some smaller portions. The parts rebuilt by the Langtons are distinguished by dates and initials. On one chimney "I L. A L. 1630." (John and Alice Langton) : on another "T L. 1664." (Thomas Langton) : and on the west front "I L. 1631." (John Langton). The older part which they did not take down, is still left, and forms a north wing. Its principal window, described by Aubrey as of "peculiar old fashion," is of six lights, divided by stone mullions and crossed by one transom. Above it is another, once of like size, but now partly blocked up. The two stand out in bold projection under a sloping tiled roof. The other windows in this more ancient portion, being of ecclesiastical style with cinquefoil

¹ Sir Charles's reason for selling is mentioned above p. 45. The succeeding links in the history are taken from the original documents in the author's possession.

PEDIGREE OF LANGTON OF EASTON PERCY, WILTS.

[From the Title Deeds, and Thos. Gore's MSS.]

Arms. Quarterly, or and gules, a bend sable.

JOHN LANGTON, sen., of the Parish of St. = ALICE.
Nicholas, Bristol, merchant. Bought Easton Peyree, 1618, and settled it, with land at Brokenborough, and Thornhill Grange in the parish of Westport St. Mary, upon his son John, at his marriage.

JOHN LANGTON, elder son = JOHAN BURREWS, dau. of Mrs. WILLIAM LANGTON.
and heir, m. 27 Jan. 1625. | Mary Butcher, widow, of Bristol.

JOHN LANGTON of Doynton, Co. Glouce. = ELIZABETH
Esq. By will dated 8 Dec. 1660, he survived her
devised Easton Percy to his widow Elizabeth husband.
and his sister, Johan Lewis, for Bristol. Will dated 16 May 1672.

MICHAEL = ELIZABETH
MEREDITH LANGTON.
of Southwood, Co. Glouce.

THOMAS GORE Esq., = MARY MEREDITH bapt. 5 June 1640, at
of Alderton, (The St. Nicholas Church, Bristol. Mar. at
Antiquary). Died Bristol 18 Sep. 1656. Died 10 Aug. 1718.
1684. Bur. at Alderton.

SIR THOMAS = . . .
LANGTON, Alderman of Bristol. Will dated 16 May 1672.

THOMAS LANGTON
of Brislington, Co. Som., Esq. Will dated 14 August, 1696.

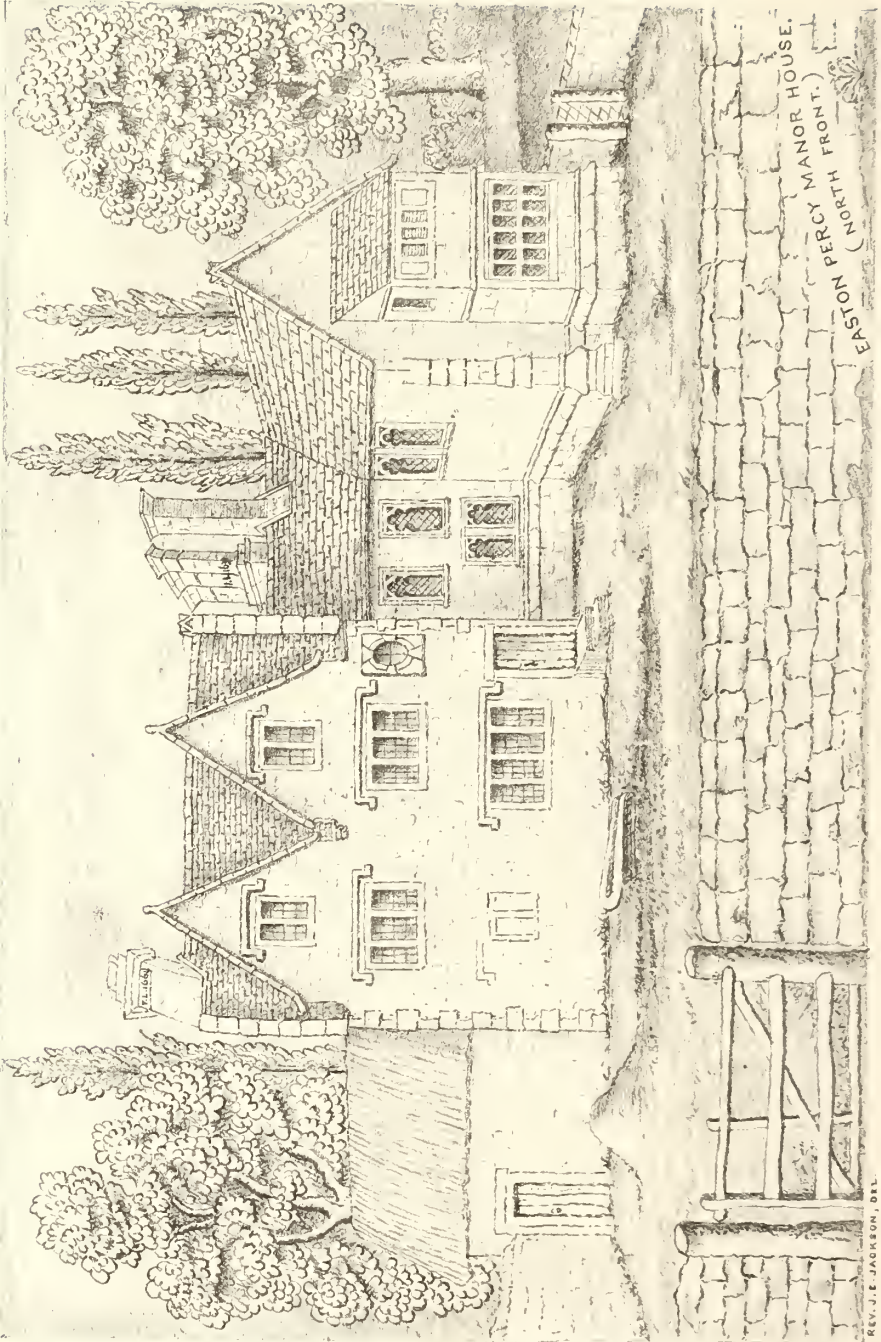
WILLIAM LANGTON,
Rector of Dytham, Co Glouce. Founder of "Langton's Charity" in that Parish. Died 7 August 1668.

ROBERT LANGTON, = ANNE.
only brother and heir, sold Easton Percy to Mr. White of Grittleton, 1704.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL JOHAN
LANGTON. LANGTON. LANGTON.

= THOMAS LEWIS
of St. Peters, Monmouth, had two Brothers, John and Hen.

JOHAN LEWIS,
dau. and heires.



EASTON PERCY MANOR HOUSE.
(MANOR HOUSE,
EASTON PERCY FRONT.)
(NORTH FRONT.)

EDW. HITE, LITH.

REV. J. E. JACKSON, DEL.

heads, and its angles being flanked by bold buttresses with a substantial moulding running all round, about a yard from the ground, the wing looks not unlike a chapel; but it was the original hall. The room is paved with freestone, in lozenge. It was once wainscotted with carved oak panel: and a few relics of better days, such as stag's antlers, &c., still linger on the walls, as if to declare that it was not always filled with piles of sacks, cider-presses, and other farm house gear, as it is now. The whole house indeed, is one of the many warnings which every county, not omitting Wiltshire, presents, of the "base uses" that await a goodly residence. For such is its loneliness and perilous state of dilapidation, that it seems to want but one thing more, which is, to be fixed upon as the scene of a tragical legend or ghost story. It is very little known, and if any reader, on mysterious fiction bent, will select a gloomy day, or visit it at nightfall, he will be grateful for the suggestion. Yet the situation is one of the best in the neighbourhood, and the views (did the dense screen of trees permit any) extensive; northward over Stanton Park and Leigh Delamere; on the south, across a prettily wooded lawn to Lower Easton in the foreground, and the Calne Hills in the distance. Aubrey mentions that "Hérons bred here in 1580 before the great oaks were felled down near the Manor House."

LOWER EASTON PERCY.

When Thomas Lyte sold the Manor in 1575 to Mr. Snell, he retained part of it, and built a house on the brow of the hill above the brook, facing south east.¹ In that house (afterwards destroyed) John Aubrey was born.² He was of the younger branch of the Aubreys of Llantrithyd in Glamorganshire, but his father Richard, of Broad Chalk in South Wilts, having married Deborah granddaughter of Thomas Lyte of Easton Piers, John Aubrey succeeded to this Farm as his mother's inheritance. The Lytes were brought hither from Somersetshire by the Yeoviltons, and may have been

¹ The sloping ground in front now called "Bounds" formerly "Brown's Hill," is mentioned by Aubrey as opposite the house in which he was born. (N. H. of Wilts, p. 49.)

² A memoir of him will be found in a later page.

related to them. The village of Lyte's Cary in that county, named after the family, is close to Yeovilton and Speckington. The account given by Aubrey of his mother's family, is, that they held Easton Piers either in lease or by inheritance 249 years; "from Henry VI. The father of Thos. Lyte who purchased, had £800 per ann. in Leases: viz., all Easton, except Cromwell's farm, (£20): and also the farm of Didmarton and Sopworth."

Of his home Aubrey has preserved a sketch in one of his MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.¹ "From the garret a delicate



Lower Easton Piers. The birth-place of John Aubrey, (*destroyed.*)

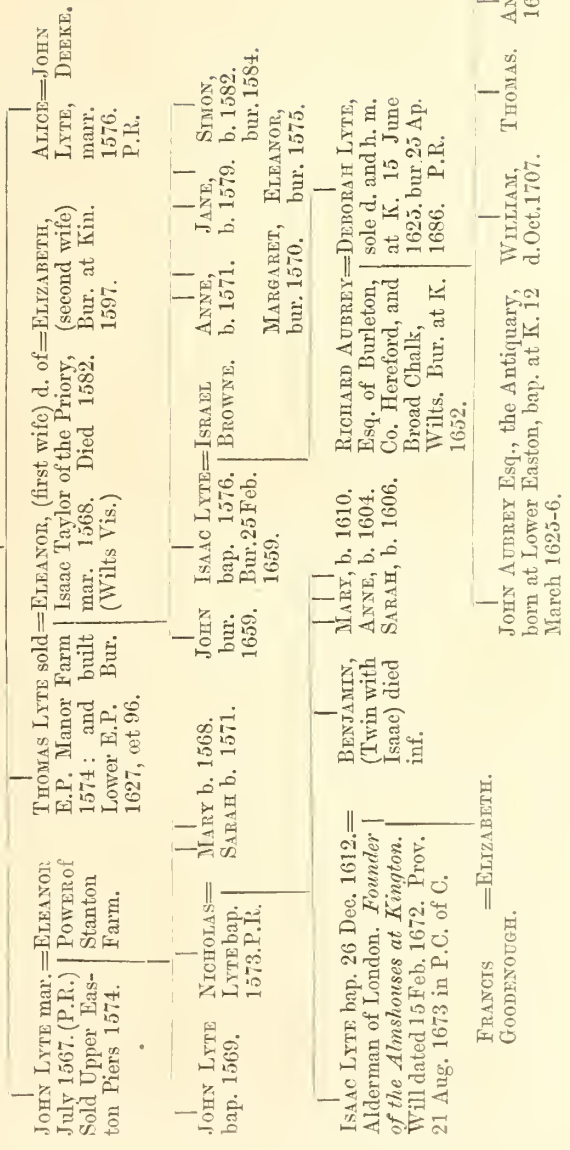
prospect. The garden was laid out in the Italian style, upon three different levels, each raised upon the other, and ascended by flights of steps with a *jet d'eau* in the lowest. About it were groups of trees, a pillar and volant Mercury, &c., &c." The ground still retains some marks of this arrangement. In a bedroom on a chimney were two escutcheons. 1. Arms of Lyte, (see Pedigree;) over this "Isaac Lyte" (Aubrey's grandfather) "Natus 1576" (the

¹ The name of this MS. is "Easton Piers delineated: or Designatio de E.P. in eom. Wilts, per me [heu] infortunatum J. A., Reg. Soc. Soeium. A.D. 1669." It consists of 19 oblong quarto leaves, with outline views of the house, gardens, and environs of Easton Piers; from one of which the wood cut is copied. The old House seems to have been altered (perhaps by Aubrey himself) into an Italian Villa, of which he has also preserved a sketch. Mr. Britton remembered a ruinous dwelling here, the windows and doors taken away, walls covered with ivy, floors fallen in and much decayed, the whole shut in, as it is now, by orchards and gardens.

PEDIGREE OF LYTE OF EASTON PERCY.

Arms. Gules; a chevron between 3 swans argent: a mullet sable for difference.

RICHARD LYTE=JOAN GALE of Lyte's Cay, Sutton Penger, and of Didmar-ton. (Wilts Vis. M. 1563. 1623.)



same year in which the house was built). 2. Arms of Browne of Winterbourne Basset. An eagle displayed sable, legged gules : on its breast a crescent or. Over this, "Israel Lyte" [his grandmother.]

Lower Easton Piers was sold by Aubrey in his day of adversity to Mr. Richard Sherwin.¹ In 1796 it formed part of Mr. Hale's property (mentioned above, p. 77.) and was sold in 1796 to Mr. Skeate, whose representatives are now the proprietors.

UPPER EASTON PIERS.

This is a small farmhouse with about 98 acres attached, lying westwards of the Manor House, between it and "Cromwell's." It was severed from the principal estate in 1574 by sale from John and Thomas Light of Easton Piers, to Nicholas Light of Leigh Delamere. About a century afterwards it belonged to Mr. Benjamin Hinde, an attorney, steward to Sir Charles Snell, and son of Richard Hinde, Vicar of Kington St. Michael. It has continued in this family about 300 years, being now the property of the Rev. Thomas Lowe, Vicar of Willington, Sussex, in right of his mother, Susannah coheirress of the late Thomas Hinde, D.D., Rector of Ardeley near Bicester. The Doctor's great grandfather was the Rev. Richard Hinde, Rector of Grittleton.

CROMHALE'S.

Commonly called Cromwell's, is a small tenement of 30 acres with a house, bounding on Yatton Keynell, and takes its name from ancient owners. Ralph de Cromhale, Chaplain, has been already mentioned as Patron of Easton Chapel in 1319. It seems never to have been part of the principal manor.

A small holding adjoining Cromhale's (now Mr. Butler's) belonged in 1300 to the estate of the Keynell family, from which the parish of Yatton takes its name.

THE VICARAGE.

Two names only remain of the period during which Kington had its Clerical Rector resident, appointed by the Abbot of Glastonbury;

¹ On the back of the MS. account of his Villa, Aubrey has written, "Nunc mea, mox hujus, sed postea nescio cujus."

viz.: William St. Faith (*de Sanctâ Fide*) for 50 years from c. 1173; and Jordan Cotel.¹ Soon after that time the Tithes were appropriated, and a vicarage ordained. The advowson (as before stated), was awarded after the Glastonbury quarrel to the Bishop of Wells, who gave the Tithe of the Rectory and right of presentation to the vicarage, to the Prioress of St. Mary's. In temp. Hen. VIII., both were purchased by the Longs of Draycote, to whose representative, Viscount Wellesley, they now belong.

Amongst former Vicars of whom any thing more is known than their mere names, were, 1612—1663, Richard Hind² of Ch. Ch. Oxon, afterwards Rector of Boddington, Co. Northamp., and of Grittleton, where he was also Patron. Benjamin Griffin, 1712—16, who built vicarage houses here and at Colerne. William Harrington, of the Kelston family (near Bath), vicar 34 years, died 1751. From 1751—77, John Scrope D.D., also Rector of Castle Combe, and for three years before his death owner of that estate: a scholar, and author of some works on divinity.³ From 1779—1824, Edmund Garden; died in his 93rd year, having been nearly 60 years Reader to Gray's Inn. To the present Incumbent, the Rev. Edward Charles Awdry, appointed in 1856, the Parish is already indebted for his prompt determination to restore

THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL.

How and when it obtained this name has been mentioned, p. 39. It consists of a Chancel, Nave with north and south aisles, a Tower at the west end, and south Porch, (*see plates.*) The Chancel arch is of the 12th century; and one of its windows is enriched with Early English Tooth-moulding, very delicately worked. The east

¹ "Cotel had some estate in Kington Parish; according to the Legier of Tropnell: and beareth gules, bend or."—(Aubrey.)

² Thus mentioned by Aubrey. "Mr. Thos. Hobbes told me, that Col. Charles Cavendish who had travelled over Greece, told him that the Greeks doe sing their Greek. In Herefordshire they have a touch of this singing. Our old divines had. Our old vicar of Kington St. Michael, Mr. Hynd, did *sing* his sermons rather than reade them. You may find in Erasmus that the monks used this fashion, who mocks them, that sometimes they would be very low, and by and by they would be mighty high, *quando nihil opus est.*" (Aubrey's Lives. vol. ii. p. 274.)

³ History of Castle Combe. p. 352.





window was of temp. Hen. VI., and formerly (in Aubrey's time) contained three figures in stained glass, bearing the names of Thomas Nye¹ ("in the habit of a lawyer like Judge Littleton at Worcester"): his wife Margaret, and Christine Nye. The latter was Prioress of Kington and probably gave the window. The one next to it, on the south side, contained the figure of another Prioress, Lady Cicely Bodenham. The Nave arches are Early English; and some aisle windows once had slender marble shafts of that date. In the south aisle, where the east window is Decorated, are the usual signs of a private altar.² The north aisle was cheaply rebuilt in 1755, when an old Norman door was destroyed. Against the angle of the Chancel outside is the projection commonly called a "Lychnoscope." The original Porch, long since destroyed, had a head over the doorway, called by tradition King Ethelred's: whose figure, with that of his Queen, was once on a window of the south aisle. Of these Aubrey has preserved drawings. The present inner door has Norman shafts, surmounted by a flat-headed arch of the 15th century. The tower, formerly Norman and supporting a spire, was in great peril of falling when Aubrey made his sketch showing large cracks in the walls. Referring to the previous case of Calne steeple in 1645, he predicted a similar catastrophe here. "Such will be the fate of our's at Kington: one cannot persuade the Parishioners to go out of their own way."³ And so it came to pass. The parishioners went on in their own way, the gaping walls in theirs; till the great storm of 1703 put an end to the discussion by blowing the whole down. The tower was rebuilt, but in meagre style and without spire, in 1725.

On one of the original bells had been the legend "*†. Sancte Michael ora pro nobis.*" Another ("a daintie little one") was stolen in 1649. The present peal of six was cast by Abraham Rudhall in 1726. The first rings out "Prosperity to the Parish"; the

¹ A Herman Nye was Rector of Crudwell in N. Wilts, 1445.

² On the ceiling of the South Aisle, formerly painted and gilt in panels, were remaining c. 1670, on shields; 1. A saltire cross, 2. The Pope's arms, 2 keys in saltire and a cross in pale. 3. Azure, a stag at gaze or. 4. A Portecullis or. 5. A Marshal's bolt, or fetterlock.

³ Nat. Hist. of Wilts, p. 99.

second "Peace and good neighbourhood"; the third "Prosperity to the Chureh of England"; the fourth "Wm. Harington, vicar". Fifth, the date only. Sixth, "Jonathan Power and Robert Hewitt, Ch-wardens."

One Adam Milsham "an old wealthy bachelor, and a native of Kington," invested part of his wealth in the year 1639 in the purchase of a Cloek and Chimes: and by his will left £10 more to be applied to the repair of the latter. But in the meanwhile a smith, being parish clerk "in the troublesome days," converted the iron of the musical aecompaniment to his own use. So, in 1708, the Parish did the same with the Legaey.

The present silver chalice bears the date of 1571, and is probably the one given by Nicholas Snell Esq., but it has lost the family crest, (a demi-talbot) originally on the cover. Mrs. Harington (the vicar's wife) gave in 1755 a silver paten.

The Registers commenee Oct. 6, 1563, John Tayler, vicar. The entries for 1663 appear to be missing, but otherwise the volumes are fairly preserved. In 1582 is this memorandum, "Here the Plague began 4 May," and "6 August. Here the Plague rested." Out of eighteen persons who died of it, eight were of one family, named Kington, John Aubrey's tenants at Lower Easton Percy. The entries of his Parents' burials are in Aubrey's own writing.

MONUMENTS.

Many have been removed or destroyed during alterations: but of their names and some of their inscriptions Aubrey has left copics. In the Chaneel, near the middle, were

- A.D. 1577. The Right Worshipfull NICHOLAS SNELL Esq.
 1612. SIR THOMAS SNELL.
 1651. "Here underneath this stone lieth interred the bodie of SIR CHARLES SNELL Knight who deceased the 24th day of November in the yeare of Lord 1651 aged 61."

Against the east wall there is an old painting of the Arms of this family. *Quarterly, 1 and 4. Gules and azure, over all a cross flory or: SNELL. 2 and 3. Sable, on a fess or between six arrows three blackamoors' heads. KEYNELL.* (This is the coat given to Keynell by Aubrey, and it is on the stone screen in Yatton Keynell

Church. The Heralds give a different one.) Below was once written

“*In memoriam Caroli Snell Militis, qui obiit Nov. 24. 1651.*” The words “*In cruce victoria*” are still left.

Next to the above interment :

Arms. *On a lozenge, barry of 6 gules and argent, a chief or.*

ENGLEFIELD. *Impaling, Sable, on a bend cotised 3 lions passant.*

BROWNE.

“Here under this stone lyeth the bodie of the late DAME JANE ENGLEFIELD, widowe of Sir Francis Englefield Bart., deceased : eldest daughter of Anthony Browne Esq. eldest son to Henry Lord Viscount Mountague of Cowdray in the Countie of Sussex. She departed this life the 17th September 1650 aged 75 years. Of your charitie say one Ave and a Pater-noster.”

The last line is remarkable in a *Church* so late as 1650. This Lady was of FASTERNE near Wotton Bassett. One of her grand-daughters married a Thomas Stokes Esq., (a name connected with this Parish,) which may account for her interment here. (see *Extinct Barts.* “Englefield.”)

In S.E. corner. 1652. (John Aubrey’s Father.)

“Hic jacet quod reliquum est RICHARDI Awbrey Armigeri, qui obiit 22 die mensis Octobris, MDCLII.”

It was Aubrey’s intention to erect a little tablet of white marble “about an ell high or better,” to both his parents, but this was never done. The inscription prepared by him was as follows :—

“P.M. RICHARDI AWBREY Armig. filii uniei Johannis Awbrey de Burlton in Agro Heref. : filii tertii Gulielmi Awbrey L.L.D^{is} et e Suppleum libellis ELIZ. REG. Magri viri pacifici et fidelis amici. Uxorem duxit DEBORAH Filiam et hæredem Isaaci Lyte de Easton Piers, per quam suscepit tres superstites Johannem, Gulielmum, et Thomam, filios. Obiit xxi^o die Oct^r. A.D. 1652. Ætat: 49.”

Of his father Aubrey adds that “Alexander Brome hath an Elegie on him in his poems, (his Christian name having been omitted) ; which he made at the request of his next neighbour and friend Mr. Isaac Lyte late Alderman of London, my kinsman :” (and Founder of the Almshouses at Kington). At the time of writing this Epitaph his mother was living, as he adds, “I would have a blank of two lines for my mother.” He has also left on a scrap of paper lying amongst his MSS. at Oxford, an inscription for a monument to himself, from which, as he did not die until 1697, it would seem that he expected an earlier death. The memorandum consists of a shield, bearing six quarterings, “Aubrey, Einon,

Morgan, Danvers, Blount of Mangotsfield, and Lyte: or else thus, Aubrey, Danvers, Blount, and Lyte." "Consule Mr. A. W. de hiis." (*Ask Mr. Antony Wood about these.*)

"Heie situs est, Johannes Awbrey, Filius et hæres Rich. Awbrey de Easton Piers in Agro Wilt. armig: Reg. Soc: Socii. Obiit Aº Dni 168 . . . Die mensis . . . Aº Etatis suæ 6 . . ."

At west end of Chancel,

1664. Arms. *Argent, on a fess gules between 3 garbs sable a martlet of the first: TYNDALE. Impaling, Or, a chevron gules charged with a crescent; a canton ermine. STAFFORD.*

"Here lyeth the body of DOROTHY late wife of Mr. Thos. TYNDALE and daughter of William Stafford Esq: who departed this Life 20 July 1664 aged near 72."

"Here lieth the body of THOMAS TYNDALE Esq. who departed this Life 13 Feb. 1671 aged 84 years and seven months."

Monuments remaining. CHANCEL.

On a hatchment against S. wall. Arms of GASTRELL. *Cheeky argent and sable, on a chief or 3 bucksheads couped of the last. On an escutcheon of pretence, SNELL quartering KEYNELL. Crest. A demi-lion gules gorged with a chaplet vert.*

"Memento Mori. Under those two stones lye the bodies of NICHOLAS GASTRELL gent., who departed this life the 15th and was buried the 20th day of February A.D. 1662, aged 83 years and 7 moneths." "Also the body of MARY his wife who departed this life the 22^d and was buried the 23rd day of October A.D. 1661, aged 73 years and 5 months."

Against the E. wall a white marble tablet.

"BENJAMIN GRIFFIN, M.A. of New Coll. Oxford, Viear of Kington St. Michael: Died 26 Nov. 1716, in his 39th year. His widow was 5th daughter of Sir Wm. Leche." "Also MRS. ROSE BAVE, widow of Mr. Francis Bave Alderman of Bath. She died 24 July 1734 aged 62." "Also MRS. HESTER WHITELOCK widow, 4th dau. of Sir Wm. Leche. Died 21 Sept. 1735, aged 71."

Arms. *Sable, a chevron between 3 dolphins argent. GRIFFIN. Impaling Ermine, on a chief indented gules 3 crowns or. LECHE. Crest; A hand grasping a snake.*

North wall. A Hatchment. *Sable, on a bend gules 3 buckles or between 3 pheons argent. STUBBS. Impaling, Sable, a cross saltire argent, DUCKETT. Crest; an arm in armour holding a lance. Under the Chancel Arch, on a gravestone, THOMAS STUBBS Esq.¹ of Kington*

¹ His name as donor is on the pillars of the Church yard gates.

St. Michael, March 1705-6 aged 53. (His wife was daughter of Wm. Duckett Esq. of Hartham, and was buried at Corsham 20 January 1712 aged 55).

NAVE. Gravestones *destroyed*.

ISAAC TAYLER of the Priory, brother to John Tayler, Vicar.

Near the Font, THOMAS LYTE of Easton Piers, great grandfather (maternally) of John Aubrey. Buried 13 May 1627, aged 96.

By him under a black marble his son ISAAC LYTE, 1659, (Aubrey's grandfather.) This inscription is still visible, but is partly concealed by a pew.

Mrs. ISRAEL LYTE his wife 1661, (Aubrey's grandmother;) daughter of Thomas Browne of Winterbourne Bassett.

Gravestones *remaining*.

On a black stone very much worn, the Arms of Clifford. *Checky, a fess.*

" . . . Margaret mes B Died 19 . . . 1766, aged 53."

(Probably Margaret daughter of Wm. Clifford and Margaret Power, and wife of James Barrett.)

"JONATHAN DEEKE of Langley, Clothier, and Grace his wife, who having lived together in matrimony above 57 years departed this life 1699, He July 23, aged 86. She Aug. 16, aged 83.

I went before as t'was my place to do,
And I in mine soon followed you.
Nor life nor death can separate us two,
We'll hand in hand to Heaven go."

"Mrs. REBECCA KNOTT June 1760, aged 68." (sister and coheirress of Jonathan Power.) "JAMES KNOTT, gent. 1766, æt 36." JAMES POWER Junr. Gent, 1715, aged 34." "JAMES son of Nathaniel POWER and Rebecca GASTRELL: Nephew and sole heir to James son of Nicholas Gastrell and Mary his wife youngest sister and coheir to Sir Charles Snell Kt. Lord of this Manor. Died 1705, aged 44." ELIZABETH wife of James POWER senr and daughter of Jonathan Deeke of Langley in this Parish, Clothier: died October — aged 67." "JONATHAN POWER Gent. 1748. The stone placed by his sister Mrs. Sarah Coleman."

Against second column (N. side).

"WM. COLEMAN Esq. of Langley in this Parish, 1738 aged 63. SARAH his wife 1767, aged 74."

NORTH AISLE. On Tablets against the walls.

"DOROTHEA ANNE dau. of Walter COLEMAN of Langley Fitzhurst Esq. and Thermuthis his wife, 1825, aged 4 years." "THERMUTHIS wife of Walter

COLEMAN, and dau. of Robert Ashe of Langley Burrell Esq., 1825, aged 47. WALTER COLEMAN Esq., 1845, aged 67."

"ISAAC GALE of Bulidge, 1792, aged 66: and ELIZABETH his wife, daughter of Richard Michell of Langport, 1806, aged 70."

Arms. *Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, a fess argent fretty sable. GALE. 2 and 3, Sable a lion rampant. — On an escutcheon of pretence, Gules a chevron or between three swans. MICHELL.*

"ISAAC SADLER GALE 1841, aged 68. Also Catharine his widow, died at Harrow 1855."

"JAMES GASTRELL gent., son and heir of Nicholas Gastrell and Mary (Snell), 1678, aged 54."

On a shield: *Or, a boar passant sable. Crest; a pine branch with fruit.*

"JAMES GILPIN, born in this parish in 1709. and descended from the Snells sometime Lords of the Manor. He was educated at Westminster School and elected thence to Christ Church Oxford in 1728. He afterwards settled at The Temple, and was appointed Registrar to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, Auditor of their accounts, and Recorder of the same City. He died the 14th December 1766, and was buried in this churchyard."¹

"ROBERT GLENN gent. 1775, æt. 74. Elizabeth his wife 1796, æt. 84."

"SYDENHAM TUCKER 1771, aged 58." Upon this monument

Arms. *Vert, a chevron gules charged with a mullet, between 3 rams argent.* The same on a gravestone on the floor.

"FRANCIS WHITE of Langley, 1707, æt. 73. HANNAH his 1st wife, had 11 children, 3 died young: 8 survived, viz.: Francis, John, Elizabeth, Grace, Ayliffe, Thomas, James and Lydia. AYLIFFE WHITE 1761, aged 90. ELIZABETH his wife 1758, aged 59. FRANCIS their son 1761, aged 34."

"SARAH wife of John PROVIS of Chippenham, dau. of James and Sarah Mascall: Sept. 1813 in 35th year."

SOUTH AISLE.

(*Destroyed.*) "JOHN POWER of Gloucester Hall, Oxford, a Practitioner in physic, 1647." (Buried, says Aubrey in his MSS., face downwards.) "NICHOLAS his brother."

(*Remaining.*) "MARY, wife of Wm. ALEXANDER of Great Somerford 1735, æt. 56." "ANNE, wife of May PINCHIN Gent. of Langley Burrell, Feb. 1721. She was one of the daughters of Richard Estcourt Gent. of Swinley in this Parish." (the rest hidden by a pew.) Arms of Estcourt.

"GEORGE EASTCOURT of Swinley, 1712. aged 29 (?:)

"DANIEL YEALFE Schoolmaster of Kington 48 years, vestry clerk 50 years, Parish clerk 16 years, 1779, aged 70. Mary his wife 1778 aged 85."

"JOHN son of Harry and Jane HITCHCOCK of All Cannings, 1820, aged 32. J. C. HITCHCOCK of Andover his son, 1841, aged 28."

¹ A portrait of Mr. James Gilpin is in the possession of the Misses Mascall of Allington, owners of Heywood Farm. He was a collector of Notes for the history of his native Parish, a small MS. volume of which came, through the late Mr. Britton, into the hands of the Wiltshire Archæological Society.

“RICHARD HUMPHREYS Vicar of Kington St. Michael and Rector of Draycote Cerne, 1711, aged 55. ANNE his wife, 1727, aged 68.”

“JAMES MASCALL 1821, aged 80. SARAH MARTHA his wife 1821, in 79th year.”

“WM. TANNER of Langley Fitzurse, 1849, aged 63.”

PORCH. Against the Wall.

“JOSEPH HINE youngest son of Richard Hine, Clerk” (and Vicar.) (rest illegible.)

CHURCH YARD. In Aubrey's time there were tombs to

“RICHARD HINE, Clerk, and ANNE his wife. He was Vicar 50 years and upwards and died 1663 aged 78. She 1666 aged 73.” ADAM MILSHAM (who gave the clock and chimes) under a tomb “the second from the South Porch towards the East.” Buried 9 March 1642 aged fourscore yeares and upwards. *Citò præterit ætas.*”

Also on the South side,

“1664.

Under this tombe here doth reside, as you may well remember,
The bodie of SIMON NECK who died the 4th of November.
His age was 78 yeares, then his wife was 59,
Who dyed the last of May 47 and here she doth lye by'n.”

“Honest old JOHN WASTFIELD a freeholder at Langley, 1644, above 80 years.” (Aubrey.)

On the south west side of the Church yard is a raised tomb with the following inscription, now nearly effaced.

“Here lieth the body of WILLIAM HARINGTON Vicar of this Parish 34 years: who departed this life July 13, 1751, in the 64th year of his age.” (with some verses, “The trumpet shall sound,” &c.) “Also SARAH his widow, died July 28, 1753, aged 59.” He was son of John Harington of Kelston, Co. Somerset, by his fourth wife Helena, dau. of Benjamin Gostlett of Marshfield, Co. Glouce.: and was baptized at Kelston. His wife Sarah was dau. and coheirress of Thos. Harrison of Bath, and had no issue.

“Mrs. MARY WEBBE, 29 May 1773, aged 80.”

Eastward of the Porch is a tomb to JOHN YEALFE; on a shield, *a chevron between 3 caps (?) each surmounted by a cross pattée.*

South side.

“The Rev. EDWARD ROWLANDSON, 18 years Curate of this Parish. Died 11 June 1854, aged 51.” [Son of Michael John Rowlandson D.D., Vicar of Warminster. He was a Michel Fellow of Queen's Coll. Oxford, and in the second class *Lit. Hum.* 1823.]

KINGTON CROSS

Anciently stood at the turn leading down to the Priory. Aubrey says that “here in those days was a little market Fridays for fish, eggs, butter, and such small gear. Perhaps chiefly for the Nuns. The Michaelmas Fair was famous for ale and stubble geese.”

CHARITIES.¹

I. WOODRUFFE'S: A.D. 1664. Wm. Woodruffe of the Parish of Chippenham, yeoman, by Will dated 1 Sep. 1664, gives unto the Minister and Church-wardens of the Parish of Kington St. Michael's for the time being, a yearly Rent charge of 30 shillings: whereof ten to the Minister of Kington for preaching a Sermon on the 18th Sept. (o.s.) *in remembrance of God's mercy in preserving him in a wonderful manner from Drowning at Peckingell Bridge on the 18th Sept. 1656.* The Minister to excite the people to be mindful of mercies received, and to be thankful for the same. The other 20s. to be distributed yearly on the 18th Sept. amongst the poor people of the said Parish of Kington where there shall be most need.

The premises chargeable were a messuage, and pasture called "The Great Heth" two acres, which W. W. purchased of Samuel Unkles; and a "six acres Close" purchased of Edward Crook. All in Tytherton Lucas. A close of pasture in Chippenham called "the Breach" purchased of Wm. Bailiffe of Monkton Esq., six acres: Sheldon's Leaze eight acres: and Pipsmore twenty-five acres, lying in the Parishes of Chippenham, Langley Burrell, and Hardenhuish, purchased of Sam. Gage Chandler and Benj. Flower, Clerk: all which premises the said W. W. by Indenture of Feoffment dated 6 Nov. 1656, conveyed unto John Ely of Chippenham, Gent, and Peter Gale of Avon, yeoman, and their heirs, to the use of the said W. W. for life sans waste: and after his decease to such uses as W. W. by will in writing under his hand and seal should appoint. W. Woodruffe died 20 Jan. 1668. [In the Commissioner's Report the lands in Titherton Lucas are not noticed: those in Chippenham Parish are stated to be part of the Ivy House property, out of which the Rent charge is annually paid.]

2. LYTE'S ALMSHOUSE, A.D. 1675.

This stands on the west side of the village street, and bears the following inscription under a shield of the Founder's Arms. "Isaac

¹ See Charity Commissioners' Report No. 28, p. 329. The account of Woodruffe's Charity is taken from the MSS. of Mr. James Gilpin, a Barrister, and by him extracted from Parish Evidences, now apparently missing.

Lyte, born in this Parish, Alderman of London late deceased, built this Almshouse and endowed it A.D. 1675." He resided at Mortlake in Surrey, and by his Will, proved 21 Aug. 1673, bequeathed "six hundred pounds to be laid out in building an Almshouse in the Parish of Keinton in the Co. of Wilts where I was born, for the maintenance of Six poor men to be from time to time nominated and appointed by the Minister, and Churchwardens, and the major part of the most sufficient men in that Parish. And my Will is, that the money be received by Richard Poole and Mr. Jonathan Dyke, and by them to be first laid out for the use aforesaid." A site for the House and piece of land for gardens, were conveyed to Trustees in 1674 and again in 1707: in which year also an interest in 50 acres in the Parish of Corston was vested in the same parties under the charitable trusts in Lyte's Will. In 1730 the whole premises were again assigned to Trustees: of whom Mr. Isaae Sadler Gale of Bath considered himself surviving representative in 1811. Partly with his own money, partly with the funds of the Charity, he put the Almshouse in proper order, and then claimed the nominations; but the claim was resisted by the Parish authorities. The land at Corston has been for many years in the possession of the Earl Radnor: the tenant paying only £20 a year to Kington Almshouse. Why this sum was fixed upon there is no satisfactory explanation: and the Commissioners in their Report mark the case as one proper for the consideration of the Attorney General, but nothing has been done. The Almshouses form one building, consisting of six tenements of two rooms each.

NEWMAN'S (OR SADLER'S) e. A.D. 1680.

The founder of this Charity was Miss Dorothy Newman, eldest niece of Sir Charles Snell. She died unmarried before 1680, giving £200 to the Poor. Her representatives were her three nieces, Dorothy Sadler wife of Wm. Coleman, Meriell Sadler, (afterwards wife of Isaae Gale), and Margaret Sadler, (afterwards wife of Thos. Stokes). In 1680 each of the three settled a rent charge on certain lands to maintain the charity. Two of these are now payable by Mr. Walter Coleman of Langley, and the third by the repre-

sentatives of Mr. Isaac Sadler Gale. Six pounds a year distributed in bread on St. Thomas's day.

4. TAYLOR'S, A.D. 1729.

A Rent charge of 20s. a year under the Will of Mr. Thomas Taylor dated 18th Sept. 1727, now payable out of land in Langley belonging to Viscount Wellesley. Distributed in bread amongst the poor on St. Thomas's day.

5. BOWERMAN'S, A.D. 1730.

Mrs. Sarah Bowerman by Will dated 6th Dec. 1730, gave £5 a year for ever, payable by the Trustees of Christ's Hospital, London, to the Schoolmaster at Kington St. Michael towards the education of poor children.

6. WHITE'S GIFT, A.D. 1821.

Mr. Thomas White of London, by Will dated 21st January 1821, gave to the Minister and Churchwardens for the time being £200 for the better maintenance of the poor inhabitants of the Alms-houses. The Dividends on £259 7s. 4d. Three per cent Reduced Annuities are accordingly so applied.

AUBREY AND BRITTON.

In the annals of a country parish it is a rare thing to find even a solitary name that has earned for itself more than local and temporary celebrity. The builder of a Church, a great House, or a School, or the Founder of a Charity, may, with the help of a monument, prolong for a few years the fact of his connection with the place; but even this kind of reputation, sometimes expensively purchased, dies away by degrees. One generation enters whilst another makes its exit, and like wave after wave spreading out upon the shore, each absorbs imperceptibly the traces of the last.

But in the chronicle of Births in this parish, are written *two* names, now known far and wide beyond its limits. Born, as to time, within 146 years; as to distance, within a mile, of each other; JOHN AUBREY and JOHN BRITTON have obtained a place amongst English literati as the earliest labourers in the neglected field of Wiltshire Topography: and the latter, for works of a more general



Portrait of [Name] by [Artist] in the Ashmolean Museum

[Faint, illegible text]

kind. In the present memoir they are accordingly entitled to especial notice.

JOHN AUBREY F.R.S.

Without committing the error either of over-rating or under-rating Aubrey, whatever else he might be, he was certainly an original.¹ Though his writings present a strange farrago, they have nevertheless preserved many curious facts that otherwise would have been lost. His notes and memoranda of persons and places jotted down at the time and on the spot, whether on horseback, or in a village church, or at the tables of his friends, have now become, through lapse of years, useful to antiquaries and genealogists: affording a clue to accurate information if not conveying it themselves. To method and finish he makes no sort of pretension, but simply tells what he saw or what he heard, whenever and wherever it fell in his way. His anecdotes if not always historically correct in every particular, are probably as near the truth as most anecdotes. At all events they are told without any malicious colouring, with much good humour and quaint simplicity. To be critically severe upon Aubrey, considering his character and occupations, and the various domestic distractions under which he followed them, is simply ridiculous. Yet he has been very harshly dealt with; by no one more than Antony Wood, who, after 25 years acquaintance, could find it in his heart thus to describe his deceased, but to the last, forgiving friend. "He was a shiftless person, roving and magotie-headed, and sometimes little better than crazed: and being exceedingly credulous would stuff his many letters sent to A. W. with folliries and misinformations which would sometimes guide him into the paths of error."² The circumstance which is believed to have provoked so splenetic an effusion, was this. In the second volume of his "Athenæ Oxonienses," Wood had been bold enough to put forth an undisguised intimation that the late Chancellor (Lord Clarendon) had not scrupled to receive bribes for preferment. For this *scandalum magnatum*

¹ See some account of him in Vol. I. p. 32.

² Ath. Oxon. Bliss's Edit. Life, p. lx.

proceedings were taken against him. He was fined and degraded, and the volume containing the alleged libel was publicly burnt. Smarting under this disgrace Wood poured the vial of his wrath upon Aubrey, from one of whose private letters he had adopted this charge against the Chancellor. But he ought rather to have been angry with himself for having been so imprudent as to adopt and print what it was quite in his power to have suppressed. The offensive passage that led to so much trouble occurred in Wood's "Life of Judge Jenkins," in which he said: "After the restoration of King Charles II. 'twas expected by all that he (Jenkins) would be made one of the Judges in Westminster Hall, and so he might have been, would he have given money to the then Lord Chancellor." The original letter from Aubrey to Wood from which the latter borrowed this statement—almost word for word, is preserved in the Ashmolean Library. It is dated London, January 16, 1671. After other memoranda for the "Life of Judge Jenkins," Aubrey continues thus: "'Twas pitty he was not made one of the Judges of Westminster Hall, and he might have been, (*he told me,*) if he would have given money to the Chancellor: but he scorned it . . . Mr. T. H. Malms^{br.}" (Thos. Hobbes of Malmesbury) "told him (Jenkins) one day at dinner, that that hereafter would not show well for somebodie's Honour in History." The story therefore against Clarendon, whether true or false, was Judge Jenkins's own: and if Wood chose to print it, he had no one but himself to blame for the consequences.

One or two other erities have echoed A. Wood's abuse, and amongst them, Dr. Farmer in his Essay upon the learning of Shakspeare. Aubrey had preserved a few anecdotes (and it is to be wished he had collected more) of the early life of the great Dramatist. These Dr. Farmer seouts, but rather unjustly; for Aubrey only repeated what "he had been told by some of the neighbours at Stratford." He was a truthful man and no inventor: generally gave his authority for his stories, and though perhaps they may be sometimes such as we are unwilling to believe, still they were the current stories of the day. Aubrey was born only nine years after Shakspeare died: near

enough, one would suppose, to have enabled him to gather a multitude of facts that now would have been invaluable. That he has not done so, considering his propensity that way, perhaps was owing to lack of such materials: which if it were the case, only increases the mystery that surrounds the name of Shakspeare.

Aubrey may have been credulous and not free from superstitions shared by men of finer intellect than himself: but it is owing to this very credulity that he has left us many things characteristic of the times. He was, it is said, regarded as a good Naturalist. He certainly noticed the iron ore at Seend near Devizes, only now, after 200 years, beginning to be worked.¹ He made many other clever remarks on Geology, long before the principles of that Science were systematically laid down: pointed out mineral springs that became afterwards, and for a while, popular: and though much of his "Natural History" may read very oddly at the present time, it seems to have been fully up to the mark of the Science of his own. The same may be said of his Antiquarian gatherings. He used his eyes and pen when others were blind and idle. The ruins of Avebury are not known to have been mentioned by any English writer till his attention had been accidentally called to them. In

¹ "Seend (*vulgo Seene*) is a very well built village on a sandy hill, from whence it has its name; *sand* being in the old English called *send* (for so I find writt in the records of the Tower): as also Send, in Surrey, is called for the same reason. Underneath this sand (not very deep, in some place of the highway not above a yard or a yard and a half), *I discovered the richest iron ore that ever I saw or heard of*. Come there on a certain occasion (at the Revell A.D. 1666), it rained at 12 or one of the clock very impetuously, so that it had washed away the sand from the ore; and walking out to see the country, about 3 p.m., the sun shining bright reflected itself from the ore to my eyes. Being surprised at so many spangles, I took up the stone with a great deal of admiration. I went to the smith, Geo. Newton, an ingenious man, who from a blacksmith turned clock-maker and fiddle-maker, and he assured me that he has melted of this ore in his forge, which the ore of the Forest of Dean, &c., will not do.

"The reader is to be advertized that the forest of Melksham did extend itself to the foot of this hill. It was full of goodly oaks, and so near together that they say a squirrell might have leaped from tree to tree. It was disafforested about 1635, and the oaks were sold for 1s. or 2s. per boord at the most; and then *nobody ever took notice of this iron ore*, which, as I said before, every sun-shine day after a rousing shower, glistered in their eyes. Now there is scarcè an oak left in the whole parish, and oaks are very rare all hereabout, so that this rich mine cannot be melted and turned to profit." (Nat. Hist. of Wilts, p. 21.)

January 1649, his 24th year, being out hunting with Lord Francis Seymour near Marlborough, the hounds ran through the village of Avebury: "In the closes there (he says) I was wonderfully surprised at the sight of those *vast stones of which I had never heard before,*" (though within 15 miles of his home) "as also of the mighty bank and graffe about it." He left the company, and having examined the place, rejoined them at Kennet. Upon subsequent visits he made his notes. And until that time, this extraordinary monument, which if, whilst yet entire, it had been made national property and protected from injury, would have been now the most extraordinary one in the world, does not appear to have been even named in any English book extant.

Aubrey's "Lives of Eminent Men," originally written in aid of Antony Wood's labours, were published (with some suppressions) for the first time at Oxford in 1813, by Dr. Bliss and the Rev. J. Walker; in a work called "Letters from the Bodleian." They refer for the most part either to contemporaries and personal acquaintances of his own (and he seems to have known every body,) or to persons of a certain public station who, immediately before his time, had pronounced their "Valeté et plaudite" upon the stage of life. In these "Lives" there is nothing elaborate or artificial. They are merely memoranda of character and manners, without concealment of the bad or exaggeration of the good: anecdotes, odd sayings and doings, all naturally told, and such as more dignified biographers would hardly have introduced. But it is this very *naïveté* which makes them the more amusing. Aubrey's "eminent men" are not drawn in full ceremonial costume to produce an imposing effect, but in their every day dress, and sometimes in their undress. In his description something is sure to be found, not to be found any where else: and much as he has been reviled by stiff critics who would fain make the world believe, that wise men and heroes were heroes and wise men at all hours of their lives, his anecdotes are in the main perfectly credible. Slips of memory in names of person or place may be frequent: and there is inaccuracy in trifling facts: but as no two persons ever tell the same story in precisely the same words, Aubrey's aberrations in narrative are not

peculiar. A writer of the present day, Mr. Charles Knight, has taken a more generous view of the "Lives"; a work which, it should always be remembered, was never revised or prepared for the press by Aubrey himself. "There are few books that I take up more willingly in a vacant half hour than the scraps of biography which Aubrey, the Wiltshire Antiquarian, addressed to Antony à Wood. These little fragments are so quaint and characteristic of the writer: so sensible in some passages and so absurd in others: so full of what may be called the Prose of Biography, with reference to the objects of historical and literary reverence, and so eucomiastic with regard to others whose memories have wholly perished in the popular view, that I shall endeavour to look at them consecutively as singular examples of what a clever man thought of his contemporaries, and of others famous in his day, whether their opinions accord with, or are opposed to our present estimate."¹

Aubrey having been at first and for a long time known as a writer, only by his "Miscellanies," a collection formed in days when Astrology was popular, and therefore containing much that is fantastic and irrational, no wonder that he obtained in later times the reputation of a dreamy visionary. But though he tells us in that book what foolish things other people believed and reported, it does not follow that he really believed them all: any more than that any writer who should now transmit to future times the spirit-rappings and table-turnings of the present day, would be obliged to have faith in those tricks himself. His turn of mind being no doubt superstitious, and his fancy leading him to such studies, he appeared to be more so than probably was the case. But letting all infirmities pass, his true merit is this. In days when there were neither books, nor students, nor societies, nor taste for English antiquities, he was a pioneer single-handed in that department: and for what he did, according to the best of his ability, his name deserves to be held in kind remembrance, especially in the County of Wilts.

A list of his various writings, some published and others still in manuscript, is given in Mr. Britton's Memoir of him, published by the Wiltshire Topographical Society in 1845, p. 83. The

¹ "Once upon a Time," vol. I. p. 296.

Monumenta Britannica" mentioned there (p.89) as missing, has since been discovered in the Bodleian Library. A fourth edition of his "Miscellanies" has appeared during the present year¹ with the addition of the Preface designed by Aubrey for his History of Wilts, and printed in "Curl's Miscellanies" 1714.

He was a thoroughly unsettled and unlucky man. His whole inheritance (at one time £700 a year) was consumed in paying debts and defending actions transmitted with his estate. He lived chiefly at Broad Chalk, sometimes at Easton; kept terms in London, and spent much time riding over Wiltshire in search, now of "Antiq.", now of a wife. The one he found; the other, not. Through sundry mishaps, his

" — course of true love never did run smooth.
 For either it was difference in blood,
 Or else misgraffed in respect of years,
 Or else it stood upon the choice of friends,
 Or, if there were a sympathy in choice,
 Law, death or sickness did lay siege to it."

In this reference to Lysander's catalogue of obstacles,² the change of reading (acknowledged in *Italie* type,) is specially required for Aubrey's case; his principal suit to the fair sex in the person of Mistress Joan Sumner of Seend, having been suddenly extinguished by a suit at law, the full particulars and cause whereof are lost to euriosity. His assiduities also to others invariably ended in disappointment. Just at the interesting moment the "natal star" was always found to be in provoking opposition, and so it came to pass that he never lived to pay for license or be *called* in church.

His birth-place and family connexion (on his mother's side) with Kington St. Michael's have been mentioned above (p. 79). The "Accidents" of his life will be most properly given in his own words, copied from loose and vague notes amongst his MSS., forming all that is left of his

AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

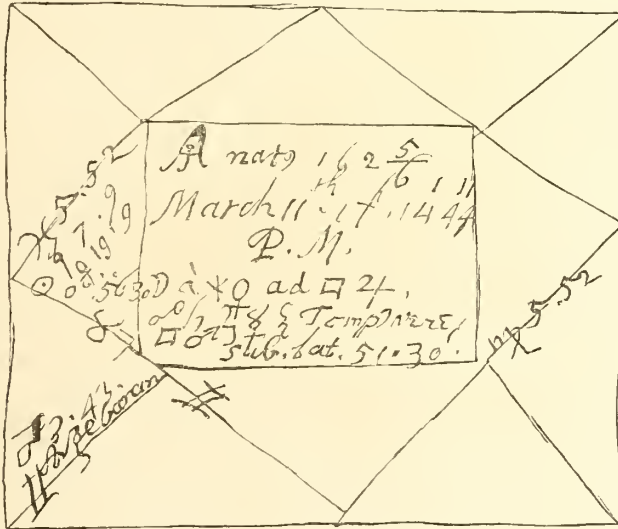
I.A.

"To be interponed as a sheet of wast paper only at the binding

¹ 12mo. Russell Smith, Soho Square, 1857.

² *Midsummer Night's Dream*, Act. 1.

of a booke. This person's life is more remarqueable in an Astrologically respect for his escape from many dangers in journeys both by land and water, than for any advancement of learning, having, from his birth (till of late yeares) being labouring under a crowd of ill directions. He was borne at Easton Pierse (a hamlet in the parish of Kington St. Michael), in the Hundred of Malmsbury, in the Countie of Wilts, (his Mother's inheritance, D. and H. of Mr. Isaac Lyte,) about sun-rising on March 12 (St. Gregory's day), A.D. 1625.¹ In an ill hour, Saturn directly opposing my ascendant—in



Horoscope of his Nativity, (from his own sketch.)

my Grandfather's chamber I first drew my breath: very weak and like to dye, and therefore christened that morning before morning prayer.

¹ A mistake has sometimes been made (amongst others, by the Editor of "Notes and Queries, vol. I. p. 13) about Aubrey's birthday; arising from a passage in his "Miscellanies" ("Day-Fatality"): "I shall take particular notice here of the 3rd of November, because it is my own Birthday, &c." But the early pages of the "Miscellanies" including this passage are stated by Aubrey himself to have been copied word for word from "Observations by John Gibbon" (Blue-Mantle), printed 1678; (and also Harl. Misc. viii. 300, 8vo). The 3rd November was therefore John Gibbon's birthday, not Aubrey's. He was certainly baptized at Kington (see *Parish Register*) on 12th March: and in allusion to this day he frequently subscribed his name in letters to his friends as "J. Gregorius."

"1629. About 3 years old I had a grievous ague, I can remember it. I got not health till eleven or twelve. This sickness nipt my strength in the bud. Longævous healthy kindred. When a boy—bred ignorant at Eston [eremiticall solitude]: was very curious: his greatest delight was, to be with the artificers that came there, joyners, carpenters, cowpers, masons, and understand their trades. *Horis vacuis*, (at leisure hours) I drew and painted. Did ever love to converse with old men as Living Histories; cared not for play.

"Anno 1633. I entered into my Grammar at the Latin School at Yatton Kaynell, in the Church, where the Curate, Mr. Hart, taught the eldest boys, Virgil, Ovid, &c. The fashion then was to save the forules of their bookes with a false cover of parchment, sc. old manuscript, which I was too young to understand; but I was pleased with the elegancy of the writing and the coloured initials. I remember the Rector (Mr. Wm. Stump, great gr. son of Stump the Cloathier of Malmsbury,) had severall manuscripts of the Abbey. He was a proper man, and a good fellow, and when he brewed a barrell of special ale, his use was to stop the bunghole (under the clay) with a sheet of manuscript. He said nothing did it so well, which it grieved me then to see. I remember having learnt the Alphabet from a Horn book, now extinct.

"1634. Afterwards I went to School to Mr. Robert Latimer, a delicate and little person, Rector of Leigh Delamere—a mile—fine walk—who had an easie way of teaching: and every time we asked leave to go forth we had a Latin word from him, which at our return we were to tell him again. This in a little while amounted to a good number of words. Zeal to learning extraordinary: but memory not tenacious. Mr. Latimer, at 70, wore a dudgeon,¹ with a knife and bodkin, as also my old grandfather Lyte and Alderman Whitson of Bristowe, which I suppose was the common fashion in their young dayes.

"Here was like covering of bookes. In my grandfather's days

¹ A small dagger. "It was a serviceable dudgeon, either for fighting or for drudging:" Hudibras. Properly the root of box of which handles were made. (Halliwell). The handle, in Macbeth; "on thy blade and dudgeon."

the manuscripts flew about like butterflies. All musick books, account books, copy books, &c., were covered with old manuscripts, as wee cover them now with blew or marble paper; and the glovers at Malmsbury made great havock of them: and gloves were wrapt up no doubt in many good pieces of antiquity. Before the late warres a world of rare manuscripts perished hereabouts: for within half a dozen miles of this place were the Abbies of Malmsbury, Bradenstoke, Stanleigh, Farleigh, Bath, and Cirencester.

“This summer 1634, (I remember it was venison season, July or Aug.) Mr. Thos. Hobbes¹ came into his native country to visit his friends, and amongst others he came to see his old Schoolmaster, Mr. Latimer at Leigh Delamere, when I was then a little youth at school in the church, newly entered into my grammar by him. Here was the first place and time that I ever had the honour to see this worthy learned man, who was then pleased to take notice of me, and the next day came and visited my relations. He was a proper man, briske, and in very good equipage: his haire was then quite black. He stayed at Malmsbury and in the neighbourhood a weeke or better; twas the last time that ever he was in Wiltshire.²

“When a boy, never riotous or prodigal:—of inventive and philosophical head: my witt was always working, but not to verse.—Exceeding mild of spirit, mighty susceptible of fascination.

¹ The “Philosopher;” a native of Malmsbury, author of *Leviathan*, &c.

² Some biographers have said that Hobbes and Aubrey were school-fellows. This is clearly wrong, as Hobbes was born in 1588, 37 years before Aubrey: but they had the same Master, though at different times and places. Mr. Latimer in early life kept a private school in Westport, Malmsbury, when Hobbes was his pupil. In 1609 he became Rector of Leigh Delamere. Against the base of the East Wall of the Church outside, on a stone (removed from the inside when it was rebuilt in 1846) is the following inscription. “Here lyeth Robert Latymer, sometime Rector and Pastor of this Church: who deceased this life the 2^d day of November A.D. 1634.” The Rectory house was taken down and rebuilt on the same site in 1639: and underwent the same process again in 1846: but under the floor of the study in which this memoir of Kington St. Michael’s and Aubrey is now written by one of Mr. Latimer’s successors, are buried the two floors of the former houses; the lowest (of plaster) would probably be that on which Aubrey as a boy repeated his Latin words, or got his slice of the venison with which the Philosopher’s visit to Leigh Delamere appears to have been celebrated.

“T’was my unhappiness in half a year to lose this good enformer (Mr. Latimer) by his death: and afterwards was under severall dull ignorant teachers till 12; 1638: about which time I was sent to Blandforde School in Dorset; W. Sutton B.D.: who was ill-natured. Here I recovered my health and got Latin and Greeke.

“1638. Here also was the use of covering of bookes with old parchments, sc. leases, &c., but I never saw any thing of a Manuscript there. Hereabout were no Abbeys or convents for men. Anno 1647, I went to Parson Stump out of curiosity, to see his Manuscripts, whereof I had seen some in my childhood: but by that time they were all lost and disperst. His sons were gunners and souldiers, and scoured their gunnes with them: but he showed me severall old deedes granted by the Lords Abbotts with their seals annexed, which I suppose his sonne, Capt. John Stump of Malmsbury hath still.

“I was always enquiring of my (maternal) Grandfather (Isaac Lyte), of the old time, the Roodloft, ceremonies of the Priory, &c. At 8 I was a kind of engineer and fell then to Drawing, beginning with plain outlines in draughts of the curtains: then on to colours; being only my own instructor. Copied pictures in the parlour, in a table-book. At 9, a portraiter and was passable. Was wont to lament with myself that I lived not in a city, where I might have access to watchmakers, locksmiths, &c. Not much care for grammar. Strong and early impulse to Antiquities. Tacitus and Juvenal. Look’t through some logique and ethiques. A musical inventive head: ideas were clear.

“1639. My uncle’s nag ran away with me, Monday after Easter, and gave me a very dangerous fall. About this time my grandfather Aubrey dyed, leaving my Father, who was not educated to learning but to hawking.

“1642, May 3. Entered at Trinity Coll. Oxon. Peace. ‘Atque inter sylvas Academi quærere verum.’ But now did Bellona thunder: and as a clear sky is sometimes overstretched with a dismall black cloud, so was the serene peace by the Civill War through the factions of those times. ‘Amovère loco me tempora grato.’ In August following, 1643, my Father sent for me home for feare.

'Religio Medici' first opened my understanding, I carried it to Easton, with Sir Kenelm Digby. In Feb. following (with much importunity) I gott my Father to lett me go to beloved Oxford againe, (then a garrison pro Rege). I got Mr. Hesketh a priest, Mr. Dobson's man, to draw the Ruines of Oseney 2 or 3 wayes before t'was pulled downe: now the very foundation is digged up.

"April and May. The small pox at Oxford. Left that ingeniose place, and for 3 years led a sad life in the country.—where I conversed with none but servants and rustiques, (to my great greefe, for in those days fathers were not acquainted with their children) and soldiers quartered. *Odi profanum vulgus et arceo*. It was a most sad life to me then, in the prime of my youth, nott to have the benefit of an ingeniose conversation, and scarce any good bookes. Almost a consumption. This sad life I did lead in the country till 1646, at which time I got (with much adoe) leave of my father to let me goe to the Middle Temple.

"1646, April 16. Admitted. But my Father's sickness and business never permitted me to make any settlement to my study. My fancy lay most to geometry. My studies in it werc on horseback, &c., so I got my Algebra: Oughtred in my pocket, with a little information from Edw. Davenant D.D. of Gillingham, Dorset. [See Lives II. 296.] My father discouraged me. My head was never idle: alwaies working: and even travelling (from 1649 to 1670 was never off my horseback) did gleane some observations, of which I have a collection in folio of two quire of paper, some whereof are to be valued. If ever I had been good for anything 'twould have been a Painter. I could fancy a thing so strongly, and have so cleare an idea of it.

"June 24 following, Oxon was surrendcred, and there came to London many of the King's party, with whom I grew acquainted (many of them I knew before). I loved not debauches, but their martiall conversation: was not so fit for the messe.

"November 6. I returned to Trin. Coll. in Oxon, again, to my great joy: was much made of by the Fellows, had their learned conversation, look't on books, musique. Here and at Middle Temple off and on I for the most part enjoyed the greatest felicity of my

life, (Ingeniose youths like rosebudds imbibe the morning dew.) till

“1648, Dec. Xmas eve, I was sent for home again to my sick father, who never recovered: where I was engaged to look after his country business and sollicit a law suit.

1649-50, April. My Mother fell from her horse and brake her arm the last day of April, when I was a suitor to Mistress Jane Codrington.

“1651. About the 16 or 18 April I sawe that incomparable good conditioned gentlewoman, Mistress M. Wiseman, with whom at first sight I was in love.

“Oct. 21. My Father died, leaving me debts £1800: and law proceedings £1000. Began to enter into pocket mem. books philosophicall and antiquarian remarques A.D. 1654 at Llantrihid.

“Sept, 1655, or rather I think 1656, I began my chargeable and tedious lawe suite on the entaile at Brecknockshire and Monmouthshire. This yeare and the last was a strange yeare to me. Several love and law suites.

“1657. Nov. 27. Obiit Domina Kasker Ryves, with whom I was to marry: to my great losse.—£2000; besides counting one of her Brothers £1000 per ann.

“A°. . . I made my Will, and settled my estate on Trustees, intending to have seen the Antiq. of Rome and Italy, and then to have returned and married. But (Diis aliter visum est superis) viz. . . . to my inexpressible grief and ruine hindered the designe . . . But notwithstanding all these embarrassments, I did, *pian piano* (as they occurred) take notes of Antiq., and having a quick draught have drawn landskips on horseback symbolically, as on the journey to Ireland A.D. 1660.

1659. March or April: like to break my neck in Ely Minster: and the next day riding a gallop there, my horse tumbled over and over, and yet I, thank God, no hurt.”

[After visiting Ireland and being nearly shipwrecked at Holyhead, he sold his Burlton estate in Herefordshire to Dr. F. Willis: then the Manor of Stratford,¹ in 1661 and 1662. In 1663 he was elected F.R.S. In June 1664, he went to France, was very ill at

¹ Probably Stretford near Leominster.

Orleans, and returned in October. Another bad fall from his horse, Monday after Christmas.]

“1665. Nov. 1. I made my first address (in an ill hour) to Joan Sumner. She lived with her Brother at Seend. The next year was still more unlucky. 1666. This year all my business and affairs ran kim kam: nothing tooke effect, as if I had been under an ill tongue, treacheries and enmities in abundance against me. 1667. December. Arrested in Chancery-lane at Mistress Sumner’s suit.”

In February following he obtained with some difficulty a verdict against her, with £600 damages, in a trial at Salisbury; but the amount was reduced to £300 on a new trial at Winchester. In 1669, March 5, this trial came on; lasting from 8 to 9. One Peter Gale maliciously contrived to arrest him just before, but the trick failed. He attributed the result of the trial to the “Judge being exceeding made against him by my Lady Hungerford, (of Corsham).”¹

In 1669-70, after being owner 17 years, he sold his Easton Piers Farm; and his interest in the farm at Broad Chalk. The latter had belonged to the Abbey of Wilton: and was held by the Aubreys as lessees under the Earls of Pembroke. To Antony à Wood on the 2nd October 1669, he writes “I shall be the next weeke at Easton Piers, where I should be glad to heare from you by the Bristowe Carrier in Jesus College Lane, to be left at Michaell’s Kington.” It was during this visit that he made the Drawings of his Villa referred to above, (p. 79). On the 28th April following he was again there, and perhaps for the last time of residence, the Farm being transferred to the new owner, Mr. Sherwin,² at Lady Day 1671. Aubrey

¹ In his letters to A. Wood, Aubrey names another person as a chief in the conspiracy to defeat his advances to Mistress Sumner. “Dec. 1668. The person that you mentioned in your letter that is now Lancaster Herald, his name is Chaloner, whose character I have heard of by one of his neighbours that liveth at the Devizes. He hath been an officer in the army, a bustling man for the world: of great acquaintance with the Gentry and one that understandeth his trade well. He will not stick to ask enough” (for the resignation of his place). “He is one that the Office” (of Heralds) “and I think every body hates, or ought to do, if they knew him as well as I doe: for he hath been the *boutefeu* (firebrand) to sett my dame and me at variance.”

² Also purchaser of the Priory. He left both during Aubrey’s life time to a daughter and heir. N. H. of W. p. 119.

looked upon this as an ominous event; noted the day and hour, and drew a horoscope. "25 March 1671. One P.M. Possession given by Jonathan Rogers to Mr. Sherwin;" and in his *Nat. Hist. of Wilts*, p. 119, ("Fatalities and Places") thus alludes to the sale. "Several places in this county have been fortunate to their owners. Contrarywise there are some unlueky. Easton Piers hath had six owners, since the reign of Henry VII.: where I myself had a share to act my part. One part of it called Lyte's Kitehen hath been sold four times over since 1630." He appears to have realized by the sale of Easton and Broad Chalk less than he expected by "£500, plus £200 goods and timber."

Having now been obliged, from "debts, lawsuits, oppositions, refusals, and perpetual riding," to part with the whole of his property "I absconded as a banished man. Ubi? In monte Dei videbitur."¹ I was in as much affliction as a mortal could be: and never quiet till all was gone;² submitted mysele to God's will: wholly cast mysele on God's providence. I wished Monasterys had not been put down, that the Reformers would have been more moderate as to that point. Fit there should have been receptacles for eontemplative men. If of 500 but one or two. What a pleasure t'would have been to have travelled from monastery to monastery. The Reformers in the Lutheran Countries were more prudent than to destroy them, as in Alsatia, &c. Nay, the Turks have monasteries: why should our Reformers be so severe? Providence rayseed me (unexpectedly) good friends: the Rt. Hon.

¹ i.e. "Where? In the mount of the Lord it shall be seen." Alluding to the meaning of the name "Jehovah-jireh" (*Gen. xxii. 14.*) viz., "The Lord will provide."

² In his unpublished letters to Anthony Wood (preserved in the Ashmolean Museum) Aubrey "still harps" upon his favourite maternal acres.

1671. "I am much beholding to you for the honour that you are pleased to let my name live. Pray putt in my beloved Easton Pierse—where and to what estate I was born. If heaven had pleased I might have enjoyed it." In another "I humbly thank you for the honour that you intend me by inserting my name in your living and lasting History. I desire you to name me of Easton Pierse: to eontradistinguish me from other John Aubreys: it being the place where I was born, and my Mother's inheritance which my cruel Fate enforced me to part with. A most lovely seate it is."

Nicholas Earl of Thanet, with whom I was delitescent” (in retirement) “at Hethfield in Kent, near a year. Edmund Wyld Esq., R.S.S., of Glazely Hall, Salop, tooke me into his arms, with whom I most commonly take my diet and sweet otiums. Makes me lethargique.”

“A^o. 1671: having sold all and disappointed as aforesaid of moneys I received, I had so strong an impulse to (in good part) finish the Description of Wilts, in 2 volumes in folio, that I could not be quiet until I had done it, and that with danger enough, ‘tanquam canis e Nilo,’¹ for feare of crocodiles—i.e. catchpoles. And indeed all that I have done and that little I have studied, has been just after that fashion: so that had I not lived long my want of leisure would have afforded a slender harvest. A strange fate that I have laboured under, never in my life to enjoy one entire moneth—(once at Chalke in my absconding)—or 6 weeks otium for contemplation.”

Besides Mr. Wyld and the Earl of Thanet he had other friends who gave him shelter and hospitality, viz.: at Lavington, the Earl of Abingdon, to whose first wife (by descent from Danvers) he was related: and at Draycot, Sir James Long. Of this gentleman he always writes in terms of great respect as his “ever honoured friend.” A similarity in tastes and pursuits appears from their correspondence, as well as from the frequent recurrence amongst Aubrey’s papers of “Quære Sir J. L.”² He had also in the neighbourhood of Easton a great coadjutor in Thomas Gore Esq., of Alderton, a

¹ “Like a dog by the Nile”: Running and lapping for fear of being caught.

² “I should now be both orator and soldier to give this honoured friend of mine, a gentleman absolute in all numbers, his due character. Only son of Sir Walter Long: born at South Wraxhall in Wilts, Westminster Scholar; of Magd. Coll. Oxon. Went to France. Married a most elegant beauty and wit, dau. of Sir E. L. 25 æt. (Dorothy d. of Sir Edw. Leach of Shipley, Co. Derby.) In the Civil Wars Col. of horse in Sir F. Dodington’s brigade. Good swordsman: admirable extempore orator: great memory: great historian and romancer: great falconer and for horsemanship. For insects exceedingly curious, and searching long since in natural things. Oliver, Protector, hawking at Hounslow Heath discoursing with him fell in love with his company, and commanded him to wear his sword, and to meet him a-hawking: which made the strict cavaliers look on him with an evil eye. Scripsit “History and causes of the Civil Warre.” [Lives. II. 433.]

country gentleman of independent fortune and good education, whose fancy lay towards genealogical pursuits, chiefly Heraldry : on which subject whenever Aubrey is at a loss, his intention to consult the Alderton oracle is expressed by a "Mem. to ask T. G. de hoc."

In a curious folio manuscript history of his own family by Mr. Gore (now in the possession of Mr. Poulett Scrope), it is mentioned that at some period before the year 1664 Aubrey had mortgaged his estate at Broad Chalk to Thos. Gore and his brother Charles, as Trustees to their sister Anna, afterwards wife of John Scrope Esq. of Castle Combe.¹

Another literary friend from whose society he found much comfort in the latter part of his life, was Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Tanner, a native of Market Lavington, author of the *Notitia Monastica*. Tanner was only 22 years old at Aubrey's death, but he had already shown so many qualifications for undertaking an important historical and topographical work, as to lead Aubrey to express the hope that in him the County of Wilts might find a proper historian.

The following is his own list of the persons with whom (besides those already mentioned) he had been most intimate.

A. Ettrick of Trin. Coll. Oxford. Francis Potter, Rector of Kilmington near Mere, of whom, as a very ingenious mathematician and mechanic, Aubrey gives a long account in his "Lives,"

¹ At a later period the friendship between T. Gore and Aubrey appears to have been worn threadbare: for of his former colleague, Aubrey in his fatal year 1671, writes thus, (to A. Wood). "Pray remember me to Mr. Browne," (a clerical antiquary and friend). "If he writes or sees Mr. Gore, let him not tell him that he saw me: for he is a fiddling peevish fellow, and something related to my adversaries." Again, in the same year when absconding, "I writ a line to Mr. Gore a little before I went into France (that is, to Kent) to quære some things: and to know what the Heralds did, &c., and told him that I correspond with you and that you could send a letter to me. If he should not assist me he were an ill-natured cur, for he hath made me as much his slave as Sir Browne." Finally, in 1680. "Pray write to the cuckold at '*Alderton, alias Aldrington*' to enquire, &c., &c. But he is a yare man and afraid of my queries as many people are when we want to preserve the memories of their Relations." Aubrey here alludes to Mr. Gore's preciseness in expression, certainly carried to a wearisome excess; for every time he names his own parish in the MS. family History above referred to, (and the name occurs a dozen times in every page) he invariably reiterates his "Alderton alias Aldrington."

vol. ii. p. 496. Jo. Lydall of the Middle Temple. Sir John Hoskins Bart., grandson of the celebrated Winchester versifier Serjeant Hoskins.¹ Edmund Wyld Esq. of Glazely Hall. Robert Hooke of Gresham Coll. (Lives ii. 403.) Thos. Hobbes, (Do. ii. 592, a very long memoir written at Hobbes's special request). Antony Wood. Bishop Seth Ward, of Sarum. (Lives ii. 571.) Dr. Wm. Holder. (Do. ii. 397.) Sir Wm. Petty "my singular friend." (Do. ii. 481.) Mr. Charles Seymour (Lord S. of Trowbridge). Sir Lionel Jenkins.

His notes of his own life conclude thus: "I now indulge my genius with my friends, and pray for the young angel's rest, at Mrs. More's near Gresham College."² He survived the loss of his property 26 years: and after the usual course of declining health, died suddenly at Oxford on his way to Draycote, and was buried in the Church of St. Mary Magdalene.³ The entry in the Register stands thus "1697. John Aubrey, a stranger, was buried June 7." Without either brass or marble there or elsewhere, to preserve his memory, the name of the good-natured Antiquary of Easton Piers has nevertheless flitted from tongue to tongue: and the well worn condition of his manuscripts in the Ashmolean Museum bears ample witness to the homage of his votaries.

Several portraits of him were made at different periods of life. The only one now known is a miniature by Faithorne, preserved at Oxford, taken in 1666 when he was 40 years old, an engraving of which accompanies this Memoir.

¹ The writer of this Memoir has ventured (in "Notes and Queries" vol. vi. p. 495) to claim for this "Serjeant Hoskins" the authorship of the verses on the *Trusty Servant*, so well known to all Winchester Scholars. And this, on the authority of Aubrey, who in one of his letters to A. Wood (Oct. 27, 1671,) (amongst a great number lately arranged in the Ashmolean Library) mentions the "*picture of the Servant, and the Latin Verses at Winton, done by The Serjeant when he went to school there, but now firmly painted.*" Hoskins was at Winchester School in 1584 and died 1638. He was well known for his dexterity in Latin and English Epigrams and Epitaphs, as well as satirical poetry: for the exercise of which talent he was refused his degree and expelled the University of Oxford. Aubrey frequently alludes to him as "The Serjeant;" and as all the Serjeant's manuscripts came at his death to his grandson, Sir John Hoskins, Aubrey's intimate friend, Aubrey would have the best authority for his statement. For a memoir of the Serjeant see Chalmers's Biog. Diet.

² "In Hammond Alley, Bishopsgate street, the farthest house." MS.

³ He left no Will: and in the Letters of Administration taken out by his brother William he is described as "Bachelor."

JOHN BRITTON F.S.A.

This name, familiar for half a century to the architects and artists of Great Britain, at length occupies its place in the Obituary of meritorious men. His life supplies one instance more of perseverance against difficulty, crowned with success. Not that his incessant labour led to much ultimate result as to any accumulation of worldly means: for at that *desideratum* he failed to arrive. He failed, because he was no selfish saver or worshipper of money for its own sake. It was in his sight a thing to be used: and the use to which he applied it was that of improving, in his own department, the taste of the age in which he lived. In this respect he was eminently successful: for by long-continued liberal efforts made with that object in view, he has secured for himself a name of authority in the remembrance of his country.

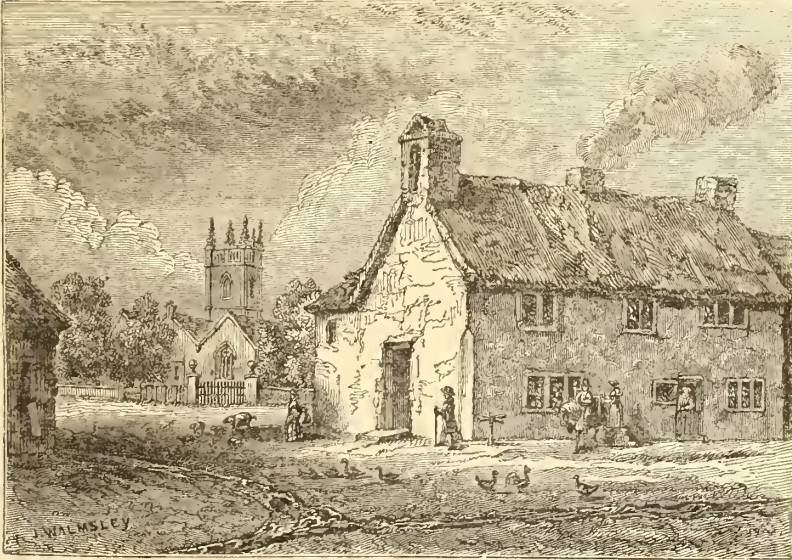
Of his early life, his struggles with adversity, and his many literary works, an authentic account may be found in his "Autobiography," the employment of his declining years, almost to the very day of death. Occasionally diffuse, it is upon the whole a curious and instructive memoir, showing (in his own words) "how much may be effected by zeal and industry, with moderate talents and without academic learning." Some things which as an autobiographer he could not, without breach of modesty, say of himself, may now be said of him by others. And it is the testimony of those who knew him well, that he had an active and penetrating mind, remarkable power of arrangement, an excellent memory, a kind heart, and a moral character free from reproach. He was simple in his habits, fond of children and a favourite with them; a great lover of Natural History, and an advocate of mercy to the humblest animal. In stature he was short; in figure slender: a ready and amusing speaker: of great vivacity and cheerfulness even to the last. Devoted to the Antiquities of his country, particularly his native county, he excelled in architectural illustration addressed to the eye. In this branch of Art, through tact in appreciating skill, he was the means of bringing into notice some of our best modern engravers.

John Britton's life commenced on the 7th July 1771; under



Yrs very truly
J. Britton

circumstances which without the aid of a Horoscope may safely be pronounced to have been as unpromising as well could be. He was born in a cottage (represented in the wood cut), still standing at



John Britton's Birth-place.

the angle formed by the main street of Kington St. Michael with the lane that leads to the Church.¹ He was the fourth of ten children, but eldest son, of Henry and Ann Britton, without inheritance or much prospect of it. His father's occupation included various branches of petty village business. He was baker, maltster, shopkeeper and small farmer: and a single room 14 feet wide by 6½ high, with a heavy beam across the ceiling and a floor of stone, served for parlour, kitchen, hall, and nursery. Under-housed, over-stocked with children, and encumbered with many trades without success in any, the father sank into poverty. John received instruction at a dame's school, and having mastered the "Chris-

¹ He was baptized August 4th by John Scrope, Vicar, (*Par. Reg.*) The marriage of his parents Henry Britton and Ann Hillier, on 10th January 1765, is registered at Norton about 5 miles from Kington St. Michael's. Her family were at that time tenants of Maidford Farm in that parish: and in the first cottage going from Maidford to Norton Church, Mr. Britton (as he told the writer) learned his A B C.

cross Row" (like Aubrey, in the now rare horn-book), was removed for two years to a Mr. Moseley, a Baptist minister at Fossote in Grittleton, thence to schools successively at Yatton Keynell, Draycote, and Chippenham. At thirteen he was taken away from education to carry loaves about on horseback to neighbouring villages. The mother was active and managing, and strove hard against misfortune: but bad debts, cheating millers, rivals in trade, and the heavy family, were too much for her, and she died broken-hearted. The father became idiotic; John's brothers and sisters were dispersed amongst relatives: and his own destiny was to be taken to London in October 1787, by an uncle Samuel Hillier, who after employing him for some time in his own house as a foot-boy with horses to clean, apprenticed him for six years to a Mr. Mendham of the Jerusalem Tavern, Clerkenwell. There, having paid no apprentice fee, he was not initiated into the deeper mysteries of the craft, but only into the duties of helper to a common porter, in bottling, corking, and binning wine.



The Jerusalem Tavern wine-cellar.

To his dismal life of ten hours a day in the Clerkenwell wine-vaults, with the choice, when his work was over, of either remaining

in the cellar or associating with the workmen, Mr. Britton always looked back, as he well might, with utter abhorrence. He learned nothing from the business, not even in what part of the world Oporto or Madeira were, lost his health, was afraid of complaining, and was only upheld through the period of legal imprisonment by the smiles of a young person in the establishment, with whom of course he fell in love. But even this cordial failing to restore him, his master at length gave up about half a year of his services, presented him with two guineas instead of twenty promised, and turned him out into the world to provide for himself. He had then two uncles in London, to whom he had been taught to look for friendly assistance. Both were living in genteel comfort, but at neither of their houses could he obtain even shelter from the weather, or a meal.

Before his first visit to London he had never seen a Dictionary, and knew nothing of geography or history : though as a boy he had been fond of books whenever he could get them. His self-education was continued underground and clandestinely. He would take an occasional half hour in the morning between seven and eight o'clock to look at the sky, breathe a little fresh air and visit two book stalls in the neighbourhood. His purchases were chiefly medical works, and those of Dr. Dodd, Ray, Smollett, Fielding and Sterne, &c. These he read by candle-light in the cellar at half hours abstracted from official duties, so that the tale of bottles to be corked had to be made up afterwards all the faster. One of the few acquaintances formed at this time was a Mr. Essex father of the present painter in enamel. From him books were borrowed, and at his house Britton first met his future friend and coadjutor in many literary undertakings, Mr. E. W. Brayley, then apprenticed as an enameller to Mr. Essex. In a memoir of his colleague published in the *Gent. Mag.* Dec. 1854, Mr. Britton says ; "From this unpromising association and from fortuitous circumstances, ultimately sprang a crop of literary works which cannot fail to astonish the reader who calculates their amount in volumes, pages, variety of subjects, extent of labour in research, travel, embellishment and manual writing." As may reasonably be supposed they

commenced in the most humble departments of literature. The first partnership speculation was a song called "*The Powder Tax; or a Puff at the Guinea Pigs,*" written by Brayley and sung by Britton publicly at a club held at the Jacob's Well, Barbican, where a motley assemblage of smokers and tipplers met once a week to hear theatrical repetitions. The new ditty was encored, printed, and more than 70,000 copies sold by a song-dealer, who pirated this first publication of the two young authors.

The period between the release from the wine-cellar and the adoption of literature as a profession, embraced about seven years of privation and vicissitude, occasionally relieved by employment that produced a bare livelihood. In very poor and obscure lodgings at eightpence a week he indulged in study, often reading in bed during the winter evenings to save the cost of firing. When the finances were in tolerable order he frequented "Free and easy," "Odd-fellows," and "Spouting clubs;" though never allowing his expenses to exceed sixpence a night at any of these choice associations. The next step was to Debating Societies, private theatricals and lectures, the last being rare.

But the first and all absorbing object after leaving Mr. Mendham's service was to undertake a journey on foot to Plympton in Devonshire, to renew with matrimonial intent the attachment formed for the goddess of the wine-cellar. Mr. Britton describes this toilsome journey and its result in a very amusing manner. The fair but faithless Dulcinea, some years older and apparently much wiser than himself, declined the suit, and he set off home again in a state of mental misery. At Bath he failed in obtaining an engagement as cellar-man at the White Hart Hotel, and returned to the metropolis shoeless, shirtless, and almost penniless. A short engagement at the London Tavern was followed by another as clerk to a widow in Smithfield; but the knavery and hypocrisy of the establishment disgusting him, he accepted a situation in the office of a Mr. Simpson, Attorney, in Gray's Inn, where he remained for three years at the wages of fifteen shillings a week. The business not being overwhelming gave him plenty of time for excursion in lighter walks, the drama, novels and poetry: and his income,

small as it was, was sufficient to provide a decent lodging, clothes, food, and the luxury of books. For about ninepence a day during these three years, he dined at an eating-house in Great Turnstile, Holborn : where, amongst other characters, he met with the eccentric Sir John Dinely one of the poor Knights of Windsor, the noted Chevalier D'Eon, and Joseph Ritson the Antiquary.

His employer, the Gray's Inn Attorney, dying in 1798, a fresh engagement was made with Messrs. Parker and Wix, Solicitors, of Greville street, Hatton Garden, where he obtained twenty shillings a week, an augmentation of income peculiarly cheering, the new connexion being in other respects also very satisfactory. He now became member of a Debating Society in Coachmakers' Hall, and at the Shakesperian Theatre, Tottenham Court Road, not as a prominent orator, but as prompter and occasional helper in scenes. But at another club, the Jacob's Well, he rose to be a leading star by recitation of comic tales, prologues, and characters written by Peter Pindar, George Colman the younger, and others. These always amused and were often received with vociferous applause. Debating clubs at the close of the last century were a marked feature in London life ; the excitement produced by the French Revolution was at its height, and the young men of the day hung upon the lips of the professors of democracy. Many of these were mere mob-orators, some were Government spies, some earnest politicians of ability ; and of this class Mr. Britton has preserved some interesting reminiscences. In such a school no wonder that he contracted a propensity to express himself rather too strongly of those whose taste or views might not always be the same as his own : a habit that tinges now and then the writings even of his latest years. But

“Quo semel est imbuta *recens*, servabit odorem
Testa *diu*.”¹

His taste fixed on the drama, and in the winter of 1799 he was engaged by a Mr. Chapman at three guineas a week to write and sing at a theatre in Panton street, Haymarket, on the plan of the “Eidophusikon” of De Louthembourg, a very popular entertainment

¹ Hor. E. I. 2. 69. “A vessel, well
“With liquor seasoned, long retains the smell.”

which under this difficult and therefore attractive name, exhibited exquisite scenery by that painter with the various effects of sunshine and gloom, morn, mid-day, night, thunder, lighting, &c.¹ Mr. Chapman's imitation presented less of the sublime and more of the miscellaneous; including, as it did, John Britton's monologue, the musical glasses, and a learned dog. This temple of the Muses being destroyed by fire in 1800, others were resorted to, and a large acquaintance was formed in histrionic society of every grade, from writers and actors down to mountebanks and clowns. Many are his anecdotes of these persons. Through the interest of the more distinguished actors, the Kembles, Bannister, Young, and others, he was supplied with orders for the theatre, and at that time believed it was impossible to be tired of reading plays or seeing them represented on the stage. The playhouse seemed the most fascinating place of rational amusement in the world, and he was on the eve of becoming an actor. The fascination fortunately passed away: the accounts of struggle and privation endured by friends who had embarked in that line damped his ambition, and he renounced the stage as a profession.

But for what was he fitted? Since emancipation from the Clerkewell vaults his life had been one of uncertainty: and though fond of reading and eager for information, he had not dared to think of literature as a means of livelihood. Two or three juvenile essays slipped into the letter-box of a Shoe Lane periodical had indeed been printed, and their appearance in type was gratifying. He followed them up with comments on players, clubs and theatricals. For these a place was found in the "Sporting Magazine," published by John Wheble of Warwick Square, who proved a kind friend and was the cause of his becoming, ultimately and for life, an Author. A sixpenny pamphlet called "*The Thespian Olio*," was the first book of which he was the Editor. Then followed a daring speculation (involving the risk of £15, a sum never hitherto in his possession at one time), the "*Odd Fellows' Song Book*," price one shilling! Of this 500 copies were printed and actually sold, bringing in a trifling profit. He then became connected with John

¹ See a description by W. H. Pyne in "Wine and Walnuts."

Fairburn a bookseller in the Minories, and wrote for him "*Twelfth Night Characters*," to be printed on cards and drawn out of a bag, for the amusement of evening parties on that Festival. The hint was borrowed by others, and afterwards grew to an extensive trade. The next effort was in 1799, "*The Life and Adventures of Pizarro*," a compilation that gave him his first taste of the difficulties of authorship, and for this, his maiden essay, he received ten pounds. Great was his self-satisfaction at beholding a superior edition, price five shillings!

But the turning point of his career had arrived: and a direction was now given to it from which he never afterwards swerved. As frequently happens, a trifling incident gave the bias. Amongst the articles contributed by him to the pages of Mr. Wheble's *Sporting Magazine* had been an anecdote of Britton's juvenile days, relating to a fox in his native village of Kington St. Michael. With 15 or 20 couple of the Duke of Beaufort's hounds almost at his brush, the animal had rushed into an open cottage at the foot of a hill in the village street, and jumping into a cradle where a



Little Red Riding Hood at Kington.

baby was asleep, crept under the clothes. The mother being in the garden and hearing the hounds in full cry towards her door, ran in

to protect the child; its strange bedfellow was discovered and handed over to the less tender nursing of the huntsman.

The insertion of this Wiltshire anecdote in Mr. Wheble's periodical happened to turn the conversation upon that county, when the Editor told Britton that some years before, when living at Salisbury, he had conceived the idea of publishing a work in two volumes, to be called "The Beauties of Wiltshire," but had been prevented from continuing it. He now suggested the thought to the contributor of the fox story, urged him to undertake it, and offered pecuniary assistance. Being at the time without any sort of tie or profitable occupation, Britton caught eagerly at the suggestion; the more so as it would give him again and again the opportunity of revisiting and exploring his native county. Such was the *real* beginning of his literary life.

The task was accepted; without any previous qualifications whatever for performing it, other than those of ardour and perseverance. He knew nothing of the labour required for real topography, had never studied works upon the subject, and those he now looked into seemed dry and uninviting. Warner's "Walk through Wales" appeared to be more to the purpose, and taking this for his model he commenced a pedestrian tour. Armed with a few maps and books, a limited wardrobe and an umbrella, he rambled several hundred miles about the Midland Counties, passing through Wiltshire on his return. His whole expenses during several months amounted only to eleven pounds sixteen shillings and ninepence! Of this his first excursion Mr. Britton retained to the last a very vivid and minute recollection; and has devoted no less than 100 pages of his "Autobiography" to notices of the different places he visited, and the literary or otherwise eminent persons to whom he obtained introduction. One of these notices, presenting at the same time a fair sample of the general style of his book, will be more particularly acceptable to Wiltshire readers. It describes his reception at Bowood.¹

"Up to the age of twenty-six, I had never conversed with a nobleman, or scarcely with a gentleman in the higher ranks of

¹ Autobiography, vol. i. p. 353.

society, and had never visited any of the wealthy mansions of the great personages of the land. I certainly had been admitted into the studios of a few artists, and also into the wine-cellars of Sir William Chambers, in Berners Street and at Whitton Park; and I had spent two days with Mr. Scrope and his aged mother, at Castle Combe, as will be noticed hereafter; but the last event occurred immediately after my emancipation from the wine-cellar, and before I undertook my Quixotic journey to Plympton, already noticed, or had any notion of literature as a profession. Otherwise my intercourse with aristocracy and intellectual beings was as 'rare as snow in June, or wheat in chaff.' It is true that I was from boyhood ambitious to be in the company of my elders and superiors in knowledge; and a little of the rust and rudeness of village life and menial manners had been rubbed down, if not polished, by partiality for debating societies and private theatricals, which were popular in London at the beginning of the present century. I must frankly acknowledge that I was as unfitted for communion, and unqualified to converse, with princes or nobles of the land, as with utopian autocrats or celestial monarchs. I approached the house, through a lodge and park, which inspired awe and wonder; I rang the bell to the domestic part of the premises with hesitation and doubt; I asked incoherent questions about the Marquis, the house, &c.; the porter was perplexed and called the footman, who consulted the valet, and he appealed to the butler, who good-naturedly construed my meaning and wishes, and introduced me to his noble master, who was seated in a well-filled and spacious library, and who appeared to my dizzy vision like something super-human. Without a card, or prospectus of the work which was the ostensible object of my visit, I was requested to explain who I was, and what was the nature of my inquiry and intentions. Unprepared to explain what I had no distinct notion of myself, I related something of my short and uneventful career, and the reasons for attempting to write about my native county; told of my friendless and forlorn circumstances, love of reading, and the arts; desire to acquire knowledge, and qualify myself to accomplish the task I had undertaken with some degree of credit to myself, and not discredit

to my friends. From persons at Chippenham and from public report, I had been led to consider the Marquis as naturally high, stern, and haughty to strangers, and with this impression I approached him with a full recognition of the embarrassed situation of poor dear Goldsmith, in his interview with the Duke of Newcastle. Fortunately I found him very different from anticipation, for he was bland, courteous, and affable. Hence I was soon relieved from all painful restraint, and told my "round unvarnished tale" of birth-place near Bowood, of being parentless, friendless, and almost homeless, but ambitious to do something to mitigate those misfortunes.—After I had been indulged and honoured with nearly an hour's most exciting converse, his lordship called his librarian, Mr. Matthews, directed him to provide me with such books and maps as might be useful, allot me a bedroom, and send a person to show me the house, the pleasure-grounds, the cascade, the park, and other objects. Relieved from the painful suspense of doubt, anxiety, and alarm, my heart expanded, my mind was exhilarated, and every thing, scene, and person, seemed super-naturally exquisite and charmed. Had his lordship repulsed my first overtures, and sent me from his house with cold pride or indifference, it is probable that 'The Beauties of Wiltshire' would never have appeared before the public, nor its author ever have become known in the annals of literature. To Lord Lansdowne, therefore, am I indebted for the condescension and kindness he manifested towards an unknown and very humble person; who has laboured hard from that time to the present in the fields of literature and art to produce a succession and amount of books, which may be considered to equal, if not surpass, those of any other English author, in quantity and quality of embellishment, typography, and in varied matter and manner of their miscellaneous contents."

Half a guinea a week was his allowance from Wheble for writing the "*Beauties of Wiltshire*." It appeared in two volumes in 1801. After all it contained only an account of a few places, chiefly in the south of the county, and was not a book likely to bring any reputation to its author. Of this no one was better aware than the author himself in after life; but the circumstances

under which it was composed are sufficient apology for its deficiencies. A third volume relating to North Wilts, and far superior to the former, appeared after the more mellowed experience of twenty-four years.

In 1800 he had made another walking Tour in company with his friend Brayley, preliminary to a larger work for which they had jointly engaged, "*The Beauties of England and Wales.*" Between the 8th June and 20th September they travelled 1350 miles. So little were they aware of the nature of their undertaking, that this work was at first announced to be completed in six volumes within three years. Eventually it grew to twenty-six; but only the first eight were written by the original authors. "The history of this once popular publication" (says Mr. Britton), "in progress for nearly twenty years, would involve a curious and rather lamentable exposition of the "Quarrels of Authors" and their dissensions with publishers, as well as certain caprices and forbearances of the latter. My own personal share and miseries in this drama were often painful, always perplexing and oppressive. At length the authors separated, and engaged with the booksellers to be responsible for the writing of certain counties and volumes." Mr. Britton wrote Lancashire, Leicestershire, and Lincolnshire for the ninth volume: Monmouth, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, and Wiltshire.

In 1805 he showed Josiah Taylor, the architectural bookseller, some drawings of ancient buildings which the conductors of the "*Beauties of England*" had not thought calculated for its pages. After some consultation it was agreed to commence a new quarto work entitled the "*Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain.*" A plan was digested, a prospectus written, Longman and Co. engaging to take a third share and be the publishers. It extended to five quarto volumes, and brought before the public 365 engravings representing a great variety of old buildings, as well as many historical and descriptive essays by several pens. This work gave rise to a new school of artists, both draftsmen and engravers, as well as to many rival publications. It appeared in numbers, Mr. Britton receiving £30 per number for the first four volumes, with £10 additional for such numbers as were reprinted to meet an increased demand. The fifth

volume requiring much greater research, his remuneration was increased to £50 a number: and the total so charged by him amounted to more than £1800 during a period of 21 years. The sale of the four volumes was profitable throughout. The fifth, the most elaborate, barely paid its own expenses. The final balance-sheet after sale of stock, copper-plates, &c., showed a net general profit of about £9800 (from 1805 to 1826), the author's share of which was about £3266.¹

In 1814 he commenced his magnificent work the "*Cathedral Antiquities of England*," the Cathedral of his native county being the first. The whole was finished in 1835, containing in fourteen volumes, folio and quarto, with 311 engravings, an elaborate illustration of these noble English Edifices. The author was allowed £50 a number, but the work proving unprofitable, he reduced it to £30.² The production of these truly valuable volumes was carried on throughout under his immediate superintendence, many of the artists working in his own house and being trained to their task by himself. No one who has not been practically concerned in the preparation of an illustrated book for the press, can form any just idea of the immense amount, not only of capital, but of time, labour and mental anxiety which these must have required.

He continued the course of persevering and laborious authorship now specially his own,—that of architectural and topographical description and antiquities. To dwell on these in detail would occupy too much space. A list of his works is therefore appended, taken from the second volume of his "*Autobiography*."³ His

¹ A fine large paper copy of the "*Architectural Antiquities*" with choice proof impressions of the plates, and the whole of the original drawings, making eight volumes, was prepared for the late John Broadley, Esq., who paid Mr. Britton £500 for the set. This copy was subsequently bought at an auction by the late Joseph Neeld, Esq., and is now in the Library at Grittleton House.

² On many costly publications in which he was concerned, considerable loss was sustained. Of such works the purchasers are comparatively few, whilst the expenses are enormous. The Drawings supplied for the "*Cathedral Antiquities*" cost on an average about seven guineas each: whilst to the engraver, Mr. Le Keux, was frequently paid thirty to forty pounds for a single plate: in one instance (Bishop Bronseombe's monument in Exeter Cathedral) £52 10s.

³ The greater part of this volume was prepared by his friend and assistant, Mr. T. E. Jones.

enterprising and active mind was incessantly at work, either in fulfilling old engagements or projecting new ones; in collecting materials for histories never to be completed, editing the compositions of others, contributing to periodicals, sorting, indexing, and arranging the contents of his own drawers and portfolios, and not least of all, in a very large correspondence. Besides all this, he acted for many years as Registrar of the "*Royal Literary Fund*," and Honorary Secretary to the "*Wiltshire Society*" a charitable Institution founded in 1817. To the *Russell Institution*, the *Graphic Society*, the *Architects' and Antiquaries' Club*, and other associations of similar kind he gave much of his attention; and was one of the founders of the *Geographical Society*. In Wiltshire he was well known as a chief promoter of its first Topographical Society, and as a constant attendant upon the meetings of the one which exists at present.

It will be doing no injustice to the worth of this most indefatigable gentleman, to repeat now that he is no more, an opinion of his literary ability pronounced during his life. He was not a man of marked originality or great mental power; but as a careful and diligent writer in a branch of Literature insufficiently treated before his time, he did excellent service in calling the attention of the educated public to our long-neglected National Antiquities: and there can be little doubt that his elegantly illustrated works were a chief exciting cause in bringing about an improved state of public feeling towards those subjects.¹ And when the reader glances

¹ The English Encyclopædia. C. Knight, Art. Britton. The true point of Mr. Britton's merit is justly seized in the following passage of an address by Digby Wyatt, Esq., delivered at a general meeting of the Royal Institution of British Architects. "The pictorial illustrations of our national monuments at the close of the last century were of the most loose and imperfect description. Since the careful prints of Hollar, scarcely any engravings of architectural subjects had appeared worthy of notice or reliance; and the early productions of the Antiquarian Society presented the only approximation to accuracy. James Basire, Rooker, and Lowry, were the fashionable engravers of such subjects, and John Carter, and Fowler, who illustrated stained glass and ancient mosaics, almost the only trustworthy draughtsmen. It was mainly through Britton's energy that a reformation was effected. His activity and enthusiasm soon gathered about him all those rising men whose names are now so familiar to us. He saw from the improvements which had been effected, mainly by Stothard, and

once more at our woodcut of the miserable hovel in which John Britton was born and reared, and recollects the obstacles in the face of which he toiled from youth to age, relying on his own energy and industry in struggles with the world; he will take up the volumes of the "Autobiography" with an increased respect: and will lay them down concurring in the remark made by Southey on the very case; "Details of this kind carry with them an interest to which no fiction can attain, and the memoirs of a man who, from such circumstances and under such difficulties, made his way to a station of respectability, is one of the most useful and encouraging lessons that can be placed in the hands of the young."

The origin of the two volumes of which the "Autobiography" consists was this. On the 74th anniversary of his birthday a number of his friends invited him to a dinner at the Castle Hotel, Richmond, when eighty-two gentlemen were present. It was determined to mark their esteem for him by a permanent testimonial, and a "Britton Club" was formed to carry out the project. The testimonial, at his own suggestion was eventually made to take the form of an "Autobiography," which he was to prepare and print with the fund, amounting to £1000. These marks of respect and cordial reception testify the general esteem in which he was held, and his power of making and retaining friends; contrasting

Heath, the engraver, the capabilities of copper plate engraving; and speedily brought to bear upon the long neglected antiquities of the country, that artistic ability through the exercise of which they could alone be popularised. Samuel Prout, Frederick Mackenzie, Edward Blore, George Cattermole, W. H. Bartlett, R. W. Billings, Henry Shaw, and many more, were at various periods induced to bestow their earnest efforts upon the proper delineation of those views which were so successfully transferred to copper by the brothers, John and Henry Le Keux, and other engravers, for the most part pupils of Basire. Public attention was captivated by the excellencies of the engravings of the Architectural Antiquities of the land, and the excitement which at first took the form of vague admiration, has in our time reached its happy consummation in profound investigation into the true principles upon which they depended for grandeur and effect, and in a wise and wholesome spirit of conservancy. For much of this, the country is deeply indebted to that friend we have so lately lost. His labours were incessant, his memory extraordinary, his system admirable, his clearness of understanding, and liveliness of fancy in no common wise vigorous, his affections warm, his habits exemplary. Had he been less honest he might have been far richer; had he been more selfish he would never have benefited his country as he unquestionably did."

strangely with the coldness which he frequently complains of having met with when labouring to attract attention in earlier days.

He was twice married but had no family. His residence during the latter part of his life was in Burton street, Tavistock square. When Mr. Disraeli was Chancellor of the Exchequer his literary services were recognized by the grant of an annual pension of £75 : not excessive when compared with other bounties of the kind, but still an acceptable addition to the limited circumstances under which he closed his life. This he did, on Thursday the 1st January 1857, in his eighty-sixth year, and was buried at the Norwood Cemetery on the Thursday following: a Deputation from the Institute of British Architects, with many other friends, attending his remains to the grave.

By economy in other things he had formed a very extensive collection of books, prints, and other articles in the class of topographical literature. So inconveniently large at one time had this become that closets and shelves became crowded whilst his purse collapsed. In 1832 he disposed of a large quantity, sufficient to make a sixteen days sale. The rest have been sold by auction since his decease: that portion of them which related to his native county having been previously secured by the "Wiltshire Archæological Society."

J. E. J.



A CLASSIFIED LIST
OF
THE LITERARY WORKS
OF
JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A.

With the Dates, the number of Pages and Prints: and the amount paid for
Drawings, Engravings, Paper, Printing, &c.

CLASS I. WORKS BY J. BRITTON.

TITLE.	Vols.	Date.	Pages.	Engs.	Amt.,pd. £.
1. The Beauties of Wiltshire	2	1801	668	15	—
2. Ditto. Vol. III. Also printed to form a separate Work, with title of "Topographical Sketches of North Wiltshire"	} 1	1825	440	16	500
3. The Architectural Antiquities Great Britain	4	1805 to 1818	450	279	13,088
4. Ditto. Vol. V. Also forming a separate Work, with the title of "A Chronological History of Christian Architecture in England," with copious Lists, Tables, Glossary, Indexes, &c.	} 1	1818 to 1826	324	86	4,004
5. Historical Account of Corsham House, Wilts	1	1806	108	1	70
6. The Pleasures of Human Life; or the "Miseries" turned Topsy-turvy	} 1	1807	239	8	90
7. Catalogue Raisonné of the Cleveland Gallery	1	1808	158	2	150
8. Historical and Descriptive Account of Redcliffe Church, Bristol	} 1	1813	40	12	419
9. The Cathedral Antiquities of England.	14	1814 to 1835	1388	311	19,008
10. The Rights of Literature, (pamphlet)	1	1814	77	—	30
11. Norwich Cathedral Vade-Mecum	1	1817	32	4	40
12. Historical and Descriptive Account of Fonthill Abbey, Wilts	} 1	1823	85	11	600

List of Literary Works of John Britton, F.S.A. 91

TITLE.	Vols, Date.	Pages.	Engs.	Amt. pd. £.
13. Historical and Descriptive Account of } Bath Abbey Church }	1 1825	220	10	612
14. The Union of Architecture, Sculpture, and } Painting, illustrated by a Description } of the House, &c. of Sir John Soane... }	1 1827	60	29	638
15. Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities } of Normandy (Pugin and Le Keux)... }	1 1828	40	80	1,700
16. A Brief Account of the Colosseum, London	1 1829	8	9	—
17. Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities..	1 1830	103	83	2,800
18. Descriptive Sketches of Tunbridge Wells..	1 1832	148	13	252
19. A Dictionary of the Architecture and } Archæology of the Middle Ages }	1832 to 1838	512	40	1,620
20. History, &c. of Cassiobury Park, Hertfordshire	1 1837	32	34	400
21. Account of the London and Birmingham } Railway }	1 1839	26	37	—
22. Account of Toddington, Gloucestershire ...	1 1840	70	31	400
23. Historical and Descriptive Notices of } Windsor Castle }	1 1842	12	42	—
24. Remarks and Suggestions on Redcliffe } Church, Bristol, in an "Appeal to the } Public, by the Churchwardens, &c."... }	1 1842	26	5	—
25. An Essay on Topographical Literature, the } National Records, &c., with Glossaries* }	1 1843	66	—	—
26. Memoir of John Aubrey, F.R.S.*	1 1845	130	3	—

CLASS II. WORKS OF WHICH J. BRITTON AND
E. W. BRAYLEY WERE JOINT AUTHORS.

27. The first eight Volumes of the Beauties of } England and Wales. J. B. wrote the } Accounts of the Counties of Lancaster, } Leicester, and Lincoln, Vol. IX.—of } those of Monmouth, Norfolk, Northamp- } ton, Vol. XI., and Wiltshire, Vol. XV. }	11	1802 to 1814	7150	315	—
28. Memoirs of the Tower of London	1	1830	374	20	—
29. History of the Ancient Palace and Houses } of Parliament, Westminster }	1	1834 to 1836	476	48	—

* These works were published by the first Wiltshire Topographical Society.

A Classified List of the Literary Works

TITLE.	Vols.	Date.	Pages.	Engs.	Amt. pd. £.
CLASS III. OF THESE WORKS J. BRITTON WAS EDITOR, AND WROTE PORTIONS OF THE LITERARY MATTER.					
30. The Fine Arts of the English School	1	1812	126	24	3,144
31. The Public Buildings of London, from } Drawings by A. Pugin }	2	1825 to 1828	718	144	3,360
CLASS IV. J. BRITTON EDITED THE FOLLOWING, IN THE OWNERSHIP OF WHICH HE WAS INTERESTED.					
32. Magazine of the Fine Arts	1	1821	480	6	200
33. Specimens of Gothic Architecture, engra- } ved from Drawings by Augustus Pugin }	2	1823 to 1825	144	114	2,872
34. Picturesque Views of English Cities, from } Drawings by G. F. Robson }	1	1828	16	32	2,010
35. A Narrative of Memorable Events in Paris, } in 1815. Written by Mr. T. R. Under- } wood: edited and published by J. B. . }	1	1828	298	—	191
36. Anstey's "New Bath Guide," with Pre- } face and Notes }	1	1830	252	8	150
37. A Map of the Borough of Marylebone: } two large sheets }	1	1835	—	1	420
38. The West Fronts, Ground Plans, and } Interiors of Fourteen English Cath- } edrals: two large plates, in aquatint . }	—	1829	—	2	60
CLASS V. J. BRITTON REVISED AND CORRECTED THE FOLLOWING WORKS, BUT HAD NO SHARE IN THE OWNERSHIP.					
TITLE.	Vol.	Date.			
39. British Atlas. 58 Maps of the Counties of England and Wales, } and 21 Plans of Cities and Towns. }	1	1802 to 1817			
40. The Picture of London	1	1832			
41. Wild's Lincoln Cathedral	1	1837			
42. Carter's Ancient Architecture	1	1837			
43. Carter's Ancient Sculpture and Painting	1	1838			
44. Brayley and Ferrey's Christ Church	1	1841			
45. Aubrey's Natural History of Wiltshire*	1	1846			
CLASS VI. THE FOLLOWING ARE CONTRIBUTIONS BY J. BRITTON TO THE VARIOUS SERIAL WORKS REFERRED TO.					
46. The Articles relating to the Topography of England, Wales, } and Scotland, in <i>Rees's Cyclopædia</i> }	—	1802 to 1819			

* Published by the first Wiltshire Topographical Society.

TITLE.	Vol.	Date
47. The Annual Review: the Notices of all Works on Topography	7	1802 to 1808
48. Havell's Picturesque Views of Nobleman's and Gentleman's } Seats, with descriptive Letter-press }	1	1816 to 1824
49. Accounts of Bath and Bristol, for Jones's Illustrations of those } Cities, from the Drawings of T. H. Shepherd }	1	1829
50. Account of Edinburgh, for Jones's Illustrations of that City	1	1830
51. Account of Cornwall, for Fisher's Illustrations of the County, } from the Drawings of Allom, Bartlett, &c. }	1	1832
52. The British Magazine: a Series of Articles, being "Historical } Notices and Descriptions of Christian Architecture in England }	—	1834
53. Fisher's Portrait Gallery; Memoirs of Sir John Soane, and of Sir } Jeffrey Wyatville, to accompany their Portraits in this Work }	—	1834
54. The Penny Cyclopædia: the articles Avebury and Stonchenge	—	1835 1842

TOTALS FROM THE PRECEDING LIST: VIZ.—

57 <i>Volumes</i> , besides Essays.	
Amount of <i>printed Pages</i>	17,254
Number of <i>Engravings</i>	1,867
Amount of <i>Monies expended</i>	£50,328

. *In addition to the above the following unpublished:—*

- Eight Lectures on the Architectural Antiquities of all Nations; illustrated by nearly 300 large Drawings. Read by the Author at the London Institution, &c.
- A Lecture on Railways. Read at the Literary Institution, Bristol. 1833.
- A Memoir of John Carter, Author of works on the Ancient Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting of England. Read at the Institute of British Architects. 1837.

Erratum. Page 57, line 24. For "deceased" read "ill-used."

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Folio Volume of Aubrey's Wiltshire Antiquities: An Original Manuscript, Missing.

“HYPOMNEMATA ANTIQUARIA **B**; or, “AN ESSAY towards the DESCRIPTION OF WILTSHIRE. BY JOHN AUBREY of EASTON PIERS. Volume II.”

UNDER this title, John Aubrey the Wiltshire antiquary, who died at Oxford in June 1697, made topographical collections for a History of North Wilts. [His *Natural History of Wilts* was quite a separate work, and is not the one now enquired for.] In collecting materials, he was assisted by his brother, William Aubrey. After the antiquary's death, the manuscript was deposited in the Ashmolean Museum. In his correspondence Aubrey speaks of it as his “Description of Wiltshire,” or “Antiquities of Wiltshire,” in *two volumes*. Thus:—

“Anno 1671, having sold all, and disappointed of moneys, I had so strong an impulse to finish the Description of Wiltshire in 2 *volumes* in fol., that I could not be quiett till I had donne it.”

In the Ashmolean Library is still preserved one folio volume of this work, marked in his own writing on the out-side, “Hypomnemata Antiquaria A.” It consists of two *parts* bound together in now discoloured vellum. The way in which the contents are arranged is this:—At the head of each page is the name of some parish, and under it are entered such memoranda (“*hypomnemata*”) relating to that parish as fell in his way from time to time. On the margin, or elsewhere about the page, are coloured shields of arms, occasionally mixed with rude sketches of monuments, old houses, &c. Of this volume both parts were printed some years ago under the direction of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., in small 4to.: the first in 1821, under the name of “Aubrey's *Collections for Wilts* ;” the second in 1838, with the title of “*An Essay towards the Description, &c.*” (as above).

On the Title page of the Vol. A, Aubrey has written, “Let these *two volumes* of Antiquities of Wilts be Dedicated to my singular good Lord the Rt. Honble. James Earle of Abingdon.” The first page of the Work is headed “Vol. A. Part I.” Half-way through the Vol. begins, “Part II.”

It has always been supposed in our time, both at the Ashmolean Library, and by every one else, myself included, that these two *Parts* were in fact the two *Volumes* spoken of by Aubrey; only that they happened to have been bound up together. The late Mr. John Britton, who wrote a full and particular *Memoir* of Aubrey and his works (published in 4to. by the Wilts Topographical Society, 1845), describing the manuscript in the Ashmolean Library, says (p. 85.): It consists of two *volumes* folio, bound in vellum.” Having in the mean time made a discovery upon this subject, I one day asked Mr. Britton why he said there were two *volumes*, when there was only one in the library at Oxford? His answer was: “They are both in one.” I then stated to him my reasons for believing that we were all under a mistake, that *besides* the one (in two *parts*) now in the library, and marked A., Aubrey had most undoubtedly compiled another entire and distinct volume marked B., which is lost.

This I now prove by producing, 1st, from Aubrey's own letters preserved in the same library; 2ndly, from marginal notes in the *second part* of vol. A.; and lastly, from some other sources, several references to another *volume* marked B.

1. From his own letters:

- ¶ "Ramsbury is in *Liber B.*" (To Anthony Wood, 17 November, 1670.)
- ¶ "Bradenstoke. Vide *Lib. B.* 51" (To do. Sept. 2 1671.)
- ¶ In a few lines to his brother (no date): "Brother William, Insert in *Liber B.* the probability of the Lytes of Easton Piers being descended from those of Lyte's Cary."
- ¶ In a reply to John, Brother William reports "having got the shields of Arms at Pinhill House" (near Calne) "Fonthill House and Church, Mr. Bodenham's at Hilldrop" (near Ramsbury), "Rockburne, Bolstred's Tomb at Earl Stoke, Heytesbury Church, Compton Chamberlayne "House, and Burgate House, which is now down, or near it." (Wm. Aubrey, it is true, does not here name *Liber B.* but not one of these places is mentioned in *liber A.*)

2. The following references are on the margin of vol. A., *Part 2.* :—

- ¶ In the page (original MS) headed "Broadstock eum Claek," is, Vide *Lib. B.*, 51."
- ¶ Under "Down Ampney"; "Vide Pedigree of Danvers *Book B.*"
- ¶ At the end of "Tysbury" "V. Dunhead in *Lib. B.*," and again "V. Cirencester, *B.*"
- ¶ At the end of "Castle Combe," "Vid. *Lib. B.* p. 318.

3. In other loose seraps of Aubrey's writing also in the library, I found,

- ¶ "Knahill" [Knoyle] "*Lib. B.*"
- ¶ "Dr. Muffet, a famous physieian lived and dyed at Wilton at Bulbridge House, which transfer to *Lib. B.*"
- ¶ "Wythlokmede, V. de hoc proprio nomine in *Lib. B.*"

In "Letters from the Bodleian," Vol. 11, p. 602 (*note*), is the following :—

- ¶ "Mem. In my *Lib. B.* I have sett down an exact description of this delicious parke, &c."
- ¶ Anthony Wood, writing to Aubrey, Nov. 10. 1671 :—"I have received your *Liber B.*, and "have almost done him. If you have any more that follows I would gladly see them. I read "these collections with great delight, and have excerpted some things thence for my purpose."

It only remains to add, that not one shield of arms or serap of history relating to any of the places above referred to as in "*Liber B.*," is to be found in any of Aubrey's manuscripts now forthcoming; and it is therefore clear that "*B.*," which did contain them, and which consisted (as one of the references proves) of not less than 318 pages, was another and a separate volume, now missing.

Some years ago I was examining Aubrey's manuscripts in the Ashmolean Library, and in so doing was struck by the marginal and other allusions to "*Liber B.*" The Librarian "had never heard of, nor even suspected it. No such manuscript was in the library; nor did the oldest of their present catalogues mention it. Many years ago every thing was in confusion. What might have been there before, he could not say." At last, however, in poring over Aubrey's collections I found out how and when it had disappeared. At the back of page Z in the Index to volume A, in the handwriting of William Aubrey, six years after the antiquary's death, is this memorandum :—

- ¶ "August 14, 1703. Borrowed then of Mr. Edw. Lhwyd, the Keeper of the Ashmolean Library, the *Second Volume* of my brother's 'Hypomnemata Antiquaria,' which I shall restore upon demand. WM. AUBREY."

There is no memorandum of its return, and we may therefore conclude that it shared a fate not uncommon to "borrowed" books. William Aubrey, the last of his own family, and without children, died four years afterwards in 1707, at Kington St. Michael, Wilts; Mr. Lluyd, the Librarian, in 1709.

After so long an interval as 150 years inquiry may be thought hopeless. That it is in any of our Public Libraries is hardly to be supposed, manuscripts of this character in those repositories being generally well known. But it is not impossible, perhaps not improbable, that it may be still in existence somewhere. If on a shelf, and labelled "Hypomnemata Antiquaria" it may have been passed over many times without the slightest conception that it contained a History of Wiltshire! At all events, merely as a literary fact, it should be known that such an additional volume of Aubrey's work did once exist. And if it will help to sharpen the memory of those whose occupation it may be to dive into dusty chests and back closets in search of such valuable waifs and strays, I hereby offer TEN POUNDS to any person who will give me certain information of the existence *now* of "Liber B." above described.

J. E. JACKSON.

LEIGH-DELAMERE RECTORY,
CHIPPENHAM, January 1st, 1860.

[Reprinted from "*Notes and Queries*," of December 10, 1859; and the "*Wiltshire Independent*," January 5, 1860.]



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