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DEVON AND CORNWALL
NOTES AND QUERIES.

Devon & Cornwall Notes & Queries

a Quarterly Journal devoted to the
LOCAL HISTORY BIOGRAPHY and
ANTIQUITIES of the Counties of
Devon and Cornwall edited by JOHN
S AMERY MAXWELL ADAMS
E WINDEATT and H TAPLEY-
SOPER

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**Monument of Katherine Pole (born Popham),
in Colyton Church.**

Photo by Mr. A. Hartley, Colyton.



Devon & Cornwall Notes & Queries.

I. ARMORY ON POLE MONUMENT IN COLYTON CHURCH.—
 On the monument in the "Pole Aisle," Colyton Church, to the memory of Katherine (died 28 Oct., 1588), wife of William Pole, Esquire, and daughter of Alexander Popham, of Huntsworth, are four shields of arms in the cornice above the kneeling effigy. They are:—1. *Argent on a chief gules two stags' heads caboshed or*—POPHAM, impaling *Paly of six argent and azure, on a bend gules three mullets or*—STRADLING. 2. Stradling impaling *Sable, six hirondelles 3, 2, 1, argent*—ARUNDELL. 3. Popham impaling *Gules, on a bend argent three escallops sable*—KNOELL. 4. Knoell impaling *Argent, a saltire gules between four eagles displayed azure*—HAMPDEN.

SIR JOHN ARUNDELL,=KATERIN, da. of Sir John
 of Yewton Arundell. Chideock, of Chideock.

SIR THOMAS ARUNDELL=KATERIN, sister
 and co-h. of John,
 Lord Dinham.

(4) THOMAS KNOELL,=ELIZABETH, da. of
 of Sandford Orcas,
 son of Wm. Knoell. Thomas Hampden, of Magna Kimball, co. Bucks.

KATERYN=SIR EDWARD STRADLING,
 ARUNDELL, of St. Donat's, (2)
 Glamorgan.
 "my great-grandmother."
 Sir Wm. Pole.

ISABELL=JOHN POPHAM, (3)
 KNOELL of Huntsworth,
 co. Somerset.

JOAN=ALEXANDER POPHAM, (1)
 STRADLING. of Huntsworth.

WILLIAM POLE,=KATHERINE POPHAM,
 of Shute, born 151½, "within one
 year old at his father's death";
 died 15 Aug., bur. 24 Aug., 1587.
 M.I. Colyton Church. died 28 October, 1588; bur. 9 November.
 M.I. Colyton Church.

SIR WILLIAM POLE, Knight,
 of Colcombe, Colyton, "The Historian,"
 bap. Colyton, 17 Aug., 1561;
 bur. Colyton, 9 Mar., 1635.

A. J. P. SKINNER.

2. BOVEY AND THE CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—Verses on the Coronation of Queen Victoria composed at that date. They were recited by Mrs. John Shears, a native of Bovey Tracey, in Bradford, on New Year's Day, 1914. She was aged 84. She was daughter of John Coish, who fought at the battle of the Nile, and Betty (née Goodyear) his wife.

King William the Fourth, one year has been dead,
And now Queen Victoria reigns in his stead.
The Royal young Princess promoted to reign,
And this is the day for Queen to be crowned.

The singers of Bovey together agreed,
And all through the Town in concert agreed,
And music and singing as they went along,
And Queen Victoria was the theme of their song.

Now early the morning the bells they did ring,
And the birds of the air did merrily sing.
The Vulcans' brave sons their anvils did fire,
And the day for to keep was their desire.

The Wesley scholars, you very well know,
To Chellow Brook Farm, with their teachers did go ;
And dinner for them there was there prepared,
Which teachers and scholars their banquet did share.

The dinner being over, back they retreat,
And the Baptist scholars in Town they did meet.
Then these two parties you very well know,
To Vicarage House together did go.

And then the Church scholars with them did unite,
And that was a pleasing and beautiful sight ;
The Vicar did after at this place appear,
And by a chance he sat on a chair, his seat he did take,
And a very grave speech the doctor did make.*

Old brave master Hall, the man of repute,
And then on the Heath the games did promote ;
The prizes were won, to me it was told,
The running and racing like Grecians of old.

There was plenty of cider for people to drink,
And some had too much, you can very well think ;
So the spile was stopped no more to be had,
And so the fellows looked sour and sad.

JACK SHEARS, Bradford.

* This verse apparently includes part of a missing verse. The doctor referred to was Dr. Haydon.

3. JOHN WESTON, SCULPTOR, EXON.—Can any readers of *D. & C. N. & Q.* give me any information about John Weston, an Exeter sculptor who worked at the beginning of the 18th century. He executed several monuments in our parish churches, all marked by the same characteristics—mural tablets, at the base of which are marble reliefs upheld by skulls. The earliest of these is at Ashprington, near Totnes, on a monument of John Kelland 1712. The relief represents the last judgment. The same subject is sculptured on the memorial of Jonathan Ivie 1717, now in St. Petrock's Church, Exeter, formerly at St. Kerrians. The work is very good, in fact the best of all these reliefs. It was photographed for me by Miss K. M. Clarke as an illustration for my *Exeter Churches*. The late Mr. R. Dymond said that the sculpture was signed "John Weston fecit," but I have never been able to find the signature. It may, however, be behind the monument, and Mr. Dymond may have seen it on its removal from St. Kerrian's Church. Another representation of the same subject is at Whitchurch, Tavistock; the memorial commemorates "John Francis Pengelly, barrister, Jan. 1, 1722." Here the work is signed "John Weston fecit Exon." At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, a relief with the Resurrection is appended to the monument of Canon Gilbert ¹⁷²² 1772. The large mural tablet to Captain Joseph Taylor, at Denbury, has a naval battle sculptured on just such another relief. Recently while noting this monument I glanced at the skulls and reflected, "This is like Weston's work." Immediately afterwards I perceived "John Weston fecit" at the top of the monument. The date of this memorial is 1733, which makes it the latest example of Weston's work known to us.

BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

4. OLIVER MAINWARING (V., par. 37, p. 50).—To the incomplete pedigree can now be added one match.

Oliver Mainwaring of Exeter and Windleshaw, co. Lancs., was the seventh son of George Mainwaring of Exeter (he was a noted Recusant). He married Margaret Torboch, second surviving daughter and co-heir of Wm. Torboch of Torboch Hall, co. Lancs., gent., and Katharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard, of Bryan, co. Lancs.

References:—Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 36924, Court Book of Little Wotton Manor, in Childwall, co. Lancs., ff. 167-235.

Duchy of *Lancaster Pleadings*, vol. 165, No. M7, P.R.O.

Bill of Complaint of Oliver Maynwaring of the Cittie of Exeter, gent., et ux. vs. W^m. Orme.

Foley's *Records of the English Province*, S.J., Archives of D. and C., Exeter, 2488a.

Release by Oliver Mainwaring of Dawlish, gent., of *Cp. Anne lands in the D. and C.*, 1665.

As cited, p. 64 *Studies in the Topography of the Close, Exeter*, by Miss E. Lega-Weekes, Exch. Depon. (8 Car. II., Michm., No. 27.)

Deposition by Oliver Mainwaring of Dawlish, gent.

HOWARD M. BUCK.

5. REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT BUILDING IN EXETER (VIII., p. 237, par. 181).—It would be a matter of great interest to learn from Miss E. Lega-Weekes of what date—or at least what period—were the ancient floors she mentions as having their “joists morticed into a rectangular frame of massive timbers, partly supported by the studs of oak partitions bearing on the ground, but independent of the walling, save that two of the lateral beams were put-logged into the masonry at either end.” For unless they were unquestionably of Norman date they could hardly be quoted as affording any parallel for what *might have been* in the Norman building in Preston Street. Any details of internal Norman domestic construction are not abundant, and this would be a very interesting one of which to have clear evidence.

I am quite ready to allow—as I did in my paper—that there is no decisive evidence of the Preston Street building having been a Norman Chapel; but I am afraid I, for one, do not think that any of the evidence brought forward by Miss Lega-Weekes is any more decisive for the opposite possibility. And I may add that, although almost all the twenty-eight chapels of Peter de Palerna's will are supposed to have been identified, yet, if Col. Harding's reference to the ancient Missal of S. Martin's Church [see *Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society*, vol. iv., pt. ii., p. 117, footnote 9] is correct there were 32 known at a very early date, of which two at least, if not more, are still unidentified.

The report of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, from which Miss Lega-Weekes quotes, was made subsequently to the publication of my paper, and I therefore had no opportunity of referring to it, but I may now say, after reading it, that in the main its details accord with those I have given, though several of some significance are omitted. But in the matter of the two roof principals, which are therein assigned to the 14th century, and said by me to belong to the 15th, I should like, without being too positive as to my correctness, to draw attention to an important paper in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. lxxi. pt. 4) by Mr. F. Howard, A.R.I.B.A., on timber roofs, in which he gives,—in Figs. 17, 18 and 19,—examples of fifteenth century arch-braced west-country roofs, which show a very close similarity to that of this building. In the same footnote quotation from this Report (p. 237), Miss Lega-Weekes has accidentally given 'east part of the house' in mistake for 'west'; and she quotes 'oak-panelling' as being therein mentioned as a 14th century detail, which I think is also a mistake, as I cannot find any passage in the Report that either states or implies this.

As to the stone-arch of the 'back doorway,' it should be noted that I also pointed out that it was of earlier date than the 15th century alterations. E. K. PRIDEAUX.

See p. 47.

6. PARISH REGISTERS INACCURACIES.—Genealogists are often puzzled and sometimes led astray by their inability to reconcile evidence taken from Parish Registers with data gleaned from other sources. In early days various methods seem to have been adopted by incumbents for entering up their registers. Some entered the particulars immediately after the ceremony had taken place; others seem to have done it periodically from rough notes, and some from memory—a very unsatisfactory procedure. From the fact that some entries have been cancelled we can only conclude that the entry was made before the ceremony. At Ottery St. Mary, during part of the 17th century, it was the practice of the Clerk to make the entry in a skeleton form and for the officiating clergyman to fill in the names, &c. This is evident from the fact that a number of entries are, in the main, in the same hand with blanks filled in by another

person, but in some instances, unfortunately, the blanks remain. A case of an apparently postponed entry, filled in from memory, has just come under my notice. By the courtesy of the Rev. R. Jenkins, a transcript was recently made of the Register of Talaton for the Devon and Cornwall Record Society. Under the date 4 *ffeb.*, 1657, in the Marriage section is the following entry:—"Phillip *Wesscott*, gent., of estbudly & Mrs. Mary Cottle." But a certificate of this marriage, on a parchment slip $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins., which has recently come into my possession, reads:—

"Devon. Upon the certificates of the sworn pish Registers of East Budley & Tallitone of the due publicacon of an intent of marriage betweene Phillp *Westcot* of East Budley aforesd, gent., and Mrs. Mary Cottle of Talliton aforesaid I doe hereby Certifie that they are married by me the eight and twentieth day of January 1657 in the pents of these witnesses. And in testimony hereof I have hereunto set my hand & seale the daye and year aforesaid.

Witnesses:

Freeman Parr.
John Dunn."

[Signed] Jo. Serle



L.S.

The discrepancy in this instance is not very great, but I think it is worth recording as a warning to those engaged in genealogical research that the records found in parish registers cannot always be relied upon, and that in cases of conflicting evidence allowance should be made for careless and procrastinating parsons.

It should also be noted that these two documents, both written within a few days of each other, probably by the same person, provide evidence of the irregular spelling of proper names, a matter of no little moment to those collecting genealogical memoranda. H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

See p. 53.

7. NEWTON FERRERS: ERROR IN CAL. INQ. 10 EDW. III.—In a recent Record Office publication ("Cal. of Inquisitions, 10 Edw. III.") Westneyweton, in Cornwall, the home of John, son of Nich. de Ferrariis, is identified as Newton Ferrers. This is very misleading, as the latter place is in Devon, and was held by another branch, whose members

employed much the same Christian names, and on that account are often hard to distinguish from their Cornish cousins of Callington and West Newton. The latter Newton was probably called "West" to distinguish it from the better-known Newton Ferrers.

OLD SARUM.

[The above is reprinted from *Notes and Queries*, Jan. 2, 1914.]

8. NICHOLAS ISACKE, MAYOR OF EXETER.—^{See p. 57}Dr. Brushfield, in a paper, "Richard Izacke and his Antiquities of Exeter," *Devon Assoc. Trans.*, vol. xxv., note, p. 453, says: "Nicholas Isacke the Mayor was Richard's brother." This is an error. Nicholas Isacke, Sheriff of the City of Exeter, 1661, Bailiff 1663, and Mayor 1665, was a son of William Isack, of Gittisham, gent. (died 1656), and his wife Margaret, sister to Christopher Symes, of West Milton, Dorset, and grandson of Nicholas Isac, of Sidford, yeoman (died 1598).

Nicholas Isacke, the Mayor, married first, 24 Nov., 1656, in the Cathedral, Elizabeth Davy, widow, of John Davy, of Ruxford, Sandford, where he was buried 8 Aug., 1647, and daughter of Edward Cotton, Rector of Shobrooke, where she was baptized 20 Jan., 1618, and Archdeacon of Totnes, son of William Cotton, Bishop of Exeter. She was buried in the Cathedral, 17 Nov., 1664. They had issue—

1. Nicholas Isack, died 1686.
2. Charles Isack, baptized in the Cathedral, 28 Dec., 1661; of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Will dated 6 Sept., 1684; proved 3 Oct., 1684 (P.C.C., 126 Hare). He married Ann Hagedott, of the City of Exeter (*Mar. Lic. Exeter*, 3 Oct., 1681); probably a daughter of Peter Hagedott, Mayor, 1669, died 10 Apr., 1674; buried in the north transept of the Cathedral. M.I. Her will, as of Ottery St. Mary, widow, was dated 12 April, 1706; proved 15 Oct., 1706 (P.R., Bishop of Exeter).
3. Elizabeth, married William Battishill. He married a second wife, Mary, buried in the Cathedral 7 Jan., 1674.

Nicholas Isack died 5 June, 1678, and was buried in the south aisle of the Choir of the Cathedral. His Latin memorial inscription is given in Hewett's *Monumentarium, Trans. Ex. Dioc. Arch. Soc.*, vol. iii., p. 120. The inscription to Peter Hagedott is given on p. 119.

GEORGE I
of Fluxton, Ottery St. Mary, gent., Attorney-at-l
one of the four Governors of The College, O
St. Mary, bur. Ottery, 9 June, 1632. Will 1
20 Aug., 1632 (P.C.C., 126 Audley.)

GEORGE ISACK, =ANN, da. of
of Ottery St. Mary.

Edward Os-
borne, of Clist
St. George, and
his wife Joan,
da. of Gilbert
Drake, of Little-
ham. Bap. Clist
St. G. 26 May,
1596; mar. lic.,
Exeter, 23
April, 1624.

ELIZABETH³ =² wife =² SAMUEL ISACK,¹
CROCKER, of Hath-
erleigh, 3 wife.
Marr. lic., Exeter,
15 May, 1676;
bur. Ottery St.
Mary 20 April,
1701. Will dat.
20 March, 1698;
Prov. 23 March,
170½ (Archd.
Exeter.)

=¹ ANNE,
Member of the
Inner Temple,
1617; Town
Clerk of Exeter
4 May, 1624.
Bur. Ottery St.
Mary 14 Feb.,
1681. Will
dat. 20 June,
1678; Prov. 9
March, 1681.
(P.C.C. 34
Cottle, also
P.R. Exeter.)

GEORGE ISACK,
bapt. Ottery St.
Mary, 27 March,
1626.

GILBERT ISACK

JOAN

GEORGE
ISACK,
bur. St.
Martin's,
Exeter,
1 Sept.,
1689.

OSMOND
ISACK,
bapt
St.
Martin's,
Exeter,
15 Oct.,
1633;
bur. there
23 Apl.,
1635.

ELIZABETH,
bapt. St.
Martin's,
Exeter,
2 May,
1635.

SAMUEL ISACK,¹ =² MARY,² =¹ MARSHALL
bapt. St. Martin's,
Exeter, 16 July,
1637; Exeter Coll.,
Oxford, matric. 28
March, 1655; B.A.
4 Nov., 1658; M.A.
from Lincoln Coll.,
1661; B. & D. Med.
Exeter Coll., 6
July, 1675; bur.
St. Martin's Chan-
cel, Exeter, 25
Nov., 1693. Ad-
mon: as M.D.
of Exeter, 1694.
(P.R. Exeter.)

da. of
Robert Fen
Duke,
of
Ottery
St.
Mary,
marr.
lic.,
Ottery,
12 June,
1704.
1677.

SAMUEL ISACK,
bapt. Ottery
St. Mary, 6
1622; bur.
St. Martin's, Exe-
ter, 26 June, 1628.

MARY,
bapt. St.
Martin's,
Exeter,
28 Jan.,
1678.

ROBERT ISACK,
bapt. St. Mar-
tin's, Exeter,
23 Sept., 1680;
Exeter Coll.,
Oxford, matric.
13 May, 1702.

SAMUEL ISACK,
bapt. Ottery St.
Mary, 3 Aug.,
1682; matric.
Exeter Coll.,
Oxford, 13 May,
1702.

ELIZABETH,
bapt. Ottery
St. Mary, 30
Oct., 1684.

ELIZABETH,
bapt. Ottery
St. Mary, 25
May, 1686.

MARGARET,
bapt. Ottery
St. Mary,
May, 1686.

A daughter buried St. Martin's,
Exeter, 8 April, 1693.

SAMUEL ISACK,
bapt. St. Mary
Major, Exeter,
4 May, 1663.

GEORGE ISACK,
bapt. St. Mary
Major, Exeter,
29 Nov., 1664.

SAMUEL
bapt. St. Mary Major, Exeter, 20
1668; Chamberlain of the City
Exeter, 26 Feb., 1693 to 1729.

MARY² = SAMUEL ISACK,¹ = ANN, da. of
of St. Mar-
garet's, West-
minster, gent.,
and late of
the City of
Exeter. Will
dat. 17 Dec.,
1741; Prov. 3
Aug., 1744.
(P.C.C., 194
Anstis.)

Edward Cary,
of Torr
Abbey, born
1692; bur. St
Mary Major,
Exeter, 17
Dec., 1726.

SAMUEL ISACK.

GEORGE ISACK.

ELIZABETH,
bur. Ottery St. Mary,
15 July, 1622.

PAUL ISACK	MARGARET	KATHERINE	JUDITH	ANNE, bapt. Ottery, 16 Apl., 1603.	JANE, bapt. Ottery, 24 May, 1605.	MARY,= JOHN WARE bapt. Ottery, 29 Sep. 1612; marr. there 13 Apl., 1631.
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daughter=
RICHARD MAUDIT,
of Fleet St., London, Esq.,
4th son of Richard Maudit,
of Exeter, and his wife Mary,
da. of John Midwinter, Mayor
of Exeter, 1540.

JOHAN,=
JOHN HARRIS
bapt. Ottery St. Mary,
2 Jan., 1607; marr.
there 10 Oct., 1632.

ELIZABETH=
WILLIAM BATHURST,
of Finchcock,
Goulherst, Kent.
child, mentioned
in will of her grand-
father, Geo. Isack.

RICHARD ISACK,=
KATHERINE,
died within
the Close of
the Cathedral
between 18
Jan. and 1
March, 1697.

JOHANE,=
NICHOLAS
CHANNON,
bapt. Ottery
St. Mary,
5 Dec.,
1625.

ANN,=
*BENJAMIN
MOUNTNEY.
bapt. St.
Martin's,
Exeter,
— June,
1627.

bapt. Ottery St. Mary, 18
Feb., 1623; admitted a
Commoner of Exeter Coll.,
Oxford, 1641; Member of
the Inner Temple, 1641;
called to the Bar, 1650;
Chamberlain of the City of
Exeter, 25 Oct., 1653; and
Town Clerk, 15 Dec., 1681;
author of *Remarkable An-
tiquities of the City of
Exeter*; died within the
Close, Exeter, 13 March,
1697; bur. Ottery St. Mary,
16 March, 1697. Will dat.
10 March, 1697; Prov. 8
Jan., 1700 (P.R. Exeter.)

*[*Mar. Lic. (Vicar General of Archbp. of Canterbury) Nov. 30
1661: Benjamin Mountney of St. Foster's in Foster Lane, Haber-
dasher, widower, about 46, and Ann Isaack of same, maiden, about
33, with consent of her Father Samuel Isaack, alleged by Robert
Whiting of St. Foster's, Gent., at St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf. Register
of St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf (Harleian Society): "Marr. Dec. 1,
1661, Benjamin Mountney & Anne Isaack." Kindly supplied by
Mr. O. A. R. Murray.]*

REBECCA WILKINSON,
marr. Exeter Cath-
edral, 8 Feb., 1691.

THOMAS ISACK,
bapt. St. Mary
Major, Exeter,
3 June, 1680.

ELIZABETH.

ANN,=
JOHN OXNAM,
marr. lic. of St. Columb Major,
Exeter, 9
Jan., 1687.

ISACK,
St.
s,
er,
ot.,

REBECKAH,
bapt. St.
Paul's,
Exeter,
21 March,
1699.

RICHARD ISACK,
bapt. St. Paul's,
Exeter, 5 April,
1704.

Isack of Ottery St. Mary and the City of Exeter.

Compiled by A. J. P. SKINNER.

ANN,=
JOHN ROWE
only da. of Sparkwell.

ABSTRACTS OF WILLS.

George Isacke, of Ottery St. Mary, Devon, gent. The day of [blank]: The charge of my burial not to exceed £20: To the poor of Ottery St. Mary 40s. To the reparacōn of the church 20s. and to provide books for the Library there 20s. besides which I have already disbursed in the Perkins works: To son George: To his wife: To my daughter Margaret: To my son Samuel all my law books: and to his wife: and to his son Richard £5 towards his charge in learning: To my son Paul: To all my daughters 20s. apiece and to every of their eldest children 10s. apiece: To my grandchild Elizabeth Mauditt £5: To Grace Gelly: I release to Roger Pengelly her father £20 which I lent him: To my sister Wakeman: To my cousin Anstice Beale: her daughter Ann and her son George: To such of her children as shall inhabit their mother's house after her death: To Mary Ware my daughter: To Ellen Ware her mother-in-law: To Joan Isack my daughter £200 and if she die before marriage to be divided between her sisters Katherine, Judith and Mary: daughter Joan: daughter Judith: daughter Mary: Residue to my three daughters Judith, Joan and Mary and if it exceed £10 apiece I give the overplus not exceeding £10 apiece to my three daughters in London: children George and Margaret Isack. The said Samuel Isack and Nicholas Blampyn to be my Exor^s.

Proved 20 August 1632 by Samuel Isaack: oath coram Magro Will^{mo}. Shears, cliço: power reserved to Nicholas Blampyn. (P.C.C., 126 Audley).

Samuel Isacke of the Citie of Exeter, gent, 20 June, 1678: past the limited age of pious King David: To the poor of the Citie £20: my oldest son Richard Isaack all such benefit and profitt of all that tenement withe ye appurnences in Tipton in the parish of Ottery St. Mary, co. Devon, which I hold by the grant of S^r James Smith: alsoe all that parcell of garb, corne and grayne there called Tipton Mowe, held of and from the Dean and Canons of Wynsor: Kathren, my said son's wife: sone-in-law Nicholas Chanon: daughter Ann Iszacke: My s^d daughter Ann Mountney £10 a year for life, etc: son Samuel Izacke £100 and certaine copyhold lands in the Manor of Chard, co. Somerset: wife Elizabeth Isack

sole ex^{trix}: worthy good friends Thomas Drue of Grange: Edmund Walrond of Bovey: estate and term of years of tenement in trinity parish now in possession of widow Jewell shall be and remain unto my son Richard Izack and his children:

(W.) Robt. Dennys, *Phill. Cogan, Samuella Austen.

Proved 9 March 168½ by Elizabeth Izacke the widow. (P.C.C. 34 Cottle. Also P.R. Exeter).

Elizabeth Izacke of the City of Exon, widow: 20 March, 1698: To the poor of Chard £10. Samuel Izacke my grandsonne and youngest sonne of my sonne Samuel Izacke Doctor in Physic deceased all that messuage or tenement with thappurtenances lying and being in the village of fluxton called by the name of ffrankes Tenement now or late in possession of John Penny: also all that my garden etc. lying and being in Southernhay within the walls of the city of Exon now in possession of Henry Wootton: To Mary Izacke my grand daughter: To Margaret Izacke my grand daughter: To my daughter-in-law Mary Izacke widow of my son Samuel Izacke: To grandsonne Robert Izacke residuary legatee and sole executor: friends Mr. ffrancis Pengelly of the city of Exon, Apothecary and †Robert Bayly my cousen of Ottery St. Mary gent. to be overseers.

(W.) Sarah Heller, John Denny, Robert Lincolne.

Proved 23 March 1701-2. (Court of the Archdeacon of Exeter).

Seal—‡ Arms: *A chevron charged with a crescent, between three bulls' faces caboshed.*

Richard Izack of ye City of Exon, esquire: 10 March 1697: Messuage or Tenement and one farthing of customary

* *Marriage Licence, Exeter*: 1666, July 17, Philbertus Cogan, of Chard, and Elizabeth Isaacke, of the City of Exeter, widow.

From *Chard Parish Church Registers*—

1695. Philebert Cogan, gent., of the Towne, buried 4 July.

1698. Mrs. Elizabeth Cogan, widow, of the Towne, buried 25 October.

† *Mar. Lic., Exeter*. 1688, Oct. 9. Robert Bayly & ffrances Channon of Ottery St. Mary. She was probably a daughter of Nicholas Channon and Johan Isack.

‡ The arms appear to be those of Stowford, a branch of which family was settled at Ottery St. Mary. Probably she was a daughter of Stowford, and a widow of Croker, when she married Samue Isack.

land containing about fourteen acres of inheritance etc. lying and being in Tipton within ye parish and manour of Ottery St. Mary, co. Devon: parcell or portion of tithe of garbe corn and grain called Tipton-Mow in the par. and co. aforesaid sometimes parcell of ye late dissolved Colledge of Ottery St. Mary: Three children viz: Samuel, Thomas and Elizabeth Izack: grandchildren Samuel Izack and John Izack: son Samuel Izack ex^{or}

(W.) Katherine Harris, Hannah Salter, Joseph Tuthill.

Memo^d. my daughter Ann Oxnam.

Proved 8 January 1700. (P.R. Bishop of Exeter).

Samuel Izacke late of the City of Exeter, now in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, gentleman. To my brother John Izacke: my sister Rebecca Izacke and my brother Richard Izacke each £40: To my son Samuel Izacke £500 at 21: To my wife Mary Izacke whom I make ex^{ix}: A sum of money due to me in right of my former wife Ann Izacke from George Cary of Torr Abbey Esq^{re} brother of my said former wife: To Elizabeth Dennis daughter of Mr. John Dennis of St. Margaret, Westminster: Dated 17 Dec^r 1741.

(W.) John Dennis, Frances Dennis.

Memo. To George Izacke and Ann Izacke my children by my former wife.

Proved 3 August 1744 by Mary Izacke. (P.C.C. 194 Anstis).

Elizabeth Isaacke of Rill, Ottery St. Mary, co. Devon: widdow: 10 Feby. 1617-8: Sons Richard, William, George: daughter Elizabeth: daughter-in-law Joane: Grace Isaacke daughter of William Isaacke my son: Catheren Isaacke: ffrances Broking my kinswoman: all rest of my goods to Thomas Bowdon whom I make whole and sole ex^{or}.

(W.) Michael Bussell, Willm Isaacke, Edward Bowden.

Proved 18 ffeby. 1617. (Court of Archd. of Exeter).

Inventory £20 10s.

I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. O. A. R. Murray for the Abstracts of Wills proved P.C.C., and for the entries from the Registers of St. Martin and St. Mary Major.

A. J. P. SKINNER.

9. BONDS AND MARRIAGE LICENSES.—In searching the Marriage Licenses of the Diocese of Exeter published by the late Colonel Vivian, I noticed that there are a number of entries in which a bond of £200 is mentioned. The following is a typical example:

1610. May 14. Richard Todde of Selbye in Yorke and Agnes Coxworthie *alias* Browne of Topsham. Peter Weaver of Topisham aforesaid, and Robert Dalton of Hull in Yorke bound in £200.

Can any reader of *D. & C. N. & Q.* explain the reason for the bond. An entry dated Nov. 21, 1610, mentions a bond of “£100 for the indemnity of the Lord Bishop.” The following entries also appear to call for some explanation:—

1610. May 26. A caveat not to grant a license of marriage between William Bewes of Beaford, and any woman, because the said Bewes is an old man and near death.

1610. John Dennis of Lancelton in Co. Cornwall, gent., and Joanna Taylor of St. Stevens by Lancelton; Anthony Dennis of Lancelton and John Challis of Exeter, grocer, paid 5/- in discharge. What did the 5/- paid discharge? MARMORA.

10. THE SECOND DUKE OF ORMOND AND DEVONSHIRE.—The Press has recently been discussing various invasions of England, and has described how the French landed at Teignmouth in 1690 and at Fishguard in 1797. I have been prompted to call attention to an episode in the history of Devon which has not often been described, and to ask if any of your readers can give further information.

James Butler, the second Duke of Ormond, had been one of the leading Jacobites during the last years of Queen Anne's reign, and had reorganized the army, purging it of all faithful Hanoverians. His plans, however, were immature, and the Whigs were in office when Queen Anne died in August, 1714. The party in power were able to ensure the succession of George I., and he strongly championed the cause of those Hanoverian lords, who had given him the throne.

Parliament was dissolved in January, 1715, and the new House which met on March 17, 1715, proceeded at once to the impeachment of Bolingbroke, Oxford and Ormond. In

August Ormond fled the country and took service with the Pretender, having first made sure that Jacobite feeling was strong in the West of England and having taken measures—efficient as he thought—to secure the adhesion of Bristol and Exeter.

In October, 1715, the Pretender organized an expedition against England and collected some ships at St. Malo under the command of Ormond. After two unsuccessful attempts this expedition set sail, and Ormond is said to have landed “somewhere near Plymouth.”

My object in writing these short notes is to discuss the evidence and to see if any correspondent of *D. & C. N. & Q.* can tell us whether Ormond ever did actually land, and, if so, where; so that an episode in the history of Devonshire may be chronicled in more accurate detail.

The well known histories of Devonshire make no mention of Ormond’s expedition, but Mr. Baring Gould in his “Little Guide” to Devonshire says: “In 1714 (*sic*) James Butler, Duke of Ormond landed in Devon at the end of October at the head of a few men . . . but the cautious men of Devon waited to see which way ‘the cat jumped,’ and the Duke disappointed and alarmed re-embarked. It is interesting to note that a ballad relative to the attempt remains among the people and is still sung.”

Now “1714” must obviously be a misprint, as Ormond had not then been impeached and on October 9, 1714, he was actually named of the Privy Council of Ireland.

Professor A. W. Ward in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (viii., 64), says: “Ormond sailed for the neighbourhood of Plymouth . . . but on his arrival he was soon convinced of the futility of this expedition and speedily sailed back to France.”

Lady Elliott Drake in *The Family and Heirs of Sir Francis Drake* (ii., 199), says: “The scheme of some Devonshire Jacobites to seize Plymouth was disconcerted and, although the Duke of Ormond landed on the coast with a few officers, they found no men to command and made haste to depart.”

The various histories of the period, if they mention the expedition at all, say that Ormond landed in Devonshire somewhere near Plymouth. They all evidently draw their description from “A Letter to Sir William Windham by

Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke," and some actually repeat his description verbatim.

The paragraphs in Bolingbroke's letter which refer to the subject are:—(i.) “. . . to this was added a general indication of the place he should come to, as near to Plymouth as possible.” (ii.) “. . . The gentlemen acquainted with the country and perfectly well known to all our friends in those parts were dispatched before that the people of Devonshire and Somersetshire who were we concluded in arms might be apprised of the signals which were to be made from the ships and might be ready to receive the Duke.” (iii.) “He embarked . . . and went on to the place appointed: he did more than his part. . . . one of the gentlemen who had passed over before him . . . joined him on the coast and assured him that there was not the least room to expect a rising. In a word he was refused a night's lodging in a country where the Duke had expected that multitudes would repair to him. He returned to the coast of Brittany, refitted his vessel and made a second attempt but a storm cast him back on the French coast.”

This account by Ormond's fellow Jacobite who was impeached with him is, I believe, the only contemporary account actually known; but the whole letter is described by Professor Ward as untrustworthy. Three points are to be noticed: the writer does not actually say that the Duke landed, he leaves it to be inferred; he does not mention the actual locality and he says the abortive attempt to sail from St. Malo was after, not before, he actually crossed the channel.

In the library of the Devon and Exeter Institution is preserved a collection of 18th century newspapers which were published in Exeter, and in them I have found several notices which bear on this subject. They all occur in *The Protestant Mercury or the Exeter Post Boy*, a paper which was first published by Jos. Bliss on Sep. 16, 1715.

(1.) Nov. 1st, 1715, No. XI.:—“Dartmouth, Oct. 23. A large ship putting into Brixham-Key this morning, our Customs House officers went off with their boat to board her, but were denied entrance. Some fishermen just come in report her to be a French vessel full of suspected Persons. A Man of War is just gone in chace of her.”

- (2.) Nov. 4, 1715, No. XII.:—A repetition of the above verbatim.
- (3.) Nov. 11, 1715, No. XIV.:—“The London letter of Thursday, Nov. 3 . . . There are certain advices from France that the late D. of Ormond embark'd himself privately at Cherburg, with a number of arms on board, and some officers: and it is now agreed that he was in that ship which was formerly mentioned to have put into Torbay, and made the signal of firing 3 guns: but finding himself disappointed there as well as at other places on the Western Coast, where he expected to find encouragement to land, he is returned to the coast of Normandy.”
- (4) Nov. 18, 1715, No. XVI, page 3:—There are advices from France that the late D. of Ormond has not been heard of since he sailed from that Coast in a ship with 5000 Arms for the West of England so that 'tis supposed he is cast away.” Page 5:—“There are repeated Accounts from France that the *Betty* Galley on Board which the late Duke of Ormond embarked at Cherbourg in Normandy, has been cast away.”

These accounts state that the Duke endeavoured to land at Brixham where William of Orange landed. They do not say that he actually landed anywhere, though the interval that elapsed before he returned to France would have enabled him to try several other ports on the Devonshire coast. It is interesting to note that he is always described in these accounts as the *late* Duke—presumably because of his attainder in England. I have endeavoured to bring fresh contemporaneous evidence to bear on the point, but can find no definite proof that he landed anywhere in Devonshire.

Did the Duke of Ormond land in Devonshire in October or November, 1715—and if so where? If he did, this year contains the bicentenary. F. W. MORTON PALMER, F.S.A.

[This article was sent in for publication in the October, 1915, issue, but owing to pressure on our space we were, much to our regret, compelled to hold it over.—EDS.]

II. COMMANDER KENNICOTT (VIII., par. 169, p. 208).—If A.R. would address the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, London, officially for the information he seeks, I feel almost assured he would secure the same. Failing Admiralty ability to furnish the information required through

the present abnormal pressure of work, A.R. might have recourse to the old official records now kept at the Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, and search "Lieutenants' Certificates of Service 1802-1848" (Naval Board Passing Certificates, No. 71). These books give in each case, place of birth and age of the several officers mentioned, which being ascertained might lead to the discovery of parentage through the medium of the baptismal registers of the parish concerned.

L. EDYE, Lieutenant-Colonel.

12. DEVONSHIRE (VIII., p. 176, par. 149).—In modern speech the words "shire" and "county" are almost synonymous terms. Thus it is correct to say "Devonshire," "Devon County," or "County of Devon," but the expression "County of Devonshire" is as tautologic as calling a horse a "four-footed quadruped."

Although by recent legislation the word "county" has become the standard administrative term, there are certain conventions due to local usage which seem to determine the employment of "shire" either as a word or a terminal syllable. In Wales (including Monmouth) and in Scotland it is usual, but in Ireland it is never used. The last named country has another peculiarity; one always speaks there of "County Cork" or "County Donegal," never of "the County of Cork" or "County of Donegal."

The use of "shire" as a terminal syllable can be traced as far back as the ninth century; thus in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (Benet MS. of supposed date 891) we find two entries relating to "Defenascir" (Wicganbeorge 851, and Healfdenes' raid 878) Under 871 "Hamtunscir" and "Bearrucscir" are mentioned, and the former also under date 755. Several of the Chronicle entries omit the termination and speak of "Defenas" or "Defnas" which may mean either "the land of Devon" or "the people of Devon."

A note appended to the chronicles of Simeon of Durham, possibly added by a twelfth century transcriber (*Works Ed. Hinde*, vol. i., p. 221) gives an account of the divisions of England at some time previous to the Conquest, probably in the reign of Edgar. It would appear that the kingdom then consisted of three Teutonic provinces (Westsexenelaga, Merch-enelaga, and Denelaga) and two Celtic provinces (Cumberland

and Cornwall.) Excluding Cornwall, Monmouth (then in Wales,) the five northern counties (all except Yorkshire) in Cumberland, and Rutland (which at the Conquest was partly in Notts and partly in Northants), we have thirty-two divisions in the Teutonic area. These are generically called "shires," but in seven out of the thirty-two, all representing the small eastern kingdoms and sub-kingdoms, the terminal syllable "shire" is not found. These seven are:—Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Suffolk. It would then seem that the original right to the suffix "shire" belongs to twenty-five counties, of which six represent Wessex as it was in the early years of Egbert's reign (802-812), and nineteen the tenth-century sub-divisions of Mercia and Danelagh, all these nineteen being unlike the earlier six, called after their chief towns. Devonshire was a "shire" or portion of the province of Wessex. Simeon (or his annotator) gives a curious piece of information about Cornwall. "In Cornwealas sunt sex parvae scirae." We hear of Triconshire, Wellshire, Pydarshire, and (perhaps) Powdershire. Were the other two shires Kerrier and Penwith? Cornwall in those days was probably more densely peopled (owing to the influx of British refugees) and therefore relatively more important than any of the neighbouring divisions.

J. J. ALEXANDER, M.A.

13. MAYORAL ELECTIONS HELD IN CHURCHES—Can any of your readers inform me whether the election of Mayors took place at any time in the Churches of other Devon towns than those of Plymouth and Totnes? Is there any instance in Cornwall where such an official was similarly chosen?

ECC. ANT. INQ.

14. MAYORAL ELECTIONS HELD IN CHURCHES.—With regard to this query there is no proof that Mayors of Totnes were ever elected in the Parish Church. It is true that in the rolls of the guild Merchants of Totnes there are references to the seats of the members, and Mr. Riley of the Historical Manuscripts Commission thought the references were to seats apportioned in the body of the Parish Church, and this may have been so, as the Corporation repaired the Church (except the chancel) and to a large extent had control of it. Toulmin Smith, in his *English Gilds* says he finds no similar case.

The idea of the Mayors being elected in the Church no doubt arose from the fact that it was usual to attend service in the Parish Church before the Mayoral election which was followed by the Communion which was partaken of by them who were that day to be elected to office, they obtaining a certificate from the Vicar of having done so, as only members of the Church of England could be elected to municipal office and they proved their membership by the certificate. This restriction was done away with by the Municipal Corporation Act which came into operation in 1836. E. W.

15. MAYORAL ELECTIONS HELD IN CHURCHES.—Mr. Walter Johnson in his admirable book *Byways in British Archæology*, quoting *Notes and Queries*, 10th ser., xii., p. 148, states that the Mayors of Sandwich, Boston, Northampton and Grantham were chosen in the Parish Church. I believe other instances are on record, but I am unable at the moment to recall them. There are also some letters on this important point in *Notes and Queries* of November, 1915. Mr. S. O. Addy's *Church and Manor* should also be consulted. *See p. 43.* H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

16. DEANS OF ST. BURYAN: WEST CORNWALL.—A Collegiate Church is said to have been founded here in 930 A.D. In Domesday Book a reference is made to a College of Canons here.

A.D. 1259 (July) Arnold, a protonotary of Richard Earl of Cornwall, admitted on the presentation of his royal patron.

- 1269 Stephen Haym.
- after 1272 William de Hambledon (patron Edward I.)
- 1302 Ralph de Manton.
- 1316 John de Mauste or Medenta (patron Isabella Queen of Edward II.)
Matthew de Medentor.
- 1318 Matthew Boileaux.
John de Hale.
- 1350 Richard de Wolveston.
John Sancy.
- 1354 David Macquerd or Maynard.
- 1381 Allan de Stokes.
- 1394 John Boor.

- 1395 Nicholas Slade.
 1410 William Lockard.
 1439 Adam Moleyns or Molyneux (Bishop of Chichester 1445).
 1446 Peter Stuckle.
 1461 Robert Knollys.
 1535 Dr. Thomas Bagh.
 1590 John Gayer.
 William Fairchild.
 1603 Revd. Murray.
 1637 Dr. Robert Creighton.
 1645 Dr. John Weekes.
 1662 Dr. Seth Ward, also Bishop of Exeter.
 1667 Dr. Anthony Sparrow.
 1677 Dr. Thomas Lamplugh.
 1688 Dr. Sir Jonathan Trelawny; who became Bishop of Winchester 1707.
 1717 John Harris.
 1739 Arthur Ashley Sykes, D.D.
 1746 The Hon. Dr. Nicholas Boscawen.
 1793 Samuel Alford.
 1799 Henry Jenkins, D.D.
 1817 The Hon. and Rev. Fitzroy Henry Richard Stanhope.
 1864 The Deanery which comprised the parishes of St. Buryan, St. Sennen, and St. Levan ceased to exist and these parishes became separate and independent rectories.
 1866 Thomas Borlase Coulson, Hon. Canon of Exeter Cathedral.
 1882 Richard James Martyn, M.A., Hon. Canon of Truro Cathedral.
 1913 Arthur Cornish, M.A. WM. MAXWELL BATTEN.

17. "WHEN MOSS CAUGHT HIS MARE."—Can any reader of *D. & C. N. & Q.* tell me where I can find a copy of an old Devonshire song, the first line of the refrain of which is the line quoted above.

MADRIGAL.

18. "CLYST" and "WEEK" PLACE NAMES.—Can any reader of *D. & C. N. & Q.* give the origin and meaning of the above place names?

See Vol. 1, p. 31. R. J.

19. HUNT FAMILY IN DEVONSHIRE (V., p. 31, par. 20.)—
At the above reference information was sought as to the ancestry of the Rev. Robert Hunt, who was the first minister of the Church at Jamestown, Virginia, having landed in the colony 13 May, 1607.

Though unable to give a direct answer, I hope that the following notes may be of some assistance to the enquirer—even at this late day, and to others interested in the family.

1518. Thomas Hunte witnesses a Grant, penult. die Aprilis, A^o r.r. Henrici Septimi post Conq^m, decimo [29 Apr., 10 Hen. VII.] (Exeter Corporation Records, No. 358.)

1517-1537. Tristram Risdon, in his *Note Book*, names Thomas Hunt as Mayor of Exeter in the 9th, 15th and 29th years of Hen. VIII. He has been described both as a “tailor” and a “baker.” According to his gravestone (“the oldest” in St. Petrock’s Church) he died 15 May, 1548.

For particulars of this Thomas, and of Robert George and William, and other Hunts of this parish, see Robert Dymond’s *History of St. Petrock’s, Exeter*, pp. 33, 45, 53, 56, 57; and his *Cal. of Deeds of St. Petrock’s*, pp. 13, 16, 17, 30, 40.

1539. In the Exeter Receivers’ Rolls, 30-31 Hen. VIII., I have come upon the item:—“Paid to M^r Hunt for the booke of Statuyts . . .”

1565. Among inventories of household goods of citizens of this period, is that of the goods of “George Hunte of Exeter.” (*Trans. Dev. Assn.*, xx., Paper by Mr. Wm. Cotton, pp. 73, 109.) It includes a bequest to his son “Hannyball the childe.” Cf. “Hannibal als. George Hunt” in the Pedigree of Hunts of Exeter and Chudleigh, in Vivian’s *Visitations of Devon*, p. 494.

Hen. VIII., — Ed. VI. A Proceeding in the Court of Augmentations is calendared as John Hunt v. Wm. Parsloe, Zeal Monachorum, Devon.

1566-7. Thomas Hunt (? plaintiff), Exeter, marsh in parish of St. Thomas Apostle, messuages, etc. (Record Office, Cal. Chanc. Comm. Law Pl., ref. to Bdle. 6, No. 72, A^o 9 Eliz.)

1566-7. The Queen disposes of divers quondam Chantry-Lands, including a “Church House” in the parish

- of Faryngdon [co. not named] that had been given for the maintenance of obits for the souls of the ancestors of one Thomas Hunt. (Rot. Pat. 9 Eliz., Pt. 5, m. 3.)
1577. Christian Matthews, of Clyst St. George, Devon, in her will makes bequests to James Hole, her brother-in-law, and to Elizabeth Hunt of Clyst St. George. (Ch. Worthy's *Devon Wills*.)
1588. John Hunt, Cleric, compounded for the first fruits (*Primitiis*) of the rectory of Mawnan in Cornwall. (Clerical Subsidies, Exon, $\frac{26}{244}$.)
1662. List of ministers silenced by the Act of Uniformity:— Edward Hunt, Rector of Dunchideock, after deprivation, lived near Exeter, later removed to South Molton, where he died as minister of a dissenting congregation.
- 1720, Apr. 7. The complainant in a Chancery-suit, Brian Hunt, of the parish of St. Mary le Savoy, London, states that his grandfather, Edward Hunt, of South Molton, co. Devon, clarke, having a very large personal estate, including bonds, plate, and particularly large quantities of valuable books and MSS., made his will 4 Dec., 1694, and therein bequeathed certain sums to the complainant, and the residue to his son William Hunt, then a merchant living in Barbadoes, who died there 22 Nov. 1714. (*Ch. Pro.*, 2534, Hunt *v.* Hunt.)

GEORGE HUNT OF BOVEY AND OF SOUTH TAWTON.— Among the Bishops' Transcripts of missing Parish Registers in the Diocesan Registry at Exeter is a part of one for North Bovey of the year 1634, in which the signature appears of George Hunt, Church Warden.

In all probability this was a grandfather of the "George Hunt of North Bovey, gent.," to whom in September, 1713, John Weekes, Esq., sold the "capital messuage, barton, etc., of Northweeke in South Tawton, Devon, together with the contiguous tenements of Tarr Mill, Cater's Mill, Coates, Ellis' Tenement and Blacklands [formerly known as Raab Gard's* Tenem^t] all in S. T. parish, and Fewing's Tenem^t in

* See Cor. Rege Roll, No. 2019, m. 631, citing Indenture of 1676.

the parish of Sampford Courtenay" [which is perhaps identifiable with the farm known as Pecketsford, another name for which as early at least as 1678 was East Rowdens*], in consideration of an annuity of double the yearly value of the estate to be paid to the sd. J. W."

This John Weekes (who was of the intrusive Hatherleigh line that had supplanted the rightful and ancient line of Wykes of Northwyke since 1661) left no issue, but was survived by three sisters—Martha, who married Robert Hole (who through her acquired Cocktree in South Tawton); Mary, who married Richard Risdon, of Spreyton; and Elizabeth, who married Tapper Langdon, of North Bovey, in Aug., 1705, and was re-married (presumably before 1713) to the aforesaid George Hunt.

A "case for counsel" † presented by the parishioners of Sampford Courtnay, written after his death, referring to him as "George Hunt, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, and a very litigious man," complains of his having diverted the course of the River Taw when he was Surveyor of the Highways, using statute labour for the purpose. Among shards dug up at Northwyke, some years ago, was the bottom of a white china cup, lettered in blue, ". . . Hunt . . . L. C.," and a piece of a thick black glass bottle with the words stamped on the glass medallion or "seal," "Geo. Hunt, 1730." Several local traditional stories connect George Hunt and his daughters with Northwyke as their residence.

In 1726, Sept. 29, Christopher Gale, of Bovey Tracy Parke, Esq., sold to George Hunt, of North Weeke, gent., all that capital messuage, barton, etc., called Parke *alias* Bovey Tracy Park, and all those enclosed lands called "The Park," being parcel of the possessions and lands hitherto called Richmond's Lands, ‡ late in the possession of

* See Church Rate in Parish Ch. S. C., 1678, and cf. *Fines, Devon*, 9 Jas. I., Mich^{ms} (at P. R. O., London.)

† MS. *penes* Sir Roper Lethbridge.

‡ The brothers Lysons state that Margaret, Countess of Richmond, had a grant of the manor of Bovey Tracy in 1487, and that more latterly it belonged to John Langdon, Esq., who resided at Parke in this parish. Sir John Stowell, Kt., is described as "of Parke in Bovey Tracy" in Exchequer Depositions of 1666. (See my paper on Freemans of Ashburton, Buckfastleigh, Bovey Tracy and Heathfield, etc., in *Trans. Dev. Assn.*, 1913.)

Christopher Gale, and other Closes, etc. (Close Rolls, 14 Geo. I., 4th Part, No. 21.)

George Hunt, who styles himself "of Northwick, Esq.," in his will signed 31 Oct., 1766 (proved 19 Jan., 1768), leaves all his freehold lands and tenements in the parishes of North Bovey and Throwleigh, immediately upon his own decease, to "my grandson George Luxton, son of Thomas Luxton and Elizabeth his wife, my daughter, of Winkleigh, Esq.," with remainders to "my granddaughter Elizabeth Luxton, sister of the said G. L.," and "my granddaughter Mary Luxton, younger sister of the said G. L." He leaves Tarr Mill in S. T., immediately after his decease, to "my grandson George Hunt Clapp, son of Robert Clapp and Mary his wife, my youngest daughter, of Ottery St. Mary, gent.," with remainders to "my grandson Francis Hunt Clapp," and others.

All the rest of his messuages, lands, etc., including North Wyke (though not named) he leaves to "my daughter Elizabeth Luxton" and "my daughter Mary Clapp," stipulating that they are to yield up their respective moieties to the sd. George Luxton and the sd. George Hunt when they shall have attained the age of 24 years.

In a "case for counsel," dated 27 Apr., 1774, it is stated that "Northweek" had been mortgaged by Hunt to one Mr. Marwood and leased to Robert Clapp for a term of 14 years. It is further stated that Hunt's son-in-law, Thomas Luxton, "died about six months ago," and complaint is made that though George Luxton has attained the age of 24, and has been allowed by his mother Elizabeth to live in part of Northweek House and to receive part of the rents, she has made no surrender to him of the estate.

Besides the daughters Elizabeth and Mary, George Hunt would seem to have had a son, named after himself, who predeceased him; for in one of the Manor-Court Books of Bovey Tracy (preserved in a safe at the Rectory) I note under the date Oct. 22, 1748, the item:—"Wee p'sent the death of the Rev. Mr. George Hunt; and his two brothers-in-law to be taken tenants in his room"; and in a Court of 1749, "Tenants presented to be admitted: . . . Mr. Clapp and Mr. Luxon for Park and Five Weeches (Wey) late Rev. Mr. Hunt's." Again, in a Court of 1751:—Among tenants

presented now and at former Courts, and not yet admitted: "Mr. Robert Clapp for Park and Five Weeches," who has not had proper notice from the Reeves to attend at this Court.

In deeds dated 1781 and later George Hunt Clapp is described as "of the Middle Temple, London, Esq."

One of 1785 yields the information that by that date Elizabeth and Mary (the co-heiresses of G. H.) had both—and in that order—died, widows; and that North Week and its accompanying tenements had been "lately" parted and divided between George Luxton and George Hunt Clapp, who now combine with Robert Lydston Newcombe, of St. David's parish, Exeter, in leasing both moieties for a year to William Branscombe, of Exeter, gentleman, "to the intent that he may be enabled to take a grant & release for certain uses."

By another deed, dated 27 Sept., 1786, the sd. G. H. C. sells his moiety (The Western, "Lot II.") to "Andrew Arnold, of North Tawton, gentleman," who in 1781, under the description "yeoman," had become his tenant of that moiety, in succession to one Thomas Lethbridge, the former tenant of *both* moieties.

George Hunt Clapp (styled "Councillor Clapp," and "Barrister at Law" in some of the later documents) by his will, dated 11 June, 1819, left Tarr Mill to his niece Frances Clapp, the daughter of his brother Francis, who is referred to in an Indenture of 1824 as "the *late* Rev. Francis Hunt Clapp," and was Vicar of Ottery St. Mary; but by a codicil added 21 Sept., 1820, he revoked the above bequest and disposed of Tarr Mill to his wife in trust—first for the repayment to Dr. Malachi Blake, M.D., of Taunton, Somerset, of the mortgage money due on it, and after that, on trust, for the use of his "dearest niece Catherine Little" [of Bovey Tracy.]

The brothers Lysons tell us that "Park is now (? 1822) the property of Charles Clapp, Esq., Barrister of Law."

In the parish church of Bovey Tracy, on the south wall immediately above the chancel screen, is a tablet—"Sacred to the memory of George Hunt Clapp, Esq., of Park, in this parish, Barrister, a Member of the Honble. Middle Temple Society, who departed this life the 23d of Jany., 1824,

aged 63 . . .” A long eulogistic epitaph closes with the words:—“This humble memorial is a tribute of affection and respect from his bereaved widow, who died Sep. 22, 185 [? 1 or 4], aged 89, and was buried at Hammersmith.”

In the lower part of the same monument is a medallion on which are painted—*Ermine, three battle-axes sable* (the arms of Wykes of North Wyke).

Burke, among several different Hunt armorial bearings, gives:—“Hunt, *per cross, or and sable, a cross lozengy counter-changed.*”

In Bovey Tracy Church there is a leger-stone near the pulpit cut with a cross of lozenges which might perhaps suggest this Hunt coat, but it is, in fact, a tomb of a Stawell, to which family other heraldic memorials appear on some carved and tinctured medallions* that once formed part of an elaborate Stawell monument which used to stand at the east end of the south aisle.†

The George Hunts of Bovey may perhaps have been descendants of the George Hunt of Exeter, to whom I have referred *ante*.

Burke gives:—Hunt of Exeter and Chudleigh, co. Devon, traced in the *Visitation* of 1620 to the year 1500, *Azure, on a bend between two water bougets or, three leopards' faces gules; crest, on a mount vert, against a halbert erect in pale gu. headed av., a Talbot sejant or, collared and tied to the halbert of the second.*

I desire to express my sincere thanks to the Rev. H. Goldney-Baker, who in 1908, while Curate-in-charge of Bovey Tracy, sent me full particulars of the Hunt monument and other memorials in the church; to H. E. Bentinck, Esq., of Indiho, Bovey Tracy (who informs me that his father bought the manor from the Earls of Devon about 1856), for permission to examine the manorial records in the care of the Vicar; and finally to the Vicar himself, the Rev. H.

* These medallions, after the “restoration” of the church, were thrown into the churchyard, whence they were rescued and set up in their present position (over a tablet with a Stawell epitaph), on the south wall, by Mr. Bentinck, father of the present owner of Indiho in this parish.

† As seen and described in 1847 by Davidson in his *Church Notes, South of Devon* (pp. 185, 193) in the Brooking-Rowe Collection in Exeter City Library.

B. Hyde, M.A., who has very kindly shewn me these and other parochial and local documents of interest.

I am indebted to Mrs. Hole, now of "Parke View," for the information that early in the nineteenth century the estate of "Parke" in Bovey Tracy was acquired by purchase by Mr. Robert Hole, of Stickweek (born 1742), whose son, Mr. William Hole (born 1799) had resided but a short time in the old house when it was suddenly discovered to be unsafe, and he therefore pulled it down and built the present house in or shortly before 1825, and lived and died there. He was succeeded by his son, Mr. William Robert Hole (the late husband of my informant), whose son, Mr. William Gerard Hole, is the present owner.

The modern building stands a little farther back than its predecessor, but is approached through the same fine avenue of beeches. The oak flooring of its hall was brought from Crownley, another old family place. It would seem probable that the Hole family of Parke were connected with that of Hole of North Tawton (into which the sister-in-law of George Hunt of Parke married).

From sketches made by a sister of Mr. William Hole of the old mansion of Parke (supposed to have been built in the fourteenth century) shortly before its demolition, it appears to have been a large, irregular place, comprising a two and a half story gabled main block, with three or more wings, having one large entrance-door reached by a flight of half-a-dozen stone steps in the outer court, and another entrance in an inner court divided off from the other by high walls, with a tall narrow gate-house in one corner. This gate-house had an arched and mullioned window above a very wide, oak, nail-studded door pierced by a wicket, stone seats running along the internal side-walls and the date 1620 cut in its pavement. All the doors referred to were "like church-doors," and had pointed heads of the form known as a *chevron* in heraldry.

22 p. 159.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

20. WILLIAMS FAMILY OF FALMOUTH.—Biographical information is wanted regarding Theophilus Richard Williams, son of John Williams and his wife Margaret *née* Daubuz, who was born in Falmouth in 1751, lived there all

his life and died there in 1835. Was he ever married, and where was he buried? He is said to have had two sisters—Susannah Judith Williams, who died in infancy, and Ann Christiana Williams, who was born in Falmouth in 1756 and died unmarried there in 1810. There may be still some members of this family who would not refuse to give accurate information, and any information will be welcomed by

F. DE M. LARPENT.

21. SOME STUDIES IN THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE.—Correction, p. 145, line 20: The supporters of Queen Elizabeth were the lion and wyvern. The wyvern and the dragon often get confused; the first may be easily identified by having only two legs, whereas the dragon has four. Queen Elizabeth's supporters were a lion and (red) dragon segreant. On same page and paragraph there is stated to be a shield of Rolle impaling a coat of six quarterings, with a probability that it belonged to a wife of George Rolle, but without blazons. Cannot a photograph, rough sketch, or verbal blazons be made of this, so that the family might be identified and the pedigree proved? F. W.

See p. 97. No. 90. p. 63

22. COURTENAY AND CHAMPERNOWN FAMILIES.—The following from *Notes and Queries*, 9th ser., Vol. IV., p. 212, *re* local families, appears to the Editors to be of sufficient interest to warrant reproduction.

Courtenay. A remarkable error appears on a brass (in the church of Lanteglos by Fowey (Cornwall) which records the marriage of William Mohun with Frances Courtenay instead of her sister Isabel (see Inq. P.M., 4 & 5 Ph. & M., part 2, No. 4). These were two of four sisters, great-aunts and co-heiresses of Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, the suitor of Queen Elizabeth when Princess.

Champernown, Umberleigh. In the important Inq. P.M. 30, Edw. I., No. 20 (see Roberts' *Cal. Geneal.* ii., 6207) we find Oliver de Champernown set down as heir of Emma de Soligny. His daughter and heiress, who was always styled "the lady Joan Champernown" granted lands for the celebration of masses in her chapel at Umberleigh for the souls of William de Arnulphi (Champernown), her father, and Eva, her mother, and Ralph de Wilington, late her

husband (*Risdon*, p. 316. Peter le Neve MSS. *penes me*: Pole, *Devon*, 302-422). Probably the jury were thinking of the great man Oliver de Dinham, who shared with the Champernowns the lands of their cousin, Isolda de Cardinan, the hermit heiress (*Hundred Roll*, i. 57).

H. H. DRAKE.

23. A SHILLINGFORD STORY.—A local tradition is preserved at Shillingford St. George which ought to be printed while still remembered. It was told me by the Rector, the Revd. S. H. Atkins. There is at Shillingford, just below the church, an old fashioned house, formerly the Anchor Inn. Here all the coaches stopped on their way westward to have an extra horse attached to the team before ascending the very steep hill beyond the village. When George the Third paid his visit to Exeter in 1789 he left the city for Saltram, near Plymouth. The road through Shillingford was in those days the main road westwards, and as the Royal coach was bound to stop for horses at the Anchor Inn, the villagers determined to offer a loyal address to his Majesty. This address was poetical, but only the concluding lines have been preserved:

“Us be men

Of Exminster, Shillingford and Kenn,

And us hopes your Majesty will not be mazed agen” (again).

“What, what, what, what’s mazed?” enquired the King. Some diplomatic courtier explained that the loyal villagers hoped his Majesty would remain in good health. After which the coach rolled on. *See p. 90.* BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

24. DEVON PLACE AND FIELD NAMES.—I shall be glad for any suggestions as to the meanings of any of the following place or field names in the parish of Kentisbeare:—France, Wressing, Guddiford (Goodford?) Bunkasland (A.D. 1815), Horn, Styelands, Holland Close, Great Ball, Pinn Close (c. 1815), Nibley, Scrip Gard, Headon, Little Rag, Three Christones or Three Christians (about 30 acres), Hanger, Gillon, Gratton, Culver Hill, Catchere, Bew Beer, Calland, Tucketts, Honeymead, Ruins Well, Elford Lang, Great Weather Lang, Whip Hill, Nodbeer, Miggle Hill, Gearis, Sherwoods, (a boundary field with coverts near), Beer Cand, Deers Meadow, Pixey Mead, Pixey Pool (2 miles apart),

Catshayes, Long Wade, Alson Rew, J. B. Chaplin, Rue Tins, Buller Tree, Holmeads, Shorland. Can a "Lawn" or other glebes be connected with "Llan" as suggested? I have walked over nearly all the land but have not been greatly enlightened: it is a case for a comparison of names in different parishes.

E. S. CHALK.

25. WEST COUNTRY CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS (VII., p. 242, par. 169; VIII., p. 16, pars. 14, 15, 16; p. 141, par. 125; p. 204, par. 166).—Your article on "Grandfather" Clocks in *D. & C. N. & Q.* of July is very interesting. Amongst the names of makers I do not observe that of Peter Waycott, of Holne, Ashburton, Staverton and Totnes. There are many of his clocks in Devon to-day and some of his son Robert of Paignton and Torquay. Peter lived at Ashburton in 1799 and made clocks, then, or soon after. He had a machine for cutting the wheels. He was a "jack of all trades," so made the clock cases, the works and painted the dials. His son Robert continued to manufacture until the forties, when these tall clocks appear to have been eclipsed by the Dutch or American article. Peter had two brothers, William and Richard, who sailed from Dartmouth somewhere about the year of Waterloo. They went to Nova Scotia and made clocks there, many of which are to be found to-day.

JOHN FRANCIS.

26. WEST COUNTRY CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS (VII., p. 242, par. 169; VIII., p. 16, pars. 14, 15, 16; p. 141, par. 125; p. 204, par. 166).—We have a long case clock made by James Treverton, Plymouth.

FRANK L. RAWLINS.

27. WEST COUNTRY CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS (VII., p. 242, par. 169; VIII., p. 16, pars. 14, 15, 16; p. 141, par. 125; p. 204, par. 166).—Martin Dunsford, of Ashburton, was a maker of long case clocks, and also of a clock with a very large face. Several of the latter are still in use. He was living in 1787.

J. S. A.

28. WEST COUNTRY CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS (VII., p. 242, par. 169; VIII., p. 16, par. 14, 15, 16; p. 141, par.

125; p. 204., par. 166).—Mr. Tapley-Soper in his interesting notes on West Country Clock and Watch Makers saddles “Devon” with the blame for losing Lovelace’s marvellous clock. Seeing that Lovelace was an Exeter man and that the clock was, from the time of its making to the date of its removal to Liverpool, in Exeter almost begging for a home, ought not the stigma be credited to the City’s account?

COUNTY.

29. PIPER FAMILY.—I give a transcript of a 17th century document which recently came under my notice, as it may interest some members of the Piper Family. Colonel Sir Hugh Piper was, I believe, Governor of Exeter, Plympton, and Launceston Castles.

“These are to certifie all whome it may concerne that the bearer heer of Christopher Mischell was a Souldier in the Right Hono^{ble}. the Earle of Bathe[s] company under my command, and was pent att Tangeire and there received a wounde in his thigh in his Maj^{ty} service which hath much disabled him of getting his Livelihood by his worke.

Given under my hand and seale att his Maj^{ty} Royall Cittadle of Plymouth this 30th day of June Anno Domini 1673.”

[Signed] Hugh Piper.



Burke gives *argent a chev. betwn. three magpies* for Piper. The impression of the seal on this document does not indicate the tinctures. The three birds indicated have long beaks and more nearly resemble snipe or shovellers than magpies.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

30. SAVERY MEMORIALS.—According to Davidson’s MS. Notes on Devon Churches now in the Exeter City Library, there was in 1831, on the Chancel floor of Moretonhampstead Church a stone inscribed “Here lieth the body of Christopher sone of Christopher Savery of Shilston who was buried March 24, 1632.” The arms are stated to be defaced.

CURIOSUS II.

31. 1665 COUNTY ASSIZES HELD AT BARNSTAPLE.—It has been stated that the Devon Assizes in 1665 were held at Barnstaple because of the plague which was then raging in Exeter. Can any reader confirm or refute this statement?

See Vol. p. 63

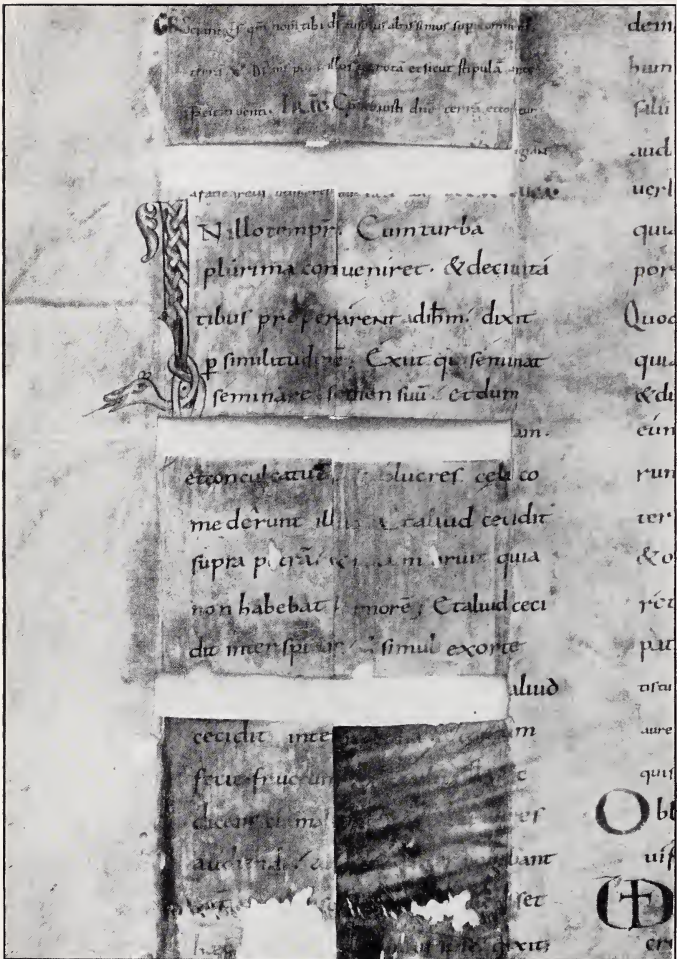
B.

32. "THE FAMILY AND HEIRS OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE," by Lady Elliott Drake, 2 vols. (London: Elder & Co., 1911), is a book well worth perusal. Unlike many so-called "family histories," the object of which appears to be to glorify the family at the expense of truth, these volumes read like the work of an impartial outsider using members of the Drake family as pegs on which to display the political and economic history of the West country from the time of Queen Elizabeth to that of George III. The display is very well set up and the reader's interest is never allowed to flag.

Sir Francis Drake, the founder of the family, was a really great man, with whom none of those after-mentioned can be compared, though most of them were among the best representatives of the times in which they lived. But Lady Drake is not led away by that fact to give to Sir Francis a lineage among the gods. His father, she tells us, was Edmund Drake, rector of Alpchurch, who most probably came of a yeoman stock settled in the neighbourhood of Tavistock. She regrets that pedigree-makers do not distinguish, as they ought to do, between descents which are proven and descents which are conjectural. In Sir Francis' case the descent cannot be proved beyond his father. The social and political life of Devon is brightly and interestingly sketched, and Lady Drake is rarely caught tripping. One little remark in a note on p. 346 calls for correction. Sir Francis' forces are said in a contemporary account to have fallen on the enemies' quarter at "Burrington near the Tamar." Lady Drake says in a note, "Burrington is in the north of Devon. . . . There is no such place in or near the Tamar?" The ordnance map, however, tells a different tale. The contemporary scribe was quite correct. There is a Burrington in Weston Peveral, *alias* Pennycross tithing, some two miles from the Tamar; and this Burrington is the place referred to.

OSWALD J. REICHEL.





Specimen of Liturgical MS. discovered in Exeter Cathedral Library, in 1915.

33. ANCIENT LITURGICAL MS. DISCOVERED IN EXETER CATHEDRAL LIBRARY.—The Rev. R. W. B. Langhorne, Sub-Librarian of the Cathedral Library, whose contents he has been cataloguing, is to be congratulated on his discovery of some remains of a very ancient Liturgical Manuscript, which had been ruthlessly cut up and utilised for lining the backs of the *Works of Galen*.

This set of books was printed in Venice in 1541, but may well have been bound or re-bound in Exeter, where, if any defective or obsolete MSS. had been discarded from the Library at the Reformation, such might have found their way into the binder's hands.

On recognising the exceptional nature of the fragments, the idea at once struck Mr. Langhorne that they might possibly represent the long "missing" one* of the two plenary Missals, "ii fulle maesse bec," which were given to this Cathedral by Leofric, its first Bishop (1050-1072); and, hastily comparing them with the printed transcript† of the one which was made over in 1602 to the Bodleian Library (where it remains as No. 579), he found that certain portions of them corresponded, in the main, to the *Collect for the Ninth Hour of Christmas Eve*,‡ and the *Ad Complendum* and *Super Populum* for the Wednesday after the third Sunday in Lent,§ as set forth in that work, while others proved to be passages from Matt. xv., and 2 Cor. xii.¶ But not having, for the present, leisure to pursue such investigations farther, Mr. Langhorne has kindly delegated to me both this task and the honour of introducing his *trouvaille* to students in general.

There are eighteen fragments in all, eight being strips about 12 inches by 2 inches or 4 inches (two horizontal, the others vertical), and the rest mere scraps. The complete pages must have been 16 or 17 inches square, which is considerably larger than any of the Liturgical MSS. described by Warren or Wilson. The (virtual) equality of width with height is an early characteristic, as is the arrangement of the text in three columns, two being more usual after

* Warren has demonstrated, p. xxix, that this is not the MS., once Burscough's, now Harl. 2961.

† *The Leofric Missal*, Rev. F. E. Warren, B.D., F.S.A., 1883.

‡ Piece 1, *cf.* Warren, p. 62. § Piece 5, *cf.* Warren, p. 83. ¶ Piece 5.

the sixth century, though a "late instance" of three is noted in the ninth century.* The frequent attachment of a short word or two to a following longer word is another early trait that persisted through the ninth and tenth centuries.†

The bulk of the text is in the hand known as the *Carlo-vingian Minuscule*, interspersed with a few quasi-uncial forms, and without any signs of English or Irish influence. The ink is brown. There are no rubrications, but on piece 6 (in which I have combined four fragments) a large initial "I" is ornamented with interlaced strapwork and dragons' heads, very similarly to a "T" on fol. 61 *verso* of the Bodleian "Leofric," and the headings or titles are imitative of Roman rustics and uncials, and are heavily written in black with a metallic (? silver) sheen.

The MS. was doubtless executed in some Continental Scriptorium indebted to the School of St. Martin of Tours for its calligraphical models, and I should be inclined to assign it to *c.* 875, but Sir E. Maunde Thompson himself (pp. 258, 262) confesses to a difficulty in distinguishing between MSS. of the ninth and tenth centuries.

The "Leofric Missal" now at the Bodleian is a composite volume, of which part "A"—a Sacramentary—was, in Warren's opinion, written in the first half of the tenth century‡ in a Lotharingian Benedictine Abbey, probably at Arras; and he conjectures it to have been brought to England in 1042 by Leofric, who had been educated in Lotharingia.§ Though evidently not penned by the same scribe, I know no reason why the MS. now under discussion might not also possibly have been brought hither by Leofric.

It may be interesting to compare the photograph, kindly given me by the Rev. F. E. Warren, of a page of "Leofric A" with that of a portion of the MS. discovered by Mr. Langhorne.

* *Vide* Sir E. Maunde Thompson's *Handbook of Greek and Latin Palæography*, p. 64.

† E.g., in piece 1, *exoratus*; 2, *demedio*; 5, *nonloquatur*, *etnonpec* . . . ; 6, *quiseminat*, *etconcalcat* . . . ; 6d, *etsivolue*.

‡ Mr. Falconer Madan, Librarian of the Bodleian, and Mr. H. H. E. Craster, Sub-Librarian, agree with Mr. Warren's dating, which has been adopted in the Summary Catalogue of the Western MSS. at the Bodleian (in progress).

§ See Warren, pp. xxxix. (and do. note 1), xl. and liv.



I have identified and collated twenty-four of the (defective) Prayers, Collects, etc., and Lections, in the latter MS., with Sacramental and with Biblical (Vulgate) texts, and have noted in nearly all cases variations in spelling, and omissions, interpolations or inversions of words.* Some portions of the liturgical matter are (like the majority of forms in "Leofric A") of "Gregorian," others of "Gelasian" derivation; others, again, that I fail to trace in Warren's work on the "Leofric Missal," or in H. A. Wilson's edition of the earliest extant text of the "Gelasian Sacramentary" (Vatican MS. "Regina, No. 316" [early eighth cent.]), I find in the *Missale Ad Usum Sarum*, as edited by F. H. Dickinson; but there remain yet others that I am unable to discover in either of these books; possibly they may be Gallican survivals. The inference seems justifiable that the MS. whose remains are now in the Exeter Chapter Library, was a rescension from a common, and therefore very early, source or sources; and it is to be hoped that it may throw some fresh light on the disputed origin of the Sarum Missal.†

I may add that the variety of matter contained in these Exeter fragments shews them to represent a more or less *Plenary Missal*, and not merely a *Sacramentary*, nor merely a *Lectiary*. According to certain authorities,‡ such Missals (replacing sets of separate books for the performance of Mass) began to come into existence c. 900 A.D.; but even by the eleventh or twelfth century, the majority (including the Bodleian Leofric) "have only an imperfect claim to be regarded as 'Missalia Plena.'"

Analysis of the MS. brings out many further points of extreme interest for Liturgists, for the discussion of which I have not here space at command.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

34. ANCIENT DEVON MANUSCRIPTS.—On p. 23 of the *Letters and Papers of John Shillingford*, Mayor of Exeter,

* I have not succeeded in identifying any of the Lections with those in Grandisson's "Legenda de Usu Exoniensis" (D. and C. MS., No. 3504), but most of them answer to those in the Sarum Missal for the same days or seasons.

† See *Henry Bradshaw Soc.*, Vol. XII., pp. 1419, 1421, 1423.

‡ See *Catholic Dict., Encycl. Brit.*, *Prayer Book Dict.*, *sub verbis* Missal, Liturgy, and Use, and F. E. Brightman, *The English Rite*, p. vii.

1447-50, edited by Stuart A. Moore and published by the Camden Society in 1871, appears the following note by the Editor: "I am indebted to Mr. Nichols for a note of a MS. sold by Kerslake, at Bristol, in 1862, written possibly by the father or some other relative of our author. The title of it is as follows:—

Kerslake's Catalogue, Bristol, 1862.

3511. Ancient Devon Manuscript:—A thick volume written by John Shillyngford, Rector of Shillingford to 1392, and Rector of Ugborough, and canon of Exeter, 4to., in the original wood covers, with most of the deer-skin covering remaining.

Contains, 1. *Memoriale Presbyterorum Parochialium* (Instructions for Confessing Persons of the different callings and ranks of life; the various penances for every sin; Forms of Absolution and Restitution; with Resolutions of Cases, &c., as practised by the Parish Clergy in the Ancient Church of England).

2. A vellum leaf with List of Saints, &c.:—"v^{to} Jd^o february ob. dn's Joh'es Fowler:" "Aue regina celor." A Hymn with Music.

3. Extracts from various authors, also Latin Rhymes.

4. Here bigynnyth ye lamentacoun of our ladye seynt marye. *A tract in English.*

5. Many other pieces. Rhymes. "a prest . . . counsel of Schrifte . . . he ne oght it for to telle," & others in English and Latin.

6. *Viridarium super octo Psalmos, & Exposition of the Creed.*

"Anno dni mill'o ccc^o. Nonogesimo. t'tio. in festo sti michael magister Johes Shillyngford Doctor in iure."

Can any reader inform me who now possesses this manuscript?

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

35. CHURCH SITTINGS.—Can anyone enlighten me as to the period when sittings were first introduced into our Churches? In early times it was considered, I believe, irreverent to worship otherwise than in a kneeling or standing posture, and in many Continental Cathedrals no seats or pews are seen at the present day.

FRED. DAY.

see p 116.

36. EDWARD DREW'S SWORD (VII., p. 86, par. 61; p. 115, par. 91).—Whatever the mystery respecting the fate of Edward Drew, the disposal of his sword is recorded as follows, in the Act Book of the Chamber of Exeter for the period 3 Oct., 1611 to 1 Ap., 1634, No. H. H. 1. 7., under "ffynes & escheates," folio 14 and date ix. June Ao Jac X°:—

"And they agree whereas a swoorde of Edward Drewe gen. did belonge unto the citty by meanes that the saide Edwarde did slai & kill Willm. Peter gent, this howse doth geeve & bestowe the said sword unto Mr. Recorder also the same belongeth unto them as felons goodes." (Mayor's Court Act Book). W. U. REYNELL-UPHAM.

37. AYER OF FEN OTTERY.—A continuation of "Ayer of Wotton" (Vivian's *Visitations of Devon*, p. 31:—

John Marshall, of Fen Ottery, bur. there 10 March, 1671; will dat. 3 Apl., 1671, prov. 11 Oct., 1672, Court of the Archdeacon of Exeter (son of John Marshall, of Teign-Grace, and his wife Agnes, da. of Walter Ossingold, of East Ogwell) marr. at Fen Ottery, 6 March, 1640, Grace, 3rd da. of George Stoford, of Ottery St. Mary, where she was bapt. 25 Apl., 1603, bur. at Fen Ottery 2 June, 1668. They had issue a daughter—

Cicill Marshall, bur. Fen Ottery 20 May, 1698; marr. at Fen Ottery 28 Sept., 1654, John Ayer, bapt. at Atherington, Dec., 1615, bur. Fen Ottery 16 Aug., 1683 (son of Baltazar Ayer, of Wotton in Atherington, and his first wife Grace, da. of Francis Whiddon, of Chagford, marr. at Chagford 13 May, 1611; she was bur. at Atherington, March, 1624.) Baltazar Ayer marr. second (*Marr. Lic., Exeter*), 6 July, 1625, Mary Slowly, of Highbickington, by whom he had a son Arthur, bapt. at Atherington, Feb., 1629. Baltazar Ayer was bur. at Atherington, 10 May, 1660, and his widow Mary was bur. there 4 July, 1669. John and Cicill Ayer had a son—

Marshall Ayer, of Fen Ottery Court, died 15, bur. 22 Aug., 1708, at Fen Ottery, M.I. Will dated 2 Aug., 1708, proved 4 Feb., 1708-9, Court of the Archdeacon of Exeter. He married first, at Lypstone, 1 Nov., 1677, Dorothy, daughter of Mr. Phillip Cooke; she

was buried at Fen Ottery, 16 Sept., 1703. Second, at Fen Ottery, 12 June, 1704, Mrs. Mary Isaac, widow, (*Marriage Licence, Exeter*, 30 Oct., 1677, Samuel Isaack, Doctor of Medicine, and Mary Duke.) She was probably a daughter of Robert Duke, of Ottery St. Mary. (Dr. Samuel Isaack and Mary his wife had children baptized at Ottery St. Mary—Elizabeth, 30 Oct., 1684; Eliz^a, 25 May, 1686; Margaret, 17 May, 1689.) By his first wife Dorothy he had issue—

1. Arthur Ayer, bapt. Fen Ottery, 18 Dec., 1678, bur. there 13 June, 1685.
2. John Ayer, bapt. Fen Ottery, 7 Oct., 1681, bur. there 16 Aug., 1683.
3. Dorothy Ayer, bapt. Fen Ottery, 4 Dec., 1685. Will proved Principal Registry of Bishop of Exeter, 1757, as "widow of Sidmouth." She married at Fen Ottery, 5 Aug., 1707, George Duke, of Collaton Rawleigh. Will dated 16 Feb., 1731, proved 6 July, 1736, Court of the Archdeacon of Exeter.

From *Seaton Parish Church Registers* :—

1650. Anne, dau. of Edmund Walrond, Esq., and of Anne his wife, bapt. 16 Apl., born 2 Apl.
1677. Mr. Thomas Duke and Mrs. Anne Walrond, married 30 Nov.
1678. George, son of Mr. Thomas Duke, born 30 Aug., bapt. 17 Sept.
4. Cicill Ayer, bapt. Fen Ottery, 23 Dec., 1687, died 3 June, 1770, bur. Fen Ottery. M.I. "Stirpis ultima." She marr. at Feniton, 1 Nov., 1715, as "Cicely," Matthew Mundy (son of Matthew Mundy, rector of Plymtree 1687-1736, will dated 19 July, 1736, prov. 8 Oct., 1736, Princ. Reg. Bishop of Exeter), Queen's Coll., Camb., B.A. 1711, M.A. 1734, Rector of Fen Ottery and Vicar of Harpford 17 Aug., 1734, and Rector of Plymtree 23 Dec., 1736, died 2 July, 1759, aged 71, bur. Fen Ottery. M.I. church. Issue—
 - (a) Matthew Mundy, Queen's Coll., Camb., B.A. 1737, M.A. 1741, Vicar of Budleigh 21 Sept., 1741, died 5 Dec., 1793, aged 76, bur. Fen Ottery. M.I.

- (b) Thomas Mundy, gent., marr. at Ottery St. Mary, 5 May, 1755, Mrs. Elizabeth Marker. They had issue a son, Matthew, born 26 June, bapt. at Ottery, 4 Aug., 1758. He died 18 July, 1821. M.I. Fen Ottery.

Thomas Mundy, "one of the Govenors," was bur. at Ottery, 25 Apr., 1771; his widow Elizabeth was bur. there 27 Apr., 1805.

Thomas Southcott, of Ottery St. Mary, gent., in his will dat. 15 Jan., 1750, prov. 23 Aug., 1751, directs—
"My trustees to retain Thomas Mundy, of Ottery St. Mary, gentleman, as their steward and agent."

- (c) Dorothea, died 8 March, 1808, aged 88, bur. Fen Ottery. M.I. church. "Spinster."

- (d) Mary, bapt. Ottery, 24 Nov., 1725.

5. John Ayer, bapt. Fen Ottery, 3 Feb., 1691, bur. there 25 Apl., 1691.

6. Marshall Ayer, bapt. Fen Ottery, 3 Feb., 1691, died 31 July, bur. Fen Ottery 4 Aug., 1720. M.I. church, with arms, AYER imp. LUTTRELL. Will dat. 4 July, 1720, prov. 24 Aug., 1720, and again 20 Jan., 1734. He married first Elizabeth, 3rd da. of Southcote Luttrell, of Santon Court, born and bapt. 14 July, 1680, at Braunton, died 11, bur. 14 July, 1715, at Fen Ottery. M.I. church. By her he had issue—

1. Marshall Ayer, bur. Fen Ottery, 29 Jan., 1712.
2. Marshall Ayer, born 1712. Balliol Coll., Oxford, 14 Feb., 1728-9. Died at Marseilles in France 29 Jan., 1740-1, bur. in Fen Ottery Church 18 July, 1741.
3. Luttrell Ayer, bur. Fen Ottery, 14 July, 1715. M.I. church,

He married second at Ottery St. Mary, 13 Feb., 1717, Mrs. Mary Baker, by whom he had issue—

1. Elizabeth Ayer, bapt. Fen Ottery, 22 Jan., 1718.
2. Charles Ayer (posthumous), bapt. Ottery, 10 Sept., 1720, and bur. there 9 May, 1739.

His widow, Mary Ayer, married secondly, James Maynard, chirurgeon, of Ilminster (*Marr. Lic., Exeter*), 9 July, 1731. She was bur. at Ottery, 28 Apr., 1763.

James Sweett, gent., and Miss Mary Maynard, junr., were marr. at Ottery, by lic., 5 Aug., 1712.

Arms of Marshall, as appears on the seal attached to the will of John Marshall, 1671—*Oy, a mill rind, sable.*

Arms of Ayer, as on gravestones in Fen Ottery Church and seals to wills—*Gules, on a bend between six crosses formée fitchée argent, three mullets sable.*

Memorial inscriptions, Fenn Ottery Church, S.W. of church, near the font:—

In memory of / Marshall Ayers, of / Ven Ottery C., who / departed this life ye / 15th day of Aug., 1708. /

Arms—AYER, with two palements: the dexter—COOKE OF THORN; the sinister—DUKE OF OTTERTON.

N.W. of church, facing the above:—

Here lieth the body of / Elizabeth, the wife of / Marshall Ayer, gent. / and Luttrell their son / who departed the 11th day of / July Anno Domini 1715. / On the left side of this / stone liethe ye body of / Marshall Ayer, Esq. / husband of ye aforesaid / Elizabeth, who died / July 31, 1720, in ye 29th / year of his age. /

Arms—AYER impaling LUTTRELL.

Marble tablet on the north wall of chancel:—

H. S. E. / Matthæus Mundy, A.M. / Hujus ecclesiae necnon de Plymtree / Rector / Qui obiit Julii 2, 1759 / anno ætatis 71. / Sic etiam Cecilia uxor / Marshalli Ayer, Arm: filii / et stirpis ultima / Quæ obiit Junii 3, 1770 / anno ætatis 83. / Talis emicuit utriusque Integritas / quali mortem vere fugerent / Præsentes / Vitam tutissime imitentur / Præsentes et Posterii. /

Marble tablet on the south wall of chancel:—

Revd. Matthew Mundy, M.A. / Vicar of Budleigh / obt. 15 Dec., 1793, æts. 76. / Dorothea Mundy, spinster / obt. 8 March, 1808, æts. 88. / Dorothea Isabella / daughter of Captn. Mundy, R.M. / and Mary his wife / obt. 23rd Oct., 1809, æts. 3 years / and 9 months. / Also her youngest brother, Gideon Ayer / obt. 17th Febry., 1816, æts. 12. / Also her second brother, Thomas George / obt. 1st June, 1818, æts. 17. / Also her third brother, William Terry / obt. 9th Febry., 1821, æts. 18. / Also to the memory of / The Revd. Matthew Mundy, M.A. / late Vicar of Rockbeare / died 1st Sept., 1864 / and Mary his wife / who died 8th Dec., 1861. /

Marble tablet on the south wall of chancel:—

To the memory of / Matthew Mundy, Esqre. / Captain in H.M. Corps of Royal Marines / who died July 18th, 1821, aged 63 years. / This tablet, the last tribute / of an affectionate wife, is inscribed: / This corruptible must put on incorruption / and this mortal must put on immortality. / I. Cor. xv., 53. / Mary, widow of the above Matthew Mundy, Esqre. / and daughter of the late / Revd. George Carwithen, Rector of / Ashprington / died June 13th, 1846, aged 76 years. / She was buried under this chancel with her / husband and four children.

A surviving son / and two daughters, mindful of her faith, hope / and love, inscribe this record to her memory. / Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory / through our Lord Jesus Christ. / I. Cor. xv., 57. /

WILLS.

John Marshall of ffenottery, Co: Devon, gent: Poore of ffenottery 20s.: Cicill Ayer daur. £5: Sister-in-law Sarah Stoford £10 if she happens to overlive me: Katherine Godolphin daur. of Wm. Godolphin of Teigngraze £5: Martha Godolphin daur. of Gentle Godolphin of Plymouth £30: Thomas Godfery son of Thomas Godfrey of ffenottery 20s.: Jane Ware daur. of ffrancis Ware of ffenottery 20s.: John Mercer of Ottery St. Mary gent., George Drake of Ailesbeere gent. 20s. a peece: John Luce son of John Luce of Upton Pyne Co. Devon Littlewell in Ottery St. Mary during natural life of him and John Luce yeildinge & paying the same to Marshall Ayer my grandson and his heires the yearly sum and rent of twenty shillings by quarterly payments: James Marshall of the City of Exeter, Brewer: To Marshall Ayer my grandson and to the heires of his body all my lands and tenements and hereditaments whatsoever being within the said Co. of Devon for want of heires to John Luce and for want of heires to James Marshall of the City of Exeter Brewer: all my goods and chattells whatsoever to grandson Marshall Ayer sole executor. John Mercer, John Drake overseers. Dated 3 April 1671, proved 11 October 1672. Court of the Archdeacon of Exeter.

(W.) Ezekiel Yarde. Thomas Eliot. ffrances Ware. Inventory £754 6s. Seal—Arms of Marshall of Teigngrace.

Marshall Ayre of Venottery, Co. Devon gent. Sonn Marshall Ayre & to his heires all my lands tenements hereditaments and estate whatsoever lying within the Parishes of Venottery Harpford Ottery St. Mary Withycombe Rawleigh & Teigngrace Co. Devon: daur. Cicill Ayre £800 to be paid her when 21 or day of marriage £10 to be paid within one month: daur. Dorothy Duke wife of George Duke of Colyton Rawleigh £100: Wife Mary £5: Sonne in law George Duke: 20s. to poore housekeepers of Harpford: 40s. to parish of Venottery for ever in the hands of the parish to be lent to any poor housekeeper not receiving alms of the parish: Elizabeth Radford my apprentice 20s.: Rebecca Burnell servant 20s.; son Marshall sole exor:

Well beloved friends John Shile of Slapton gent. Mr. Joseph Gilling of Harpford clerk trustees and overseers to each one guinea for their labour. Dated 2 Aug. 1708. Proved 4 feeb. 1708. Court of the Archdeacon of Exeter.

(W.) John Lissant. Charles Lugg.

Charles Churchill junr.

Seal—Arms of Ayer.

Marshall Ayer of Venottery. Co. Devon Esqr. Sister Dorothy wife of George Duke of Colliton Rawleigh gent: Sister Cicill wife of Matthew Mundy clerk to each £50: Mary my now wife £100 halfendeal of all my indoor goods for housekeeping (except my books & one Box & what is therein contained): daur. Elizabeth Ayer £15, when of age £20 a year: in case the child my wife now goes with shall be a daughter & in case such child my wife now goes with shall be a son: in case the child be a daughter: to my daur. Elizabeth to each of them £600 a peice & £400: To Mr. George Duke and Thomas Wright of Heavitree Esq. to each of them one guinea piece of gold to buy them each a mourning ring: Mr. Charles Baker Thomazin his wife & Judith their daur. & Mr. Charles Rugge of Newton Poppleford to each one guinea of gold for a mourning ring: Mr. Joseph Gilling two guineas of gold for to preach my funeral sermon: Charles Churchill of Ottery St. Mary five pounds: Poore of Venottery £5: Marshall Ayer my son: servant Rebecca Burnell £5: Marshall Ayer sole and whole executor: Thomas Wright & George Duke overseers guardians & trustees of my said son: Charles Churchill to aid & assist my trustees: son Marshall Ayer to be kept to my sister Dukes until he be capable of being sent to the grammar school.

Dated 4 July 1720, proved 24 Aug. 1720. Court of the Archdeacon of Exeter.

(W.) Isayah Simonds. John Thomas.

Mary Churchill.

Seal—Arms of Ayer with crest.

Matthew Mundy of Plymtree Co. Devon, Clerk: daurs. Dorothy Mundy Sarah Mundy & their heirs for ever all that my perpetual advowson Right of patronage Donation & free Disposition of and in the Rectory and Parish Church of Plymtree together with all the glebe lands: daurs. Mary Mundy Anne Mundy: Poor of Plymtree £2 10s.: grandson

John Selfe* when 21 £5: Mathew Mundy my son one pound one shilling and unto Cicillie his wife a mourning ring the value of wch. I leave to the discretion of my executors: grandsons and granddaur. Mathew & Thomas & Dorothy Mundy a mourning ring (as before): Son in law John Selfe*: Sister in law Dorothy Raw a mourning ring: all my books to my daurs. Dorothy & Sarah Mundy as they shall chuse for themselves after my said daurs. have so taken then to my daurs. Mary & Anne the remaining part to my son Mathew Mundy. Four daurs. executors.

(W.) Elizabeth fford. William Pratt.
Joseph Brutton.

Dated 19 July 1736, proved 8 October 1736. Principal Registry of the Bishop of Exeter. A. J. P. SKINNER.

38. MAYORAL ELECTIONS IN WEST COUNTRY CHURCHES (IX., p. 19, pars. 13, 14, 15).—I am glad to see my inquiry followed up by so good an authority as Mr. "E. W." When I framed my inquiry I did not credit the assertion recently made by a prominent writer on ecclesiastical matters, that both Plymouth and Totnes had formerly (? when) elected their Mayors in their respective churches. In thanking Mr. Tapley-Soper for his references, may I point out that another writer in *Notes and Queries*, subsequent to the letters he mentions, has called attention (*Notes and Queries*, Dec. 11, 1915, p. 470) to the fact that all authenticated cases of Mayor-choosing in church have taken place in the East of England, and that it decidedly remains to be *proved* that it was ever done in the West. It is most likely, in my opinion, that the learned doctor has mistaken the elections in Plymouth of the *Guardians of the Poor* for those of the Mayor. Of the former I have personal recollection; of the latter I challenge proof. ECC. ANT. INQ.

39. "CLYST" and "WEEK" (IX., p. 20, par. 18).—Week otherwise written Wick or Wyke and in another form Wich (just as Dyke and Ditch have a common origin) is a Saxon word closely related to the Greek Oikos and the Latin Vicus. The Greek word Oikos means a building or dwelling; the Latin Vicus and the Saxon Wic, a group of buildings or

* (?) Sesse. *Marr. Lic., Exeter—1731*, July 22. John Sess, of Plimtree, surgeon, and Elizabeth Mundy, of the same, sp.

village, and generally a village in the country. In such names as Northwich and Droitwich the group of buildings were generally for salt producing, but in Norwich and Greenwich the Wich simply means a village. On the other hand the group of buildings called a Week or Wick were generally put up for milk producing purposes. Hence a Wick is commonly used of a dairy farm.

Clyst is commonly said to be a Cornish word meaning sluggish, because of the slow stream of that river, but it may be derived from the Saxon clisian, to close or to shut, because it shut off or enclosed a large tract of land.

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

40. "CLYST" AND "WEEK" PLACE NAMES (IX., p. 20, par. 18).—Your correspondent R. J. asks for the origin and meaning of "Clyst" and "Week" place names. "*Clyst*" is probably derived from the Welsh word "Glwys," a hallowed place, a fair spot. In the old English Chronicle it appears as Glistun or Clistun. In Domesday Survey as Clistone, Glustone. Also in Domesday for the counties of Bucks, Worcester and Dorset, Clistone or Clistune. "*Week*," Cornish Gweek from Latin "Vicinus," a town or village. Old English "Wic," "a dwelling." K. M. C.

See p. 92.

41. LEASE OF LAND AT COLOMPTON.—THIS INDENTURE made the fourteneth daye of februarye in theight yere of the reigne of oure Sovereign ladie Elizabeth [1566] by the grace of God Quene of England ffrence & Irelande defender of the / ffaith ect betwene John Balfron of Bradnynch in the countie of Devon [*blank*] & Julian his wiff of thone parte and John Pratt of the same towne & countie Miller of thother parte WITNESSETH th* / Robert heliar hath & holdeth for terme of certen yeres yet enduring if the said Robert so long happen to live all those messuages landes tenements meadowes leafnes & pastures with thappurtenances called * / lieng & being in the parishe of Colompton in thesaide countie of Devon with comon of pasturage upon Hillersdon Downe for all his beasts & cattalles att all tymes of the yere together with the * / quarry parke as by one indenture thereof to hym made more playnly appereth AND whereas John Hillersdon esquier by his indenture being date the third daye of March in the xxxjth yere * / late

soveraigne lord of famous memorye henry theight late Kyng of England dydd devise graunte & confirme unto the said Julian by the name of Julyan heliar daughter of the said Robert * / singuler the said landes tenements meadowes & pasturages called Bourne & Shutlake with the comon of pasturage aforesaid & also the said quarrye called quarrye parke & all and singuler other the pre[misses] To HAVE & TO HOLD all & singuler the said lands tenements meadowes & pasturages called Bourne & Shutlake and all other the premises before expressed & specified unto the said Julyan * / daye of the date of the said indenture untill them^y & terms of fourscore yeres from thence next ensuyng & fullie to be compleat & ended if the said Julyan so long happen to live which * / begynne to take effect ymediatelic from and after the death surrender or forfeiting of the said Robert helyer YELDING & PAYENG then therefore yerelic to the said John hillersdon / twentie five shillings of lawfull mony of England at foure tymes of the yere principall and most usuall by even porcions with divers other covenants grauntes clames & agreements / specified as by the same more at large appereth KNOWE YE nowe that the said John Balfron & Julyan his wiff for & in consideracion of the sum of sixe poundes thyrtene shil[lings] / of lawfull money of England to them by the said John Pratt at thensealing of these presentes well & quietlic paid whereof they knowledge themselfe to be fullie satisfied and thereof do * / & exonerate the said John Pratt his executors & admynstrators by these presents do fullie & clerelic give graunte assign / unto the said John Pratt & his assignes all there hole estate tenure title and interest which the said John Balfron & Julyan his wiff as in the right of the said Julyan nowe * / said recyved indenture maye should & ought to have in & to the moytie & halfendeale of all & singuler the sayd mesuage landes tenements leefnes & pasturages with thapp[urtenances] / Bourne & Sheetlake with the comon of pasturage upon hillersdon Downe aforesaid together with the moitie of the quarrie called quarrye parke with all and singuler the appurtenances / & enjoye the moietie & halfendeale of all & singuler the said mesuage landes tenements comon of pasturage and quarries aforesaid with all

& singuler the appurtenances to the said John / & assigned for and during the hole term estate & interest of the said John Balfron & Julyan his wiff as in the right of the said Julyan of & in the same & for & during as many yeres * / John Balfron & Julyan his wiff as in the right of the said Julyan nowe have or maye have or by the said indenture before receyved ought to have in or to the moytie of the / parcelles thereof AND THE said John Balfron & Julyan his wiff for theym & their executors & admynstrators covenanten & graunten & every of them doth covenantte and graunte to & with the * / his executors and assignes by these presentes that all & singuler . . . [folded here] . . . with th appurtenances are clerlie exonerated acquytted & discharged of all former bargaynes sales graunts & * / made or don by the said . . . [folded here] . . . AND FFURTHER the said John Balfron & Julyan his wiff do covennant & graunte to and with the / his executors . . . [folded here] . . . John Balfron & Julyan his wiff . . . [folded here] . . . of theym at any tyme or tymes happen during the said * / surrendering or geven upp the . . . [folded here] . . . thereyn conteyned nor do nor suffer to be don any other acte or actes thing or thinges which shall or maye * / wise hurtfull or prejudiciall to the said receyved indenture or to the said estate interest or tenure of yeres of the said Julyan yn or to the premysses or whereby the said recyved [indenture] / or might lose his force or in any wise be made voide in lawe but that the said John Balfron & Julyan his wiff or one of theym shall att all tymes hereafter from tyme * / the reasonable request of the said John Pratt his executors or assignees or any of them bryng or showe or cause to be broughte or showed the said former indenture in any / maiesties courte of assize or elsewhere for preservacion & mayntenance of the right title interest & tenure of yeres of the said John Balfron & Julyan his wiff as in the * / Julyan in & to the premisses or any parcel thereof during the said tenure AND the said John Pratt doth covenante & graunte for hymselffe his executors & assignees to & with * / Balfron & Julyan his wiff & every of them by these presentes that the said John Pratt his executors & assignees shall from henceforth from tyme to tyme during the * / exonerate acquitt & discharge the said John Balfron & Julyan his wiff & every of them of for and concernyng the

moiety or halfendeale of all covenanntes graunted articles & * / are on the parte of the said John Balfron & Julyan his wiff as in the right of the said Julyan to be observed performed fulfilled made don or kept of for & conceryng * / halfendeale of the said messuages lands & tenements & other the premisses or any parte or parcelles thereof AND FFURTHER the said John Balfron for hym his executors * / assignees doth covenante & graunte to & with the said John Pratt his executors admynstrators & assignees & every of them by these presentes that if it happen * / to die lyving the said Robert heliar her ffather that then the said John Balfron his executors or assignees shall repaye or cause to be repayd unto the * / his executors or assignees the sum of sixe poundes thirteene shillings & foure pence of lawfull money of England att one hole entire payment * / nexte after the death of the said Julyan without covyn fraude or delaye IN WITNES WHEREOF the partes aforesaid to these present indentures . . . * / Seales geven the daie & yere first above writen. BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

42. MARRIAGE OF JOHN EDYE.—From the Marriage Register of Wootton Fitzpaine, Dorset:—
1797. April 19, John Edye, of Winterborne, Glos., and Frances Walrond Oke.

Frances Walrond Oke was daughter and heiress of Walter Oke, of Pinney (died 18 Dec., buried at Axmouth, 21 Dec., 1779), and his wife Frances (married at Holy Trinity, Exeter, 25 May, 1773; died 6 Dec., buried at Axmouth, 10 Dec., 1775), daughter and heiress of John Walrond, of the City of Exeter and of Tidwell, East Budleigh.

John Walrond (buried at Holy Trinity 8 Oct., 1755) was the second son of Henry Walrond (died 16 Aug., buried at Holy Trinity, Exeter, 20 Aug., 1728, aged 60, M.I.), of Exeter and Tidwell, and his wife Elizabeth (married at Holy Trinity, 27 Dec., 1706; died 15 Aug., 1727, aged 41; buried Holy Trinity, M.I.), daughter of Clement Weekes (died 20 Jan., 1715, aged 64; buried Holy

* Signifies portions missing through the document having been cut. It is also impossible to read some of the words where the document has been folded.

Trinity, M.I.), of Exeter, merchant, and his wife Mary Munckly, Mar. Lics., Exeter, 29 May, 1682 (buried Holy Trinity, 13 April, 1734). Tidwell House, in 1810, was the property of John Edye, of Pinney, in right of his wife.

Walter Oke's sister Maria was the wife of James Manning, of George's Meeting (see *D. & C. N. & Q.*, vol. vi, p. 222).

Henry Walrond, of the City of Exeter, Esqre., in his Will dated 5 Aug., 1728, proved 15 March, 1728⁹ (P.C.C.), bequeaths "My Manor of Tidwell-cum-Budley and lands in East Budley upon trust for my eldest son Henry Walrond; to my said son Henry whilst at the Temple."

Henry Walrond, of Bedford House, in the City of Exon, Esqre., "Counsellor," bur. Holy Trinity 3 Jan. 1746, in his Will, dated 30 Aug., 1746, proved 24 Jan., 1747⁶ (P.C.C.), bequeaths "To my brother John Walrond and his heirs for ever my new capital Messuage and my Barton and Farm of Tidwell, and my Manor of Tidwell, in East Budleigh; also all my goods, etc., in Tidwell new house."

A. J. P. SKINNER.

43. THE ITINERARY OF JOHN LELAND (IX., Appendix, p. 8).—In the last par. on p. 8, enumerating the bridges over the River Tamar, the bridge next below Greystone Bridge is called Hawte Bridge. This should probably be Hawse Bridge, the name by which it is now known being Horse Bridge. Horse Bridge is quite close to Hingston Down, and some connection with Hengst and Horsa has often been suggested, probably without warrant in the latter case.

A. C.

44. KITTERY, DEVON.—May I trouble your readers about a matter in which I am interested, and concerning which I have tried to get information without success from England? In Stackpole's history, *Old Kittery and her Families*, there appears this statement:—"As to the origin of the name of Kittery, some have guessed at it and stated their guesses as historical facts. . . . It is certain that Alexander Shapleigh, who built the first house at Kittery Point about 1635, came from a place called Kittery Point in Kingswear(e) near Dartmouth, England, and without doubt he gave the name to the spot where he built. Kittery Point was so called

before the name Kittery was given to the township, in all probability." The foregoing, of course, refers to Kingswear, opposite Dartmouth, at the mouth of the Dart, in Devonshire. I have tried to find some reference to Kittery Point in the articles in the *Britannica* on Devonshire, Dartmouth, Dart, etc., or to find it on the maps; I have also sent two letters to England in the past year, but have not as yet received any answer. Is it a fact that there is, or was, a locality in the town of Kingswear known as Kittery Point?

Kittery, Maine, U.S.A. 3a p. 138. JUSTIN H. SHAW.

45. SIMON GRENDON.—Information wanted concerning Simon Grendon (several times Mayor of Exeter, founder of Ten Cells), and his descendants. C. F. COLE.

46. RICHARD ROSE DREWE. (VIII, p. 28, par. 31).—St. Lawrence, Exeter:—1772, August 12—Richard Rose Drewe and Hannah Spencer, of St. Stephen's, married by Herman Drewe; in the presence of Edward Fitzgerald, Jane Spencer. A. J. P. S.

47. REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT BUILDING IN EXETER (VIII., p. 161, par. 143; p. 237, par. 181; IX., p. 4, par. 5).—The question is, what evidence—suggestive, if not decisive—can Miss Prideaux adduce in support of the theory she has put forward that this was a Norman Chapel? I cannot claim to have established my own opinion that it was from the first a secular building, but as it was, unquestionably, a dwelling house at least as early as the 14th or 15th century—a *period when one would be chary of assuming that a consecrated building had been secularised*—the onus of proof of its ever having been anything *but* a dwelling house surely rests with the advancer of that theory. I am afraid I must leave it to those more familiar with Norman architecture than myself to decide whether *both* of the two types of flooring recalled by me as testifying to the possibility of constructing floors largely independent of walling, go back to the 12th century. As to the antiquity of the first type (of which I argued that any traces might well have vanished, in the case in point) there can be no doubt, for Turner* in a chapter

* Turner and Parker's *Domestic Architecture in the Middle Ages*, p. 16. See also contemporary record of floor-corbels in walls *ibid.* pp. 18, 19.

devoted to the "12th Century" writes:—"The existence of *corbel-stones*, on which the joists of flooring were carried, in the remains of domestic buildings of this date, both ecclesiastical and secular, shew that wooden floors were in ordinary use." Of the second—the framed and putlogged type—to which, by-the-bye, I alluded quasi-parenthetically) the only example to which I can give a definite reference (though I have seen others) is that which I have described in *Trans. Dev. Assn.* xxx, 200. It had been pronounced "of the 15th century," but was set in masonry believed to have been standing in or before 1242.

Even if I were satisfied that the interior of the Preston Street building was open from ground to roof, I should not concede that it was thereby demonstrated to have been a chapel*; and I still think that the absence of any indications of an intermediate floor is hardly satisfactory (negative) evidence seeing that Miss Prideaux's Plan itself shews how very little of the original internal walling is left in which such traces might be sought for.

"The King's House" at Southampton, the "St. Mary's Guild House" and "the Jews House" at Lincoln, all of the 12th century, retain Norman windows and fire-places in their upper chambers, but, as I understand, no vestiges of the old floorings remain.

The "32 chapels" mentioned (without date) in the "*Transcripts from the old Missal of St. Martin's*," not being distinguished by name or locality, it would be a bold commentator who should profess to identify them.

This document is inserted in the *Cartulary of St. John's Hospital*, at fol. 36. The paragraph in question runs (if I may trust my own cursory notes), "In die marcelli ppe obiit Rob' fil' Gul' de archidiac' Totton, qui dedit xxxij d xxij capell', de domo q' fuit Bald. Pyper in vico australi exon, et debet solui p man' hospital' s̄ci Jo. B."

As to the roof-timbers assigned in the Report of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings to the 14th century, and by Miss Prideaux to the 15th, I have turned to the article by Mr. F. Howard in the *Archæological Journal*

**Vide* Turner and Parker, *op. cit.*, pp. 40, 41, and *Encycl. Brit.*, *sub verb.* "House."

(vol. lxxi), cited by Miss Prideaux as shewing, in figs. 17, 18, and 19, some 15th century West-country roofs having "a very close similarity" to the one in question, and I find that similar in *outline* though they are, most of these are "double framed," *alias* "double-raftered," roofs, and that in figs. 18 and 19 the principal rafters, and in fig. 17 the arched braces shew mortices or other signs of having had purlins (i.e. horizontal timbers for support of common rafters) framed into them,* whereas in the Preston Street house, the trusses are quite free from such insertions, the purlins here resting upon the couples in a way that strongly suggests the conversion of a single-raftered into a double-raftered structure.† On the other hand, in fig. 15, a diagram of an arch-braced, single-framed roof shews a truss of the same construction as that in Preston Street (and without mortices, etc.) and this is marked "Sutton Courtney, Berks. Chancel, 14th cent." Devonshire, however, as a stone rather than a wood county may have been a little behind-hand in its carpentry, and no doubt 14th century models were sometimes repeated in the 15th century.

I much regret the two mistakes to which Miss Prideaux calls attention, and for which I am at a loss to account, as I see my pencil extracts, from which I condensed the footnote, are quite correct. In the Report, floor beams in the *east* portion of the Preston Street house are attributed to the 15th century, and in the *west* to the 14th, and the soffits of two of the latter beams are said to be morticed for a partition. I did not see the Report till after I had sent in my article (to which I added the footnote as a *P.S.*), and I have only now noticed (on p. 269 of the same minutes) the letter from Mr. Brakspear, dated 18th (*sic.*) Jan., 1915 (and referred to, I think, by Miss Prideaux, p. 162 *ante*) in which he says "There is no reason to suppose this building to have been anything but an ordinary house of the period." [Norman].

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

* The only exception is Beaford, which has a semi-circular arch and is undated.

† In single-framed roofs the trusses were set only about 18 inches apart, and the battens carrying thatch or tiles were fastened directly to them; there were no purlins, and no superior range of common rafters.

48. ANTHONY GODDARD AND THE DEFENCES OF PLYMOUTH.
 —The will of Anthony Goddard of "Plimmouthe," in the county of Devon, merchant, dated 28 Dec., 1599, and proved 10 Oct., 1600, P.C.C. (60 Wallop) shows him to have been one of those public spirited citizens of whom his town and county have produced so many eminent examples. "Item.—I give and bequeathe unto the Toune of Plimouthe one Demye Culveringe of yron wayeing Twenty Six hundred and a halfe, one long carrage fitt for her, One Ladell, one Spunge and fifty demy Culveringe Shott upon this condicon that the same shall be sett by the Lyme Kills nere the olde castell of Plimouthe with a coveringe over the same continuallye to remaine for the keepinge thereof drye to be by the toune maintained." Testator further bequeathed to his children Humphry, William, James, Avice, Agnes and Elizabeth £250 each at 21, and £250 in trust for his daughter Mary, wife of Abm. Adams, and a similar sum for his daughter Christian, wife of Samuel Carpenter. Residue to eldest son Anthony and daughter Philipp, wife of Jerome Verneworthie. Overseers "my especial and trustye frendes Mr. Thomas Payne, Thomas Uppam, John Martin and Peter Silvester." [Under certain conditions] £500 to remain in the hands of the Maior and Cominaltie of the burroughe aforesaid; £20 towards the mainetenance of a Preacher within the said toun and the use of the residue to be bestowed in erectinge the lowest Roofe of the Guildhall there of Plimouthe in equal heichte with the roofe of the saide Guildhall and for the making of a Shambles in a streate called the old Toune within the borough aforesaide and also for and towards the maintenance of the Castles within the said toun. Provyded alwaies that the said Twentie Powndes by me geven towards the maintenance of a Preacher shalbe and remain as aforesaid as my fre guifte forever over and besydes such yearely stipend as nowe is or shalbe given by the Maior and Cominaltye. Item.—To Thomas Uppam preacher of Plimouthe Tenne Pounds. (This was Thos. Upham, M.A., Fellow of Exeter Coll., Oxford, Vicar of Plymouth 1603). Item.—To Thomas Payne five poundes. Item.—To John Martin five poundes. Item.—To Peter Silvester ffive poundes. Item.—To John Luxton my Attorney ffive poundes. Item.—To John Heale my Attorney ffive poundes. Item.—To Josua Smafet Phisicon

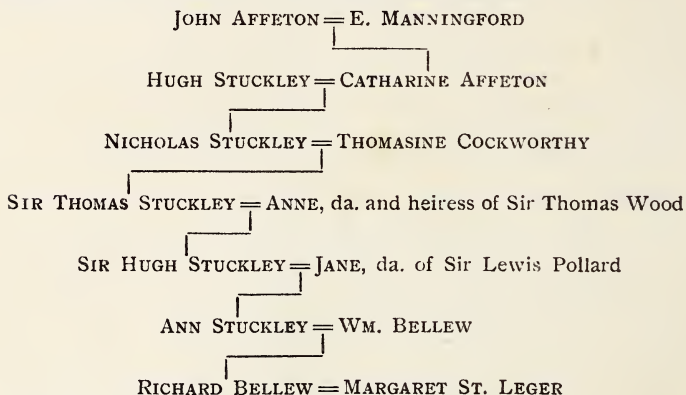
ten pounds. Item.—To Walter Glubbe £3 6s. 8d. Item. John Antill of Plimouthe gent. £20. Wit., Leonard Pomery, Tho. Sherwill. Codicill spoken 22 Feb., 1599, provides for losses to be equally borne by legatees if Shipping miscarry. Wit., Thomas Uppam, Preacher, Thomas Payne, Peter Silvester, John Martin. W. U. REYNELL-UPHAM.

49. PARISH REGISTER INACCURACIES (IX., p. 5. par. 6).—I am interested in the Tallaton Registers. My people were of Larkbere for four or five generations from William Cottell, born at North Tawton, 2nd son of Thomas Cottell of that place (his house still standing there), who was from the old family at Yealmbridge, Justice of the Peace and Subescheator to the King for the County of Devon. This William Cottell died in 1634 and it was his grand-daughter, Mary Cottell, who was married to Philip Westcott in Tallaton Church in 1657. The Cottells dropped out of residence at Larkbere about 1686. One (Mark) born at North Tawton, but “bred in my childhood” at Tallaton, became Registrar-General to the Archbishop of Canterbury, left £200 to the rebuilding of St. Paul’s Cathedral, £200 to Christ Hospital, who died an aged man at his residence at St. Paul’s Close, had a sermon (copies extant) preached at his funeral at St. Paul’s Cathedral by Dean Freeman, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, and lies buried under his pew in St. Bennet’s, Paul’s Wharf, with his wife, Lady Sackville, with his and her arms on the tomb. He died in 1681—his will and coat of arms, excellently painted, is in the Register of Wills, year 1682, at Somerset House. Discrepancies in parish registers I found from experience in their examination of no inextensive character was the rule with few exceptions. There were other difficulties, of pecuniary and clerical character some fifty years ago which happily do not now exist, but to these exceptions I must pay a passing tribute to the late Revd. Robert Hawker who transcribed gratis all of my name in Morwenstow Register and bade me welcome to his home. Of Philip Wescott I have no trace except he be the Philip Wescott in the pedigree of Wescott, year 1620, Harleian Society. A Drusilla Wescott witnessed my ancestor’s will (John Cottell) at Crewkerne in 1784, and I shall be thankful to know who she was and also for a sight of the copy of the

Tallaton Registers. Larkbere is, I presume, a better class old farmhouse. Before the Cottells went there a family named Hull resided there, of whose descendants some now reside at Brighton.

W. H. COTTELL.

50. ARMS OF THE FAMILY OF MANNINGFORD.—It has been a matter of interest to me, on resigning the Rectory of Manningford Abbas, and coming to live, for a time, at Braunton, to find on the Bellew Monument in Braunton Church the arms of the family of Manningford. The shield at the top has fourteen quarterings, of which the seventh is Manningford. So says the Revd. J. F. Chanter in his book on the *Church of St. Brannock, Braunton*. Mr. W. B. Inledon Webber, of Buckland House, has informed me that the coat is *arg. a chev. wavy between 3 roses gules*, and comes into the Bellew Monument as follows:—



The monument is to this Richard Bellew.

Can any of your readers give any information as to the family of Manningford? Whether it still exists? Did it hail from Wiltshire? Does any stone or wood carving with these arms exist in Devon?

The Affeton and Stuckley families were settled in North Devon, beyond Bideford, not in Braunton neighbourhood.

H. A. C. TOMKINS.

51. JOSIAS TREVELYAN.—Josias Trevelyan was a son of John Trevelyan, of Nettlecombe (1534-1577), and his wife Wilmot, daughter of John Harris, of Hayne, John Trevelian, of Nettlecombe, Somerset, Esq., in his Will dated 27 Feb.,

1622, proved 24 May, 1623, P.C.C. (44 Swann) mentions "my brother Josias, £5, and to Katherin and Cecil, his daughters, 50/- each." As little is known about him, the following may be of some interest.

From *Shute Registers* :—

1593. Mr. Josias Trevelyan, married to Mrs. Cicilie Starr, 21 August.

(She was daughter of Ralph Hurden and widow of John Starr the younger, of Seaton, gent., who was buried at Seaton, 10 May, 1592).

From *Seaton Registers* :—

1597. The xiith daie of September, being Wenesdaye, Josias Trevilian, gentleman, had a daughter baptized, Katheryne.

1600. The xxvith daie of December, St. Steven's daie, Josias Trevilian had a daughter baptized, named Cicilie.

1602. The xvth daie of December, beeing Wenesdaye, Josias Trevilian, gentleman, had a sonne baptized, named Edward.

1604. The xiith daie of October, being Wenesdaie, Edward Trevilian, the sonne of Josias Trevilian, was buried.

1604. The ixth daie of November, being ffrydaie, Josias Trevilian, gentleman, had a daughter baptized, named Agnes.

1612. The viiith of June, being Munday, John Whicken, of Colyford, maryed to wyfe Anna Starre, the daughter in law of Josias Trevillian, gentl.

1591. The xxith daie of Januarye (being ffryday) Anne Starr, the daughter of John Starr, gent., was baptized.

(As the first book of Seaton Registers, at this period, is somewhat imperfect, there were most probably the baptismal entries of other children.)

Marriage Licence, Exeter :—

1623. May 5. Commendum Gaich, of Nettlecombe in Co. Somerset and Cicilia Trevillian, of Axmouth.

From *Axmouth Registers* :—

1624. Henry Trevilian and Jane Stokes, married 29 May.

1603. Jane, dau. of John Stokes, bapt. 4 June.

1625. John S. Henrie Trevilian, bapt. 16th April.

1627. Jane, dau. Henry Trevilian, bapt. 27 May.

1629. Bridget, dau. Henrie Trevilian, bapt. 31 Jan.

1630. Cicely, wife of Josias Trevillian, buried 7 November.
 1634. Marie, dau. Henry Treuillyan, bapt. 30 July.
 1636. Katherine, dau. Henry Trevilian, bapt. 12 ffeb.
 1636. Hugh Leaues and Agnissse Treuillian, married 17 May.
 1637. Susannah, dau. Hugh Leaues, bapt. 2 Dec.
 1641. Sara, dau. Hugh Leaues, bapt. 11 April.
 1644. Susanna, dau. Hugh Leaues, bur. 15 June.
 1661. Jane, wife of Henry Trevillian, bur. 20 Nov.
 1662. Nicholas Hooper and Sarah Leaues, married 19 Nov.
 1673. Hugh Leaues, bur. July 23.
 1682. Sarah, dau. of John Trevillian, bur. June 16.
 1683. Dorothy Trevillian, widdow, bur. Oct. 12.
 1685. Agnes Leaues, widdow, bur. May 17.
 1687. Dorothy, dau. of Dorothy Trevillian, bapt. ffeb. 6.
 1691. William, s. of Dorothy Trevillian, bapt. Dec. 26.
 1699. John. s. of Dorothy Trevillian, bapt. ffeb. 7.
 1699. Henry Gregory and Mary Trevillian, married June 19.
 1700. Jane Trevillian bur. May 24.
 1715. John Trevillian bur. March 13.
 1719. John Clark, of Coliton, and Dorothy Trevilian, ye dau. of Dorothy Trevellian, married June 3.
 1723. Dorothy Treuillian, of this parish, bur. April 6.

From *Colyton Registers* :—

1653. Henery, s. of John Travillian, of Slade, bapt. 7 April.
 1655. Mary, dau. of John Travillian, of Slade, borne 18 June.
 1657. Robert, s. of John Travillian, borne 14 Oct.
 1659. William, s. of John Travillian, bapt. 13 Nov.
 1660. William, s. of John Travillian, bur. 11 Oct.
 1681. Josias Travillian, of Compine, bur. 10 Jan.

From *Lyme Regis Registers* :—

Marriages.

1700. Henry Trevilian and Margaret Wendover, 3 June.
 1715. Henry Trevilian and Elizabeth Lock, 12 July.
 1725. Henry Trevilian and Elizabeth Bonner, 17 Nov.

From *Uplyme Registers* :—

Burials.

1730. Henry Trevellan, Aug. 13.
 1733. Edward Trevellian, Mar. 24.
 1743. Elizabeth Trevellain, Oct. 7.

A. J. P. S.

52. NEWTON FERRERS: ERROR IN CAL. INQ. IO EDW. III, (IX., p. 6, par. 7).—The Record Office identification is probably quite correct. Besides the better-known Newton Ferrers in Devon, there is another Newton Ferrers near Callington in Cornwall, both deriving their name from the same Nich. de Ferrariis. The latter place was the residence of the late Digby Collins, Esq. A. C.

53. CALENDARS OF DEVON AND CORNWALL WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.—This volume, issued by the Devon. Assoc. in 1908, is a most valuable contribution to the study of West Country genealogy. I have recently had occasion to look through the first 215 pages of it very thoroughly and have in consequence noted several points which may be classed as *Corrigenda*, *Addenda* et “*Inquirenda*.” On page 39 (1677) we have the name Lemreth given; this should be *Lanreth*. It looks as if the writer of the copy for the printer wrote his *au*, his *em* and *an* in an indistinguishable manner. In few things is *legible writing* more necessary than in the copying of old documents. It is especially necessary in the case of *u* and *n* that they should be distinct and unmistakable. *Endellion* in this volume is quite often printed *Eudellion*.

Page 41 (1702) has the entry Collier, Thomas, Elizabeth, the latter word is presumably a mistake for the name of Collier's parish.

Page 124 (1684) Marshall, Digory, St. Gummyns, is presumably St. Germans or St. Gerrans. A reference to the *Collectanea Cornubiensia* would clear up this point. Unfortunately I have not the volume by me just now.

Page 181 (1782) Symons, Henry, Lithney. This should surely be Sithney.

Page 185, Tregoman I opine should be Tregonnan, a name to be met with in several parishes in Cornwall, whereas Tregoman is entirely “un-Cornish.”

Page 205. Twice on this page occurs the words Hatherley in Phil. Though White was quite a common name in Phillack there is no such place name as Hatherley in that parish, nor do I think there is such a name in Philleigh. Does Phil. stand for Buckland Filleigh ?

Page 207 (1712) has Weymouth, Samuel, Weymouth, this is possibly quite right, but I “hae ma doots.”

Page 40 (1691) Coffin, Francis, of Lamras, should this be Lancras or Lanrack?

Page 29 (1787) Baron, Wm., clerk, Bame, query Rame.

Page 68 (1715) Lameston should be Lameston.

Page 58 (1782) Gunwalls " " Gunwallo.

Page 56 (1745) Ludgvem " " Ludgven.

Page 54 (1681) Cabert " " Cubert.

Page 35 (1634) Govan presumably Goran.

Page 151 (1781) Gowan " Goran.

Page 90 (1706) Huthname should be Huthnance.

Page 91 (1720) " " " "

Page 126 (1727) Lauceston " " Lameston.

Page 130 (1799) Phillach " " Phillack.

Page 133 (1699) Nauscawne " " Nanscawne.

Page 133 (1716) Garmoe " " Germoe.

Page 135 (1616) St. Nyst presumably St. Nyot.

Page 186 (1635) Treleagne should be Treleague.

Page 189 (1703) Treuwith " " Trenwith.

Page 194 (1787) Tregise " " Trezise.

Page 200 (1613) Lawreath " " Lanreath.

See p. 142.

J. HAMBLEY ROWE.

54. STOOKE OF WADDON AND CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH.—In the autumn and winter of 1645 Fairfax was besieging Exeter for the Parliament. His army was encamped at Tiverton, cutting off supplies from Exeter. During December parties were despatched from Tiverton which occupied Ashton—marks of the bullets are still to be seen on the church door—and Christow Church, where the sexton was shot in the Church porch, and stormed Canonteign which was held for the Royalists.

On 26th December Cromwell obtained from Gen. Fairfax a body of cavalry with the intention of surprising the Royalists at Bovey. It was cold, wet and dark, but they made their way through Crediton and down the Teign Valley to Christow and Cannonteign. From that they would march along a road which was destroyed some 70 years ago, passing by Higher Farm and coming out in Brand Iron Lane, just below Higher Mill. Thence through Hennock to Bovey.

The Royalists suspected no danger. The officers were playing cards when suddenly Cromwell and his men appeared

under the windows. The officers threw the stakes out to the troopers, and while they were picking up the money escaped by the back door. Eighty men were taken prisoners. Among the officers was Mr. Clifford.

About the year 1560, Sir Peter Courtenay acquired the estate of Ugbrook, which before that time belonged to Exeter Cathedral. Sir Peter's daughter Anne married Anthony Clifford, who through her became the owner of Ugbrook. Their son Thomas, commonly called Dr. Clifford, married in 1601 Anne, youngest daughter of Hugh Staplehill, of Brimble, in the parish of Ashton, whose most interesting monument is in Trusham Church. They had a son, Hugh Clifford, who married Mary Chudleigh, daughter of Sir George Chudleigh, of Ashton, and died in 1639-40; and another son, Thomas, who was born in 1630 (he was made Lord Clifford in 1672 and died in 1673). I do not know which Mr. Clifford it was engaged in this affair. It may have been the last mentioned Thomas, who would be only 15 years old, or an elder brother. But whichever member of the family it was he seems to have been living at Brimble, and one of his servants who was escaping with a bag of gold was pursued by two others sent after him. He crossed the Teign by the old bridge that broke down and was replaced by the present one about 70 years ago, came up the old Tinkley Lane, through Trusham village, past good old John Crockford's house and the old Rectory, then past Preston's (now called Prisons), owned at that time by old John Stooke, the father of William, George, John, Edward and Thomas. The old man may have stood on the wall and seen the fugitive and his pursuers gallop past. They must have been close upon him, for only about 300 yards on, just past the turn up to Ashton and Exeter and before he came to Labbers Brook as he passed along by the field called Kiln Close, called so from a lime kiln that was formerly there, he was so hard pressed that he threw the bag over the hedge. What became of the man or his pursuers is not known. The good people of Trusham cared little for him or for them, but happily for many an old soul of that fortunate parish and for the eleven Parsons whom since have enjoyed the benefaction of the "Sacrament Land Charity" thereof, the bag of gold was found by young John Stooke, son of the owner of

Preston's Farm, including "Kiln Close." John Stooke was then 17 years old. Nothing more is known of him till as an old man he is described as "Clothier of Chudleigh," otherwise of Trusham, possessed of lands in Trusham, Ashton, Christow, Bovey and Hennock. It is presumed that the bag of gold enabled him to go into business and acquire the various properties so many of which he left to various charities on his death in 1696. I always think that the inscription on the Almshouses in Trusham has reference to the happy find of December 27th, 1645. "All things come of thee and of thine own have we given thee."

The above was furnished me by Mr. A. T. Stooke, of Waddon, Chudleigh.

EDWARD WINDEATT.

55. ITINERARIES.—As this subject is of interest to your readers at the present time, may I be permitted to call attention to an itinerary which has been printed recently. I refer to that of Captain Jenkin Jones, R.N. (1819), printed in the *West Wales Historical Records*, Carmarthen, 1912, vol. i., p. 97. The route in Devon was:—Exeter, Tiverton, Barnstaple, Tawstock, Bideford, Clovelly, Barnstaple, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Ilfracombe.

R. B. M.

56. TOM PUTT APPLES (VII., p. 47, par. 25; p. 64, par. 38; p. 99, par. 65; p. 140, par. 113).—The communications of your correspondents on the above leaves one with the impression that the Rev. Thomas Putt first cultivated the apple which bears his name in Devonshire; but a communication signed Mary M. E. Roe, of Trent Rectory, published at p. 319 of the September, 1915, issue of *Notes & Queries for Somerset & Dorset* most emphatically states that "It was while he [The Rev. Thomas Putt] was Rector of Trent (1802-1832) now in the County of Dorset, that he originated the famous apple which bears his name," and that locally this apple is called "Tom Pudd."

CURIOSUS II.

Since the above was received our attention has been directed to the Dec., 1915, issue of *Somerset & Dorset Notes & Queries* wherein it is stated (page 332), that the Hon. Mrs Marker has communicated a family tradition to the effect that the originator of the Tom Putt apple was the uncle of the Vicar of Trent, Thomas Putt, Esq., born in 1722, who died at Combe, Devon, s.p. in 1787.

EDS.

57. HISTORY OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, BARNSTAPLE.—The story of St. Mary Maudlin's Priory at Barnstaple from 1107 to 1536 and of the establishment of the new parish of St. Mary Magdalene in 1842 and its continuance to the present day, is well told by the vicar, Rev. R. J. Edmund Boggis, M.A., B.D., in a little book of 200 pages with the above title. The only thing which seems to have escaped the writer's notice are the early charters to the priory in the recently published *Calendar of Documents in France*.* In details they do not always agree with the charters given by Dugdale and Dr. Oliver.

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

58. EXETER EPISCOPAL REGISTER (LACY, Part II).—In the new volume of Lacy just issued by the *Devon and Cornwall Record Society*, on p. 434, first line, occurs the name: John, Rector of Byry (Berrynarbor), and a footnote is appended that William Brownynge was instituted Rector in 1430 (Lacy, p. 128) but it is not stated in succession to whom. This note should be amended. John, Rector of Byry, was John Lynde, though there is no record of his institution. In Brantyngham's Register, p. 884, there is a record that John Lynde, Rector of Berry-Narbor, was ordained accolite 24 Sep., 1390; he held the living for a long period and was Penitentiary for Sherwell Deanery during almost the whole of Stafford's Episcopate, as well as part of Lacy's. See my list of Rectors of Berry-Narbor, in *Dioscesan Gazette* for 1910, p. 181.

J. F. CHANTER.

59. DR. OLIVER'S LIBRARY.—Does any reader of *D. & C. N. & Q.* possess or know of a catalogue of the sale of effects of Dr. George Oliver, who died at St. Nicholas Priory, Exeter, aged 80, on the 23rd March and was buried on the 2nd April, 1861, "near the high altar in the chapel he served so long"?

H. R. W.

60. MANOR ROLLS.—I should be obliged if any reader would tell me where may be inspected the rolls of the manor of Down-Umphrville, Axmouth (c. 1832), then the property of Mr. Thomas Northmore. Has any plan been considered for providing in Exeter a central place of deposit for manor rolls?

R. B. M.

* This Calendar can be consulted at the Exeter City Library.—Eds.

61. THE ARMS OF FULFORD (VIII., pp. 226-7.)—The inscription on the tomb of Thomas and Ursula Fulford was, I believe, put there about seventy years ago, when certain alterations, including the opening up of a blocked window in the Fulford aisle, were carried out at the instigation of Dr. Oliver. At the same time an epitaph in verse, which, whilst extolling the virtues of Thomas and Ursula, referred to the Papists in somewhat harsh terms, was removed by Col. Baldwin Fulford out of consideration for the feelings of his old friend Dr. Oliver. The latter, with Mr. Pitman Jones, had, as joint editors of Westcote's *Devonshire*, revised the pedigree of the Fulford family. On what evidence they appear to have been satisfied that this Thomas Fulford was a Knight, I do not know, it may have been the visitation pedigree quoted by Mr. Were, Westcote's* own notes, or Hoker's *Synopsis Chorographica*, *vide Devon Notes and Queries*, vol. iv., part iii., but all these visitation pedigrees are notoriously unreliable. A more recently published one is in the third edition of Hutchin's *Dorset*. In that pedigree, compiled by Thos. Bond, Esq., of Tyneham, from Harvey's, and the subsequent visitation, 1623, with additions from original evidences, the Thomas Fulford in question is given as an Esquire, and I believe this to be correct.

The Sir Thomas knighted in 1460 was made so by the Earl of Devonshire at the Battle of Wakefield, not at Newmarket as stated.

William de Fulforde, *temp.* Rich. I., was not a knight, *vide* Worthy's *Devonshire Wills*.

Charles Aldenburgh Bentinck lived at Indiho or Indio as it is now spelt, not Instow, another of Vivian's errors, *vide D. & C. N. & Q.*, vol. ix., part i, p. 26.

The Sir William Fulford described by Prince in his *Worthies of Devon* is as mythical as Sairey Gamp's friend, Mrs. 'Arris. There never was such a person.

The supporters borne by the Fulfords of Fulford are Saracens. There is not the slightest foundation for the assumption that they were "probably woodmen," and the

*Westcote lived within two or three miles of Fulford and Dunsford, and most probably was personally acquainted with Thomas Fulford and his family.

assertion that their continued use is a pure piece of amateur heraldry is equally incorrect.

The use of supporters is not so limited as Mr. Were appears to imagine. Certain families, amongst them the Fulfords, bear them by prescription, *vide* Woodward's *British and Foreign Heraldry* and Burke's *General Armory*. Edmondson, an authority quoted by Burke, and also by Berry in his *Encyclopædia Heraldica*, contends "that those families having anciently used such supporters either on their seals, banners or monuments, or carved them in stone or wood, or depicted them in the glass windows of their mansions, etc., as perspicuous evidences and memorials of their having a possessory right to such supporters, are fully and absolutely well entitled to bear them," and he adds "that no one of the descendants of such families ever ought to alienate such supporters or bear his arms without them, because such possessory right is by far more honourable than any modern grant of supporters."

Rightly or wrongly, that is the reason the Fulfords have stuck to their supporters.

FRANCIS FULFORD.

62. SOME STUDIES IN THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE (IX, p. 28, par. 21).—The words on p. 145 of my book, ". . . the lion & wyvern, supporters of Queen Elizabeth . . ." were quoted by me from a *Report to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners*, the writer of which has since admitted having used the word "wyvern" in mistake for dragon (as noted in the "Addenda and Corrigenda," p. 190).

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

63. GENNYS OF LAUNCESTON AND PLYMOUTH.—There is reason to believe that some member or members of this ancient Cornish family migrated to Ireland in the 17th century. Any information on the subject will be gratefully acknowledged by *See p. 76*

GERTRUDE THRIFT.

64. SILVER GILT CHALICE IN IPPLEPEN CHURCH.—Information is sought with reference to a magnificent silver gilt chalice in Ipplepen Church, *tempore circa* 1650, of which I believe there are only two other specimens in England, one at Bath Abbey and the other sold a few years since by Christie, Manson and Woods for 1500 pounds or guineas.

FRED. DAY.

65. DOROTHY WORTH.—(VIII., p. 59, par. 62).—In reply to this query, Dorothy Wadham, daughter of Giles Wadham of Barton, Somerset, occurs on the Wadham pedigree as the wife of Humphry Worth. Giles Wadham was uncle of Nicholas Wadham, the founder of Wadham College, and third son of Sir Nicholas Wadham of Merefield, who died 1542. W. R.-U.

66. HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN, BRIDGWATER.—I should be glad to know where the Chartulary of the Hospital of St. John, Bridgwater, is now? Has any portion of it been published? The Master and Brethren were patrons of the livings of Davidstowe and Lanteglos by Fowey, Morwenstowe and Bovey Tracy, and their records may furnish the names of vicars of these places whose institutions are not recorded in the Episcopal Registers of Exeter.

J. H. R.

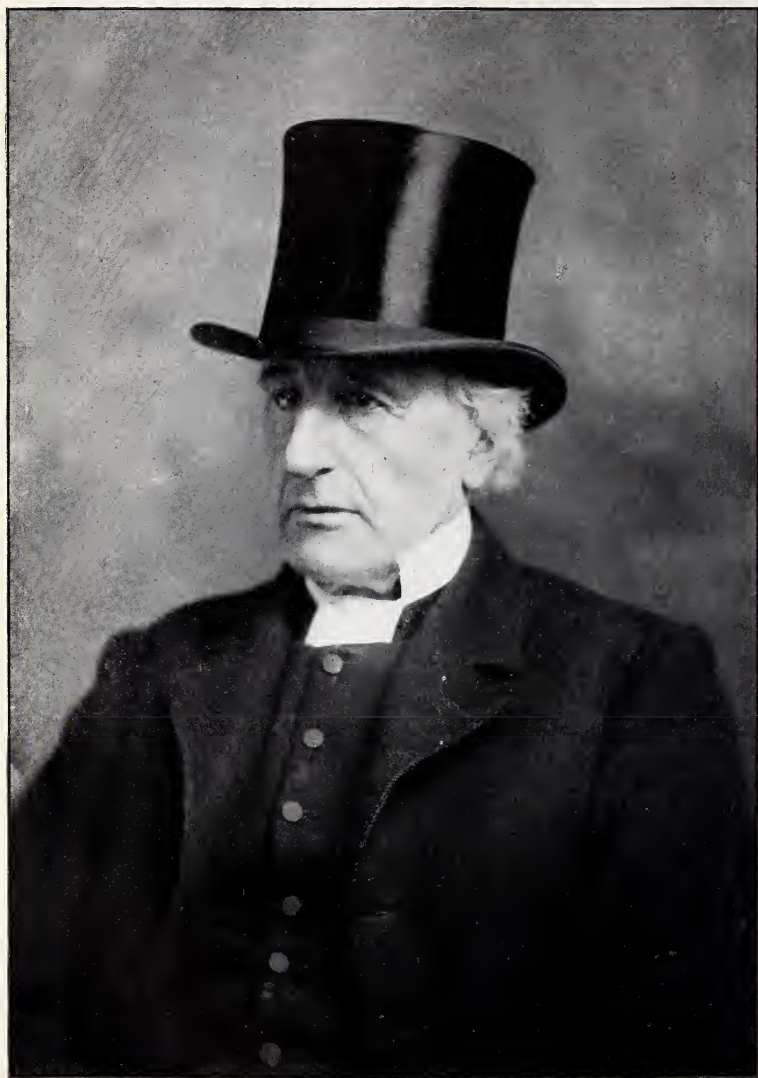
67. ROBERT WENYNGTON.—The November, 1915, issue of *The National Review* contains an interesting and instructive article entitled "The Germans in England," in which appears:—"And why is Wenynghon forgotten, that stout man of Devon, who, with an inferior force attacked the Lubeck fleet, and brought it triumphantly into the Solent?" And on page 101 is given an account of this action. Any particulars about this gallant Devonian would be welcomed.

S. GROSE.

68. WEST COUNTRY CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS (VIII., p. 204, par. 166).^{ix. p. 30.}—I have an old Grandfather's Clock with long mahogany case and a silvered face which shows the date of the day of the month and the age of the moon. I know that it is over 70 years old. It has the name of William Pike of Totnes, but no date. Probably he was of the same family as James Pike, a west country man mentioned on page 205. *See p. 185* A. F. TAYLOR.

69. CAPTAIN THOMAS CUTTLE.—A correspondent has found at the local library, that a Captain Thomas Cuttle, commanding the Admiral's ship *Pelican*, sailed from Plymouth on Nov. 15, 1577. Can anyone tell me who this Cuttle was? None of the histories of Plymouth mentions him.

FREDK. C. ROSE.



The Rev. William Henry Thornton, M.A.

70. THE REV. WILLIAM HENRY THORNTON, M.A.—It is with the deepest regret and sincere sorrow that we have to record the demise of the Rev. W. H. Thornton, one of our most frequent as well as one of the most able of our contributors. By his death, which took place on the 31st March, 1916, in his 87th year, the County of Devon has lost one of the best known clergy in the diocese of Exeter, the Church one of its most loyal workers, and the Country a fine example of that fast disappearing type of English clergyman, known as the “squire-parson.” His loss will be greatly felt, not only by his parishioners, by whom he was held in the highest respect and esteem, but also by a wide circle of friends throughout the country.

Born in 1830, Mr. Thornton was the youngest son of Mr. John Thornton, of Clapham, London, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.

Writing of him, his son-in-law, the Rev. Edward Robert Gotto, M.A., Vicar of Braunton, says: “He came of a good stock, being a descendant of the Rev. Robert Thornton, the Royalist Rector of Birkin, Yorks, whose deprivation of his living and many privations during the usurpation of the Commonwealth are set forth in Walker’s *Sufferings of the Clergy*. He died in 1665, and there is a monument to him in Birkin Church. Among his descendants are many men distinguished in the public service of their country, and not the least of these is the Samuel Thornton, of Clapham, and of Albury Park, Surrey, M.P. for that county, and, as a prominent member of what was called in those days (*circa* 1770-1830) the Clapham Sect, an intimate friend of Wilberforce and Macaulay, and an associate with them in the emancipation of the slaves in our British colonies. This Samuel Thornton was a leader, too, in the Evangelical party in the Church of England, and it was at his house at Clapham that the Church Missionary Society—the most flourishing now of all our missionary societies—was founded.”

The Rev. W. H. Thornton was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1853, and was ordained Deacon, at Exeter, in the same year. His first Curacy was that of Lynton and Countisbury, North Devon, in 1853, where, “passing rich on forty pounds a year,” he remained till

1856, when he was presented by Sir Frederick Knight to the perpetual Curacy of Exmoor, and thus became the first Vicar of Simonsbath, where his energies were most remarkable, he treating lightly a fifty mile ride, or a twenty or even thirty mile walk across moor, hill and fen.

Here he remained until 1861 when he was appointed Vicar of Dunsford, holding that living until 1866, when, owing to the climate not suiting him or his wife, he exchanged livings with the Rev. G. Arden, Rector of North Bovey, where he remained for fifty years, beloved and esteemed by his moorland parishioners, to whom he was not only a parish priest and faithful pastor, but also a kind and generous friend, ever ready to help the sick and the needy and anyone requiring his aid or advice.

In 1871 he was elected Rural Dean of the Deanery of Moretonhampstead, an office which he held for eight years. At that time the Clerical Association—a society for the study of the Greek Testament—claimed the Rural Dean as its *ex-officio* Chairman. When he ceased to be Rural Dean, his successor in the office was not a member of the Association, and therefore the Chairmanship became elective, and after nine years, i.e. in 1888, Mr. Thornton was elected President, and so continued for twenty-five more years. He used to regard the task as one of his most important duties—preparing for it by study, writing papers sometimes on special subjects, and driving long distances to attend the meetings. When it was his turn to be host no trouble was too much to satisfy his hospitable instincts. The members who came by train were met with carriages and white horses, and his genial welcome will long be remembered. He was fond of leading the discussion into large questions, and he may, perhaps, have preferred the expression of opinions to the study of the Greek Text. He has, in former days, been criticised as President for his exuberant store of anecdotes, which, people said, interrupted the real purpose of the meetings. But whatever criticism he provoked in this respect, his anecdotes were always appreciated by his hearers; and by the papers which he read he was able to command the attention and elicit the opinions of other men. The Association was much indebted to him for his guidance in any difficulty which

arose, and he cultivated amongst the members those qualities which make such meetings useful. He remained a member of this Association until his death; even last June he was very reluctant to surrender his annual custom of receiving the Association at his own house.*

But Mr. Thornton's activities were not confined to his clerical duties only. He was also an energetic public servant, doing excellent work as a member of the Newton Abbot Board of Guardians and of the Rural District Council, to which he was appointed in 1885, and held office till 1913, when age compelled him to lead a less strenuous life.

He had very pronounced and strong views on political questions and matters of principle, and often he wailed the laxity of modern ideas thereon, as well as the general want of depth and solidity shown by the younger generation in various matters which, to him, were of such momentous importance. He held the Deceased Wife's Sister's Act in the greatest horror, as also the modern Civil Divorce Laws, and wrote many powerful leaflets and articles on these subjects and on others of the same nature, the Religious Education question especially appealing to him.

As a scholar, too, and a man of considerable literary powers, he was well known, as is shown by the numerous articles and papers which he contributed to various literary, historical and scientific publications, including the *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*, and to the *Transactions and Proceedings* of several learned and other Societies. But his chief works are his two volumes of *Reminiscences of a West Country Clergyman*, published in 1897 and 1899 respectively—his *magnum opus*; *Countrymen in Council* (1901); *Notes on North Bovey and Neighbourhood*; and many other papers of a like nature, and *Short Devonshire Stories* (1915), which last he prepared for the press as recently as September, 1915. He leaves besides a large number of MSS. on various subjects, which afford delightful reading and testify to his great abilities and wide range of knowledge.

Mr. Thornton was also an active member of both the Devonshire Association and of the Teign Naturalists' Field

* I am indebted to the Rev. Preb. Percival Jackson for this account of the Rev. W. H. Thornton's connection with the Clerical Society.

Club, and contributed many papers of high merit and interest to the *Transactions* and *Reports* of these two Societies.

There are few persons more familiar with Dartmoor, its people, its customs, its legends or its ancient monuments and crosses than Mr. Thornton was, and many of his papers and pamphlets relate to them and to their preservation. In fact, he took a prominent part in the preservation of the ancient monuments and wayside and other crosses of the county of Devon generally.

He was also a great lover and student of animals and natural history in all its branches, and was particularly devoted to horses and always kept thoroughly good ones in his stable, treating them with the greatest care and consideration. He loved beautiful scenery, especially the wild moorlands of Dartmoor and Exmoor, and always revelled in the exquisite view over Eastern Down and Lustleigh Cleave from the window of his dining room in the Rectory at North Bovey.

In his younger days Mr. Thornton was a keen and good all round sportsman, but took especial pleasure in hunting and fishing. His cheery, handsome face and kindly greetings were, at one time, well known at the meets of the Dartmoor and the old Eggesford Hounds. He had an abundance of good humour and an endless store of anecdote. A man of charming personality and air, he will be greatly missed by all who knew him. M. A.

71. THOMAS WAINWRIGHT.—Mr. Thomas Wainwright, the well-known Librarian and Curator of the North Devon Athenæum, celebrated his 90th birthday on April 7th of this year, and it is with much regret that we record his death, which took place at Barnstaple on April 28th. Although not a West-country man, Mr. Wainwright has been connected with Barnstaple for over 50 years. He was born at Leeds in 1826, and was educated at the Grammar School of his native city. Prior to removing to Barnstaple, Mr. Wainwright conducted a private school at Bridport, where he was churchwarden of St. Mary's at the time of the great restoration of the church in 1860. He was also a member of the Bridport Town Council, and did much valuable work in tabulating and annotating the records of this ancient town,

and as a result of the knowledge thus gained was able to contribute to the *Bridport News* a series of learned articles on the borough archives and the town's history.

On his removal to Barnstaple, Mr. Wainwright was associated with Mr. J. P. Harris in conducting a private boarding school, and in 1872 he was appointed head master of Barnstaple's ancient Grammar School; this office he held until 1890, when he resigned in order to become Librarian of the Barnstaple Athenæum. The last mentioned post Mr. Wainwright filled until the day of his death. It was in this capacity that he was best known, and the work which he did during his tenure will always be gratefully remembered by local antiquaries. In addition to his great knowledge of local history and topography, he was much interested in botany and meteorology and took a prominent part in church affairs. For several years he was Vice-Chairman of the Barnstaple School Board. In 1870 he assisted in establishing the *North Devon Herald*, and for some time assisted in the editorial work. In addition to numerous articles to periodical literature, Mr. Wainwright published, in conjunction with Mr. F. R. Chanter, *Barnstaple Records*, and in 1903 he issued a large volume consisting of a transcript of the Barnstaple Parish Register from 1538-1812, the usefulness of which would have been much improved had it been indexed or published in alphabetical form.

In 1852 Mr. Wainwright married Miss Julia Durien, by whom he had nine children, five of whom survive. Mr. Wainwright was interred at Barnstaple in a grave next to that of his wife, who predeceased him some years ago.

We much regret that we are unable to follow our usual practice of publishing a photograph with this notice, but understand that Mr. Wainwright had a strong aversion to being photographed, and we have been unable to secure one suitable for publication.

H. T.-S.

72. COLLINS (author of the *Peerage*).—In a recent list of Devonians I see that Arthur Collins has been included, and that his birthplace is given as Exeter. While sympathising with a natural desire to claim for Devon one who has been described as an "able genealogical historian" and an "able and indefatigable writer," the question is, can authority be

quoted for the place of birth? The *D. N. B.* is silent on the point. Collins was the son of William Collins, who was gentleman usher to Queen Catherine (of Braganza), and presumably a Catholic. The date of birth was *c.* 1684. This is proved by the M. I. at Battersea, co. Surrey, which records the burial of Arthur Collins in March, 1760, aged 76 (copy in 'Manning and Bray.') We also know that Arthur Collins was interested in his own family history, for he says in his MS. diary, under date January 30, 1752, "The discourse . . . gave me an opportunity to say how I was descended and the misfortunes that attended my family and myself, on which they seemed to pity me, but said nothing more . . . I have left in MS. an account of my life." (See John Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, Vol. VIII., 393, 1814). The answer to my query would seem, in all probability, to be contained in Collins's MS. Where is this? R. B. M.

73. FORMATION OF THE PARISH OF WELCOMBE.—The following indenture, which shews us the steps by which Welcombe became a distinct parish, having been formerly part of the parish of Hartland, is, I think, of extreme interest, not only for its local details but also as illustrating the methods by which chapelries became independent parishes:—

"To all Crysten People to whom this p̄sent wrytynge indentyd shall come *John Prust* Abbot of the house and Monast'ye of Saint Nychtons of Hertlonde in the Countye of Devon and the Convent of the same place sendyth gretynge in o^r Lorde God ev^rlastynge Knowe ye that whereas in a composition berynge date the xxth daye of September in the yere of our Lorde God a thousande fyve hundreth and eight made betwyne the religyous Fader in God *Rycharde* then Abbot of the said Monast'ye and his Convent of the one p'te and *John Gothyell Herry Cade Thom̄s Prust Willm̄ Pearde John Pearde and John Ybotte* parochyans and inhy^ltaunts at Welcombe and other of the inhy^ltaunts there of the other p'tye amongst dyves other thyngs was conteynynd that the same Abbot and Convent and the^re successors shulde at there only costs and charges fynde or cause to be founde a suffycient P̄rste and Curatte to s̄rve the Chapell of Welcombe in the seid Countye of Devon beyng a Chapell pendant unto the P̄sshe of Stoke Saint

Nyctans in the same Countye and the same P^rste and curate to mynstre the sacra^mnts and sacramentalls and to saye Masse in the seid Chapell certeyne days whiche be lymyted and conteynyd in the same composicōn and also the same P^rste and Curatt to be contynually resident and abydyng in the same monastery of Hertlonde as by the composicōn more playnly doth apere. Where upon at the desyre and request as well of the Inhabitaunts of Welcombe afore seid as at the desyre of dy^vs Gentlemen havynge lands there and also for theven of Goddys S^vyce and more quyetnys betwyne the said Abbot Convent and there successors and the inh^ytaunts at Welcome and their snccessors contynually hereaft^r Hyt is condyscendyd covenantyd and agreyd betwyne the same John Prust nowe Abbot of the said monastery of Hertlonde and his Convent by there hole assent and consent of the one p^tye and Edward Bylle and William Trycke wardens of the said Chapell and John Buse John Trycke John Pearde thelder John Shepd Tho^ms Prust Rycharde Aysheton Tho^ms M^cchaunt Nicholas Pearde, John Raymant Nycholas Berman John Kynge John Pearde the younger and William Pearde inhybaunts of the same for and in the behalffe of all other inhibaunts at Welcome whiche ys nowe be or hereaft^r shalbe of the other p^tye in mano^r and forme as hereafter foloyth that is to wyte that the said wardens and inhybaunts of Welcome for the tyme beyng shall at all tymes and as oughte as shalbe requysyte at there p^per costs and charge p^pvyde and seke for a suffycient Pryst to mynstre all mano^r of sacra^mnts and sacramentalls in the said Chapell of Welcome and the same P^rst at all tymes by the said Abbot and his successors to be admytted into that s^vyce and the same P^rst so admytted not to be put owte of his s^vice by the said Abbot ne Convent ne ther successors w^t owte a resonabul and a suffycient cause alegyd and duly p^pved before his ordinarye.

Item yt ys farther covenanted and agreyd betwyne the said P^tyes that the said Abbot and Convent and ther successors for ev^r more henseforth shall yerely paye unto the said Wardyns and inhybaunts of Welcome for the tyme beyng for the wags of the P^rste fyve pounds sterlyng in the said chapell of Welcome at iiij pryncypall

Feasts of the yere by even porcions or w^t in x days next aft^r any of the said Feasts and xii^d. yerely to be p^d. to the Wardyns of Welcombe by the same Abbott and Convent and their successors for Bredde and wyne. And yf it happen the said v^h xii^d. to be unpaid in p^{te} or in the hole in mano and forme as it ys affore said by the space of one hole monyth aft^r. ~~After~~ any of the said Feasts of ^{P^ol^y 15} Saynts that then it shalbe lefull to the said wardyns ^{etc.} and also the said wardyns and inhitaunts for the tyme beynge to receive and kepe towards the exebicion of the said P^rste all dy^ryg monye and the p^rfit of the dmⁱcall (dominical) Bedrolle wⁱn the said chapell of Welcome yerely further more yt ys agreyd betwyne the said Ptyes that all other ordyninces acts and agre^mts in the fore said composiccon made to stond in full strengyth and effect doynge and paynge in both Pt^yes as ys expressed in the same composiccon. Also it is further covennityd condycendyd and agreyd betwyne the said Pt^yes that if the said wardyns and inhybaunts of Welcome for the tyme beyng ^{to observe} observe fulfyll & p^rforme all and synguler the p^rmiss which on these Ptye be to be obs^rvyd and p^rformyd and kept that then it shalbe lefull to the said Abbott and convent and there successors to stand and abyde to the foresaid composiccon and to the olde customes in the same expressyd, this p^rsent indenture of covenints or any thyng not withstandinge and all covenⁱts and bargeyns in the p^rsent indentures expressyd to be utt^rly voyde and of none effect. In witnes wheroff the P^rtyes forsaid to these p^rsent indentures interchangably have put ther sealls. Yeven the xxiiij daye of the monyth of September in the xxiiij yere of the raign of Kynge Henry the eight."

In the above document I have followed the spelling with all its peculiarities and variants exactly as written, though I should also state that it is a paper copy and not the original indenture. This copy of the indenture is from a large collection of documents and papers made over one hundred years ago for an intended history of the parishes of Devon, which, owing to the death of the original owner, was never really commenced. I should be very glad if any of your readers could give me any information as to where the original indenture is now to be found.





Old Fire Hooks at Truro.

I have also copies of twenty other indentures relating to the Abbey of Hartland, all of them being of the period of the last ~~two~~ ^{three} Abbots, John Prust, ^{ac. John Prust} and Thomas Pope.

See p. 112.

J. F. CHANTER.

74. OLD FIRE HOOKS AT TRURO.—Appliances for extinguishing fires in towns and large villages were formerly kept in guildhalls, market places, or churches. They chiefly consisted of leather buckets, ladders, and strong iron hooks attached to long poles.

A couple of these fire hooks still remain in the fire station at Truro, and are shown in the accompanying photograph, together with some of the old leather buckets, axes, nozzles or branches, etc. The largest of these fire hooks has 17 ft. 6 ins. remaining of the original wooden staff, which when perfect was probably about 30 ft. in length, including the hook, and 3 ins. in diameter. The iron head is 6 ft. 3 ins. long to the spike, and the hook projects 15 ins.

On the staff are two iron rings 3 ins. in diameter, fastened by iron bands $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. wide. The uppermost ring is 2 ft. 10 ins. from the iron head, and the other a similar distance below the first. These rings, together with probably another at the bottom of the pole, were for ropes or chains to which horses or a gang of men were attached; the hook having been thrown over the ridge beam or other projection furnishing a firm hold, the house was then pulled down to prevent the fire spreading to adjoining tenements.

The smaller fire hook is 14 ft. long, with a diameter of 2 ins.; the iron head is 21 ins. long and the hook $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; there are no rings on it.

These fire hooks were last used at a fire about fifty years ago. Some portions of an old manual fire engine are also stored in the fire station and are worth preserving, and might be put together and presented to the Museum of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, where examples of all appliances formerly in use but now discarded should be found.

H. W. HOCKIN,

Chief Officer Truro Fire Brigade.

75. TEIGNGRACE CHURCH.—This church is mentioned in Bishop Stafford's Register in the year 1409 as "the Parish Church of the Apostles Peter and Paul." In 1782 (five

years before the date of the present building), in the survey of the Diocese of Exeter, it is referred to as "St. Mary's Church, Teyngrace," and the Ordnance Maps and Kelly's Directories still call it by that name. Rough notes of Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, 1848, sheet 12, gives Teyngrace Church as dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

The faculty for pulling down the old building is at the Diocesan Registry, Exeter, and the licence for holding services in the new building is extant there also. The licence gives permission to hold services in the new building then erected until such time as that new building should be consecrated.

The Act of Consecration (the instrument) would necessarily mention the *dedication*, but no such instrument can be found.

This might be thought as tending to prove that by some oversight the present building had never been consecrated. This would appear, however, to be a mistake. The case does not stand alone. A similar case occurs where, however, a supplementary document, in that instance, explained matters. In this case there was also a licence to hold services till the new building was consecrated. A later document was issued revoking this Licence as being unnecessary since the new building was built on the old site. This is in accordance with the ecclesiastical standpoint, which is, that if a new church is built upon the old foundations of a church already consecrated, no further consecration of that new church is permissible. Hence the other document revoking the condition that services could only by licence be held till the new building was consecrated. The case of Teigngrace is exactly similar. A stone over the west doorway alludes to the site as being "consecrated for ages" to the worship of God, evidently referring to that site as the site of the old church, and, indeed, some of the old materials are in the present building. It would appear, therefore, that in the case of Teigngrace also, the licence with its condition of consecration, was issued in error, and that hence it is we can find no instrument of subsequent consecration. By some misfortune, however, the document revoking that licence was either never issued or has been lost.

See p. 108.
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This leaves us, as regards dedication, in exactly the old difficulty. It would appear, therefore, that the old Church was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. Bishop Stafford's Register is correct, but what about the statement (five years *before* the rebuilding) that the church was dedicated to St. Mary? Can the original church of 1409, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, have been at some time pulled down or destroyed, and a later church erected dedicated to St. Mary? If so, it would be this later church, dedicated to St. Mary, that was pulled down in 1787 to give place to the present church.

What is the dedication of the present church? The old tradition that it is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul lingers, but some say that it is dedicated to St. Mary.

Some time ago, a gentleman interested in the church purchased a very nice old engraving of Teigngrace Church, with the following printed below it:—

“To James Templer of Stover Lodge in the County of Devon Esqre this south west view of the Parish Church of Teigngrace in the same County, is humbly inscribed by his most obedient servant. The Church, the spire of which is 140 feet high, was designed by and executed under the direction of James Templer Esq. the Patron at the joint charge of his and his brothers the Rev. John Templer the Rector and George Templer of Shopwick in the County of Somerset Esq and dedicated to the Holy Trinity in the year of our Lord 1787. Pub. April 23rd 1789 by J. Seago, Printseller High Street St Giles, London.”

Now our first idea is to dismiss this as perfectly absurd, but it should be noted as follows:—

The engraving (and consequently this statement) is dated 1789, only two years after the rebuilding. Too soon for a mistake of that kind to be possible. Again, it is dedicated (i.e. the engraving) to the Templers who built the Church—one of whom was Rector and another Patron.

It is hardly possible to suppose that some correspondence between these and “J. Seago” (the engraver or printer) did not take place, and if so, they were no doubt his authority for the statement. How can we suppose that a mistake of such a kind on their part was possible? Can any of your readers explain the mystery? EDWARD WINDEATT.

76. GENNYS OF LAUNCESTON* (IX., p. 63, par. 63. From *Notes and Queries*, 12 S. I., Mar. 4th, 1916, par. 193).—Some of the Cornish family of Gennys, or Gennis, which was resident in the neighbourhood of Launceston from early in the fourteenth century, were tenants on the lands there of Pierce Edgcumbe, of Mount Edgcumbe. Pierce Edgcumbe had a daughter Margaret, who married Sir Edward Denny, Knight Banneret, grantee of Tralee Castle and the surrounding lands, and died in 1648. The Dennys “plated” on their Irish estate various tenants of “British race and blood,” most of whom came from their own and their relatives’ estates in England. Amongst these tenants we find, in 1677, John Gennis, of Tralee, who was probably one of the settlers brought over to take the place of those exterminated in the rebellion. It is highly probable that he was a Gennis from Launceston. The names John and William, most common in the Tralee family, are also most common, with the exception of Nicholas, in the Cornish family. See memoir and pedigree of Gennis, or Ginnis, of Tralee, by the present writer in J. King’s *History of Kerry*, pt. iii., p. 261.

H.L.L.D.

Notes and Queries, No. 13, 12 S., Mar. 25, 1916, p. 249:—I am much interested in the reply of H.L.L.D. to the query of Miss Gertrude Thrift, as the family of Gennys played a prominent part for a long period in the civic life of Launceston. It appears from Messrs. R. and O. B. Peters’ *Histories of Launceston and Dunheved* that a John Gennys was Mayor of the borough in 1584, 1595, 1605, 1617, and 1632; and he signed, next to the then Mayor, on Sept. 27, 1620, the declaration of the Common Seal of Launceston on behalf of the Corporation (*The Visitation of Cornwall in 1620*, Harleian Society’s edition, p. 281). Nicholas Gennys was Mayor in 1641, 1657, and 1666; and Richard Gennys in 1658; while a Nicholas Ginnys was Mayor of Plymouth in 1703 (R. N. Worth’s *History of Plymouth*, p. 215).

Nicholas Gennys, of Launceston, proves the most prominent figure of all these. He married Katherine daughter of

* The enquiry concerning this family which appeared in our last issue was also published in *Notes and Queries*, and by the courtesy of the editor of that Journal we print the replies which he received.—EDS.

Ambrose Manaton, of Manaton and Trecarell (v. Sir John Maclean's *Trigg Minor*, vol. ii., p. 670), who was Recorder of the borough from 1622 to 1646, and one of its members in both the short and the long Parliaments elected in 1640. On Aug. 12, 1646, a new writ was issued in his place (*Commons' Journals*, vol. iv., p. 621), he being disabled for his somewhat late adherence to the royal cause, this being just a month before Thomas Gewen, of Bradridge,—who was to become as Manaton's successor in the representation, a persistent critic in Parliament of Cromwell's policy—was made Recorder on Sept. 19 (Peter, p. 281). It was before Nicholas Gennys as Mayor that a deposition was laid on May 30, 1642, against a prominent townsman named John Escott, Deputy-Herald for Devon and Cornwall for criticising in public the proceedings of Parliament, upon the strength of which deposition the House of Lords took drastic proceedings against the unhappy partisan (Alfred F. Robbins' *Launceston, Past and Present*, pp. 157, 158; 7 S., xii, 247); and in the borough accounts of his mayoral year are several entries of expenditure for special beacons and watches in preparation for the coming trouble (Peter, pp. 259, 260). It would almost seem to establish another connection between the Gennys family and Launceston that William Gennis is given among the vicars of St. Olave's, Poughill, a parish in the extreme north-east of Cornwall, where he was buried July 21, 1548 (Boase's *Collectanea Cornubiensis*, p. 1446), as it appears that the patrons of that living were the Prior and Convent of Launceston (cf. Hingeston-Randolph's *Register of Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter*, p. 195). As the date of death is within ten years after the surrender of that Priory, it may be inferred that William Gennis received his presentation from this source.

Of all importance, however, as associated with the settlement in Ireland of members of the Gennys family of Cornwall, is the fact stated by H.L.L.D. that they were tenants on lands held in the neighbourhood of Launceston by Pierce Edcumbe, of Mount Edcumbe. In 1583, the year before John Gennys became Mayor, the borough accounts have a record that there had been demised by the Commonalty for one thousand years two pieces of land adjoining two tofts upon which had been two shops, late "the enheritance of Peter Edgcombe, of Mounthe Edgcombe,

esquire, and Edmund Edgcombe, gentylman" (*Peter*, p. 218). This Peter, or Piers Edgcumbe, who was Knight of the Shire for Cornwall in various Parliaments of Elizabeth in 1585-92, and who died Jan. 4, 1607-8, was the son of Sir Richard Edgcumbe (for whom see 3 S. xii, 9, 176); and he seems to have been the first of the family to establish a connection with Ireland. There is in the Lansdowne MSS. (28, art. 8), a grant of 1579 to "P. Edgcombe, Esquire, to work and enjoy part of the product of some Mines in Ireland; while (*ibid*, 29, art. 1), on June 15 of that year, "Mr. P. Edgcombe shows to Lord Burghley that he has formed a scheme for improving Irish Mines." No trace appears in the voluminous collection of Cecil MSS. of the issue of this transaction; but it is not difficult to associate it with the alienation of the Launceston property four years later, for Piers Edgcumbe was a persistent speculator, and as persistently "hard up." In April, 1594, Burghley's younger brother, Sir Robert Cecil (afterwards Earl of Salisbury), gave directions under his own hand for the payment of "all such moneys as are due by Edgcumbe or any other, for the time of his or their leases" of Cornish copper mines (Cecil MSS., vol. iv, p. 519). From that time there are not infrequent appeals from Piers Edgcumbe to Cecil for time to pay what was owing on his leases of the mines royal of Cornwall and Merionethshire, as well as on Crown properties at Keswick, with pathetic descriptions of endeavours to raise money from among his friends, for "In the shires of Devon and Cornwall are many gentlemen and others of good wealth and account, but I could find no man willing, much less desirous, to adventure any money with me, in such a desperate and forlorn hope the case of those mines do stand so far; but, in my poor opinion, the mines in themselves do not deserve this slander." ("From my house at Mount Edgcumbe, the 4th of June, 1597;" *Ibid*, vol. vii. p. 233).

It does not at all surprise to find this importunate but always optimistic debtor submitting to the statesman, only two months later, a suggestion that by enforcing the Statute of Usury, "the same not intended to extend generally for England, but only for one city," £20,000 might be gained for the Queen, and offering to explain further if required.

("At my lodging in the White Friars, London, this 15th of August, 1597;" (*ibid*, p. 353). Yet it is especially at this moment to be recalled to his credit that in March, 1592-3, when the House of Commons drew up a list of "the committee for conference touching the relief of poor maimed soldiers and mariners, Edgcumbe was placed upon it in company with Drake, Raleigh, and Francis Bacon (*Ibid*, vol. iv, p. 295).

The perpetually impecunious Piers Edgcumbe found in Sir Edward Denny, who would appear to be the father of the Knight Banneret of the same name mentioned by H.L.L.D. (the husband of Piers' daughter Margaret), one of like liability to owe money to the Crown. In March, 1599-1600, an agreement, witnessed by Edgcumbe, affecting Sir Edward's widow and children, came before Cecil, which mentioned *inter alia* "1100*l*, a debt due by Sir Edward Denny to Her Majesty, which he very carefully desired to have satisfied," provision for which was made in the deed (*ibid*, vol. x, p. 90). The grandson of this Piers Edgcumbe, another Piers, was member for Newport and Camelford in the time of Charles I.; and though elected for the former borough (which in reality was a part of Launceston), in January, 1627-8, when only eighteen, he had his return confirmed by the House of Commons on April 14, after a debate on March 22, in which Sir John Eliot took a leading part (Robbins's *Launceston*, pp. 137-140). He died on Jan. 6, 1666-7, having been again chosen for Newport in January, 1662, at a contested by-election caused by the death of a younger Sir Francis Drake, which was ineffectually petitioned against; and it was during the later years of his life that the last trace of a Gennys at Launceston has yet been noted (save Richard, Mayor in 1658, and Nicholas, Mayor in 1666, as above), this being of "John Gennys, gen.," for rates on property in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, in which Newport was situate (*Peter*, p. 380).

The original query as to a particular family has thus developed lines of investigation which touch the far greater subject of the English settlement in Ireland; and the interweaving of the strands promises, if the inquiry be now pursued on the additional information given, to furnish more interesting and valuable material. It might even be possible

to link therewith an inquiry as to whether the Hiberno-Cornubian association thus established assists in any way to dispel a mystery in the representation of Newport, which I endeavoured to get solved just half a dozen years since by a contribution to *N. & Q.* (11 S., i, 262). On May 10, 1647, there was an election for Newport for the vacancies caused by John Maynard, the famous Serjeant Maynard, of parliamentary and constitutional history (who had elected to serve for Totnes, which with Newport, had sent him to the Long Parliament six and a half years before, the vacancy thereby caused not having been filled in the interim), and Richard Edgcumbe, disabled by the House of Commons for Royalism. For these vacancies "Sir Philip Percivall, Knt.," and Nicholas Peach were chosen. What puzzled me before, and puzzles me still, is why Perceval was selected, and this, despite the explanation (*ibid.*, p. 372) of that highest of all authorities on such a point, Mr. W. D. Pink, who showed that though Perceval had been a strong Royalist during the opening period of the Civil War, he later quitted the King's side and threw in his lot with the moderate Presbyterians. But Perceval's chief public service had been rendered as "Commissary-General of Provisions in His Majesty's army in Ireland" and "Provider for the Horse" there from March, 1641-2, to July, 1647, during which period, in 1644, he was Commissioner for the King at Oxford to treat with the Irish confederates. Perceval was of Tykenham and Burton, Somerset, and Duhallow, Ireland; and I can trace no Cornish connection of any kind to account for his choice for a Cornish borough. He came in, however, when an Edgcumbe (and that Edgcumbe a brother of the younger Piers, and a nephew of Lady Denny, of Tralee), went out. Is it possible that this supplies the link of connection hitherto missing?

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

Notes and Queries (12 S. I., April 8, 1916, p. 299).—According to the pedigree I have of this family, John Gennys, of Plymouth, married Catherine, daughter of John Edgcumbe, of Plymouth, at Charles Church, May 4, 1706, and she was buried there Feb. 28, 1759. The widow of their grandson, John Gennys, of Whiteleigh Hall, who was Mary, daughter of Jacob Acworth Pownoll, married after 1781 someone of the name of Collins. Who was he?

A. STEPHENS DYER.



77. PROWSE MEMORIALS IN CHAGFORD CHURCH.—In the Parish Church of St. Michael, Archangel, at Chagford, Devon, the south choir-aisle was presumably appropriated chiefly to the sittings and burials of the “very ancient and dignous family” whose patronymic is variously written La Paux, Prato, Preaux, Preux, Probus, La Prouse, Prouse, De la Prouz, La Prouze, Prowse, Praz and, “perchance,” says Sir William Pole, “Pratellis.” Holinshed and others state that a Prouz accompanied Duke William to the conquest of England and took part in the battle of Senlac. Westcote quotes that Willielmus, Comte de la Prouz, *alias* Le Pauz, was sent by William the Conqueror with “octaginta naves cum quadraginta militibus” to conquer England. Berry calls him Sir Jean. The *Rotuli Curiae Regis* mention Amiot Le Proz in connection with Devonshire in 1194. Lt.-Col. Arthur B. Prowse, M.D., F.R.C.S., considers that Prato and Pratellis were two distinct families, and he has found no documentary evidence in favour of the supposition that the family name was derived from St. Probus in Cornwall. The first instance he has met with of the association of this family with the place Preaux, is in an early charter of the Abbey of St. Amand, Rouen, which states that “Eudo Dapifer, son of Richard *alias* Turstin Haldup or Haldub, and Seneschal to William I., William II. and Henry I., gave to the Abbey the whole tithe of the Forest of Tison, great and small [wood], and the tithes of Assarts and cow-walks and swine-walks and sheep-walks, in all the Honour of Preaux.” Eudo died in 1120 at the Castle of Preaux, and was buried in the Abbey of St. John, Colchester, that he had founded, and his Honour of Colchester passed into the hands of Henry I. Ralph de Preaux, or de Pratellis, who is said to have been Eudo’s son by Rohesia his wife, daughter of Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare, elder son of Gilbert, Earl of Eu, by Rohaise his wife (*vide* J. H. Round), sister of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, had a grandson, Osbert de Preaux, who by Matilda (daughter of Hamelyn, Earl of Surrey, by Isabella de Warrenne his wife) had five sons, John, Ingelran, Roger, William and Peter. Three of these brethren were distinguished knights and “*socii Regis*,” who were with Richard Cœur de Lion in Palestine, to whom the third son, Roger, was Seneschal. In August,

1191, when the King was nearly captured by the Saracens, whilst hawking outside Joppa, he was enabled to escape by the devotion of William de Preaux, the fourth son, who was himself taken prisoner. The King, however, before returning to England, reclaimed him by exchange for ten of the most noble of his captives. He was sent by King Richard, with certain Bishops and Earls, to represent him at the Election of the Emperor, Otho IV., and in 1203 King John made a grant to him of the Manor of Okehampton (the Okementon), co. Devon (*vide Rot. Litt. Pat.*, Vol. I., p. 36). This, however, does not seem to have been confirmed or carried into effect.

John, the eldest brother, held lands in Oxford, Kent and Gloucester, but none in Devonshire. He was, in 1200, one of the Sureties for King John in his Treaty with Philip II. of France. Ingelran, the second brother, held lands in Oxford, and was witness of a Charter of John (before he became King) in 1199, *re* the Forests of Devon, Dartmoor, etc.

Peter, the fifth brother (called *Miles Peroptimus*), held lands in Hants and the Channel Islands. As to his being the first of the Gidleigh branch of the family, as given in the *traditional* part of Westcote's Prowse Pedigree, Dr. Prowse knows of no evidence connecting him with that place.

Obviously Peter, who married Mary, daughter and co-heir of William de Redvers de Vernon, in 1200, and died 1212, and was the great-great-grandson of Eudo Dapifer, *could not* be the grandfather of Walter Prouse, or Probus, Eudo Dapifer's grandson who, Pole tells us, held Gidleigh *in capite* in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I.; and although a John le Pruz followed Walter at Gidleigh, it is equally obvious that *he* could not have been Peter's eldest brother John; Westcote also makes Walter's son William to have married the daughter and heiress of Giles de Gidleigh, and so to have (presumably) acquired Gidleigh for the family; whereas, as above, Walter, his father, was in possession earlier than 1189. Dr. Prowse indeed considers the five brethren to have belonged to another branch of the family, which had separated from the stock at least three generations earlier than Peter's marriage in 1200.

But to turn to the memorials in the church. On the

south wall is a marble monument to the memory of John Prouz, of Chagford, Armiger, second son of Humphrey Prouze, Esq., by Katherine, his first wife, daughter of Tristram Arscott, of Annery, erected by Judith, his widow, whom he had married in 1632. He was buried 26 May, 1664, at Chagford, and administration was granted to his widow, 15 July, 1664 (Probate Registry, Exeter). She remarried in 1665 Edward Cannock, of St. Olaves, Cornwall, and John Prouz having left no son to inherit, the old family soon disappeared from the parish. The epitaph runs thus:—

In Memoriam

Viri Clariss Johannis Provz, Armig :
 Antiquiss Provozorum Familiâ orivndi.
 Confidens Domino, Regi Fvit Ille Fidelis ;
 Et Charvs Conivx, Et amico Fidvs, in Illo
 Vltima Provozov̄ Proles (De Stirpe Virili)
 Arvit Extincto HÆREDES Svnt Nomine Natæ,
 Spiritvs aethereas illo est Sublatvs in avras,
 Qvo privs ascendit Christvs ad astra Die.
 MÆRENS POSVIT IVDETH
 RELICTA, ET FILIA GEO:
 SOVTHCOT Eqvit, avrat.
 Obijt 19:ºº die Maij 1664

TRANSLATION.

In Memory of that most illustrious man, John Prouz, Armiger descended from the very ancient Family of Prouz.

Trusting in the Lord, he was loyal to the King,
 a dear husband, and a faithful friend.

With him the race of Prouz (in the male line) became extinct, [but] heir[?esses] were born of the name.

His ethereal spirit has been uplifted to the regions whither first ascended Christ, to the Star of Day.

Judith his mourning relict, daughter of George Southcot, a Knight of golden [spurs], erects [this tablet].

He died 19 May, 1664.

A pair of (duplicate) cartouches of arms, borne quarterly, surmount the side-pillars of the tablet, above which a cherub's head sustains a shield of twelve quarterings beneath a capital letter F or L, fancifully treated, over which is a mullet, possibly intended for a mark of cadency.

Some of these coats have become indistinct, and those

on the cartouches are suggestive of having been copied from a reversed stained quarrel.

Farther along, suspended on high, is a small model (such as used to be borne in funeral pageants) of an Esquire's helmet, *sable, with beaver or, crested with a demi-lion rampant sable, langued gules, issuant from a crest-coronet.*

Still farther along is a small oaken shield of arms of Prowse of Chagford, with twenty-two quarterings, of which I offer a drawing from a careful tracing, adding indication of tinctures, and which I will now blazon:—

No. 1. PROUZE: *Sa. three lions ramp. arg.*, as blazoned by Sir Wm. Pole and Risdon for Prouz of Gidleigh; they add a lable for Prouz of Chagford, and Sir George Carew places the lions "between nine cross-crosslets," but Holland comments "In ye Visitation, without crosses."

No. 2. REDVERS: *Or, a lion rampant [azure].** Brought in by the marriage of Peter de Preaux, "Miles peroptimus," in 1200, to Mary, daughter and heir of William Redvers de Vernon, Earl of Devon and Lord of the Isle of Wight, by Mabel, dau. of Robert de Bellomont, Earl of Mellent and Lord of Pontaudemar, by Maud, second dau. and heir of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall.

No. 3. DINHAM: *Gu. four fusils conjoined in fess erm.* Brought in by the marriage of Walter, son of William and grandson of Peter de Preaux, to the dau. of Lord Dinham, who bore it thus when Hartland, Holwill, Ylsinton, Madford, Southbrook and other Manors were his.† This coat, with

* Carew, Risdon, Holland and others blazon this coat:—*Or, a lion ramp. az.*; but noticing that in my tinted copy of this coat I had left the lion arg., and knowing the Heraldic law that forbids the placing of metal upon metal, I wrote to the then Rector, the late Rev. Gerald Ley, to Dr. Prowse and to the late Hardinge F. Giffard, M.A., F.S.A., enquiring as to the true tincture, and they replied to the effect that so far as could be distinguished at such a height (as it then was) and in shadow, the lion was of a pale tint, probably faded from azure, and as the Redvers lion has always been blazoned azure, I have ventured so to represent it.

† Dinham or Denham, formerly Dynant, came over with William the Conqueror. The Dinhams held among other manors, Samford atte Peverell, Nutwell, Comb and Harpford, in Devon; Cardynam, Boderell Donogui, in Cornwall; Bockland, Dipsham and Clifton, in Co. Somerset; Maines, in Hampshire; Burton, in Nrhants; and Gaines, in Berks.

the addition of a bordure erm., is borne by a branch of the old baronial family which acquired the lands of Wortham by marriage with the heiress, temp. Ric. II.

No. 4. DE GIDLEGH: *Sa. seven rows of three bezants each.** Brought in by the marriage of William or Robert, son of Walter Prouz, to the dau. and heir of Giles de Gidlegh.†

No. 5. FERRERS: *Or, on a bend sa., three horse-shoes arg.* Brought in by the marriage, in 1240, of Sir William Prouz,‡ High Sheriff of Devon, 1269, of Gidleigh, Holbeton, Gatcombe, Widecomb, and Whitlegh, to Alice, dau. and heir of Sir Fulk Ferrers, of Throwleigh, Knt.

No. 6. PONT, or DE PONTE: *Sa., an unripe Jordan almond, bisected longitudinally, and laid open, each section shewing half of the kernel, shell and drupe (or outer case), all argent, a bordure of the last.* Brought in by the marriage of William, of Eastervale, in Chagford, and Westervale, in Throwleigh, son of Sir William Prouz, the High Sheriff, to Elena, the dau. of Jeffrey, or Geoffrey Pont, or De Ponte, of Eastervale. These arms, which are unique, I take to be of the type termed *parlantes*, or *canting*, wherein the designation of the charge

*I am told that there seems to be discernible on these bezants the same feature that certainly exists on the bezants of the cartouches flanking the tablet, namely, a *rim of gules* occupying at the top about a fifth of the charge *not one half*, or we should recognize at once what is termed in French heraldry a *besant-torteau*—always placed on a field of colour, unlike the *torteaux-besant*, which is on a field of metal.

†Westcote and the Western Counties Armory state that this Giles was nephew of Martine, Duke and Earl of Cornwall, who bore *sa. bezantée*; Burke gives for Gidleigh of Honiton, *or, a castle sa., a bordure of the second, bezantée*; either Giles or his father was steward to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans.

‡With regard to the incorrectness of the traditional part of Westcote's Prowz pedigree *before* this Sir William, Dr. Prowse calls attention to the statement that Sir William, who died in 1269, was the great-great-grandson of Peter Prouze who, by his marriage in 1200 with Mary Redvers, had an only child, Alice, who is not known to have married and who is mentioned by her aunt, the Countess of Eu (for other mis-statements *vide ante*). But of a large number of old deeds that came into the possession of the late Rev. T. W. Whale, on his purchasing a certain Devonshire property, the earliest ones, dating from c. 1280-1, confirm the pedigree of the *Chagford* branch of the Prouze family given by Westcote, as well as of the last members of the Gidleigh stock from c. 1300 downwards to 1550, at about which time the Heralds' Visitations were instituted.

contains the whole, or a part, of the surname, or alludes to some exploit or characteristic, etc., of the bearer. Thus the conspicuous display of several *points* in the charge, seems to indicate, or suggest, the name *Pont*, or *Ponte*,* while the adoption of a *Jordan* almond might commemorate a journey to the Holy Land.

No. 7. WADACOTT, or DE WADECOT: *Arg. a bend gu., on a chief vert. a cinquefoil of the first* (Holland says "two cinquefoils of the first quartered by Mr. Prouz," and thus it is represented in the coat above the memorial tablet, but the vert has faded to a bluish tint). This coat was brought in by the marriage of William's son William to Anstice, or Eustachia, dau. and heiress of Reginald Wadacott, or de Wadecot, of Chagford.

No. 8. CRUWYS: *Az. a bend per bend dancettée arg. and gu. between six escallops or.* Brought in by the marriage of the last named William's son John to Maud, or Matilde, dau. of John Cruwys or Creuse, of Anstey Cruwys, son of Alexander Cruwes, of Cruwys Morchard, in the hundred of Witheridge. Carew adds "*two martlets in chief*," and says that it was quartered by Prouz.†

No. 9. NORTON: *Arg. a fess dancettée gu. in chief two martlets sa.* "quartered by Prouz," says Carew. Brought in by the marriage of the last named John's son Richard or Nicholas Prouz, of Chagford, to Mary or Margaret, dau. and heiress of William Norton, of Newton St. Cyres, in the hundred of Crediton. (Pole says, "And of Brock Hill in Broad Clyst.")

No. 10. ORCHARD ‡: *Az. a chevron arg. between three pears or,* ("as quartered by Prouz," say Carey and Squiers). Brought in by the marriage of Richard's son John, of Chagford,§ to Joan, dau. and heiress of John Orchard, of West Challacomb, in Combe Martin.

* Luca de Ponte, Kt., witnessed a deed of Reginald de Mohun, Lord of Dunster, tempore Ed. I.

† John Prouz's son John married Agnes, dau. of Thomas Bampfield of Poltimore, who bore *or, on a bend gu. three mullets arg.* Risdon says his true arms were "*paly of six, or and v.*"

‡ Orchard was J.P. in Devon 18 Ed. IV., 1477.

§ He died 24 Sept., 1526. Inq. P. M.. 18 Henry VIII., No. 3.

NO. 11. COLE: *Arg. an ass passant between two mullets, one in chief, the other in base gu. a bordure sa. charged with thirty-nine plates.* Brought in by the marriage of Lawrence Prouz,* of Chagford, son and heir of the last named John, to Agnes or Elizabeth, dau. of William or John Cole, of Colehanger, a manor in East Allington.

NO. 12. COBB or COBBIE: *Per chev. gu. and sa.; in chief two teals arg., in base a fish naiant or* (as in *Visitation of Norfolk*, 1563-1589 and 1613, and as blazoned by Burke and Robson). Brought in by the marriage of John Prouz of Chagford and West Challacombe, or Colloacombe, in the hundred of Shirwell, son of Lawrence, to Agnes, dau. of William Cobbe or Cobbie, of Norfolk.

This John Prouz had John, of Chagford, Esq., son and heir, who married Philippa, dau. of John Harris, of Lantrest, in Cornwall. She re-married Jenkin Franklin, of Wales. They had Humphrey Prouz, of Chagford, Esq., living 1620, buried 24 April, 1648, at Chagford (P. R.)

Humphrey was twice married. His first wife (m. 17 June, 1604, at Monkleigh, P. R.) was Katherine, dau. of Tristram Arscott, of Annery. By her he had a second son John, who died s.p. m. 19 May, 1664, whose wife was Judith, dau. of Sir George Southcott, of Shillingford, Kt.

NO. 13 (a). ARSCOTT: *Per chev. az. and erm. in chief two stags' heads, caboshed or*, the coat of Katherine's ancestor, John or Robert Arscott.

N. 13 (b). TILLEY, TYLLY, or TILLET: *Arg. a cross flory bet. four crescents gu.* (Risdon). Brought in by the marriage of John or Robert Arscott to Joan, dau. of Nicholas Tilley.

NO. 13 (c). RENSTON, RAINSTONE, or REYNSTON: *Arg. a chev. sa. between three roses arg., each with a rose sa. superimposed.* The placing of roses ar. on a field ar. contravenes the heraldic law forbidding metal upon metal. I do not suppose that we have here an instance of *Armes à enquévir*, but rather that it is the painter's mistake for roses sa. voided of the field (arg.) Papworth gives *Arg. a chev. bet. three roses sa.* This coat was brought in by the marriage of John or Robert's son John or Richard to Joan, dau. and heir of Renston of Devon.

NO. 13 (d). is a repetition of 13 (a), the Arscott coat.

* He was aged 46 years in 1526, and died 4 Jan., 1548. Inq. P. M., 2 Ed. VI. (1547-8). Pt. 1, No. 18.

(paty)

NO. 14 (a). LIPPINCOTT: *Party per fess embattled gu. and sa.; in base a "leopard-cat" passant gardant arg.* Carew blazons the coat of Lippincott of Wibbery *ptye p. fesse embattled g. and sa. three leopard cattes passt ar.*, but Holland blazons it *Per fesse gul. and sab. in chief two plates; in base a catt pass. gardant.* But in this shield the charges in chief (if any) have disappeared. This coat was brought in by the second wife of Humphrey Prouz, of Chagford (Mar. Licence 3 Aug., 1620, Exeter). Honor,* dau. of John Lippincott, of Wilberry, or Wibbery, in Alverdiscott, and widow of Richard Coplestone, of Woodland. She was buried 9 Apr., 1641, at Chagford.

NO. 14 (b). GOGH, OR GOUGH: *Sa. a chev. between three mermaids, hair, glass, case and comb arg.* Carew says, *between three mairemaydes arg. heyre glasse and case-combe or.* Holland adds, "quartered by Lippincott." This coat was brought in by the marriage of Honor's great-grandfather, Philip Lippincott (ob. 1 June, 1567) to Alice, the dau. and co-h. of Richard Gough, of Kilhampton, or Kirkham, in Cornwall; but, instead of preceding, it should have succeeded 14 c.

NO. 14 (c). LAPFLODE, LAPFORD, OR LAPLODE: *Arg. a chevron bet. three goats' heads coupéd gu., horns or,* as blazoned in the *Armory of the Western Counties*. This coat was brought in by the marriage of the above Philip Lippincott's father John (son of John and his wife, dau. of Wykes), to Jane, dau. of John Lapfode, Lapford, or Lapfode, of Sidbury, co. Devon.

NO. 14 (d). GOFF, GOGH, GOOVE, GOUGH, GOVE: *Arg. a cross fusilly between four eagles displayed sa.* (see Risdon). Brought in by the marriage of Honor's father, John Lippincott to Barbara, dau. of Digory Grenville † of Penhele, in Cornwall, by Philippa his first wife, ‡ dau. and heir of Goff (etc.),

* Vivian, in his Prouz Ped., calls her dau. of Bellew, but rectifies the error in his Lippincott Ped. All the above particulars concerning Honor are confirmed by two marriage settlements possessed by the late Rev. T. W. Whale and copied for me by Dr. Prowse.

† Son of Sir Roger Grenville, called 'the Great Housekeeper,' for his liberality.

‡ In Preb. R. Grenville's *Memoirs, etc.*, there appears to be an erroneous interchange of names between the children by the first wife Philippa, and those by the second wife Mary, dau. of Nicholas Cavell, of Cornwall, and widow of John Restorick.

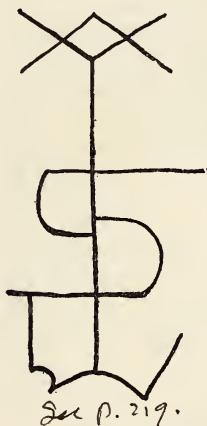
of Woodbury, in Budleigh, and of Gooveshayes in Clayhidon, in Hemyoke (see Pole). This coat ought to have come next after 14 (e).

No. 14 (e). SCUDAMORE: *Gu. three stirrups or, leathered sa.* Brought in by the marriage of Honor's grandfather, John Lippincott, 9 July, 1597, to Anne, dau. and co-heir of Roger Elford, of Sheepstor, or Schattestor, co. Devon, whose grandfather, John Elford, married Joan, dau. and co-heir of John Scudamore, of Sheepstor.

No. 14 (f). LIPPINCOTT: A repetition of 14 (a), but of the "Leopard catte" scarcely a vestige remains.

See p. 121.

(MRS.) C. LEGA-WEEKES.



78. NORTH MOLTON WOOLLEN MERCHANTS' MARKS.—I shall be glad of any information relative to the trade or merchant's mark on a carved stone on the exterior of an ancient house in N. Molton, where a considerable trade used to be carried on in the woollen industry, hence, I imagine it to be a woolstapler's mark. Can anyone inform me what signification the figure 4 has in connection with the wool trade, it being so frequently used in these marks?

See Vol. X. p. 22.

FRED. DAY.

79. LAETITIA DRAKE (Vol. VII., par. 184, p. 261).—Memorial Inscription on the north wall of the Bosanquet Chapel, in the parish church of Broxbourne, Herts:—

Near to this place lye buried the bodies of John Baylie, of Hodesdon, Esq., & of Lettice his wife, who was daughter to S^r Will. Skeffington, of Fisherwicke, in the County of Stafford, K^t and Barronett, by whom he had issue 2 sones 3 daughters. John, his eldest sonne, died before him; Elizabeth, his eldest daughter, was married unto William Lenthall, of Lincoln's Inne, Esq.; Lettice, his second, unto Will. Drake, of Colliton, in y^e County of Devon, Esq.; Susanna, his youngest daughter, who was married to Nicholas Baker, Gē; Richard, his surviving sonne & heire, dedicates this monument to the memory of

his good Father, who was a man of primitive piety and severe only to himselfe; he changed this life for a better the 6th of Aprill, 1659, aged 63; and Lettice his deare wife, died August y^e 29th, 1658.

Reader thinke of thine, and of thy Saviour's death,
This world's deceit, Hell's horreur, Heaven's glory.
That time is not recallable thy breath
May stopp this minute, meditate the story
Of thy past accoūs, fast repent & pray
Prepaire thyselfe thus for y^e judgment day.

Above are the arms of Bayley:—*Argent, three torteaux, and a chief gules, impaling SKEFFINGTON, viz., Quarterly of 8: i., Argent, three bulls' heads erased sable, differenced with a crescent; ii., Vert, a bend between six mullets or; iii., Argent, three eagles displayed sable; iv., Vert, a fess vair between three leaves erect or; v., Ermine, on a chief indented gules, three escallops argent; vi., Argent, three crows sable, beaked and legged gules; vii., the same as ii.; viii., Argent, a chevron gules between three cinquefoils sable.* See p-143 No. 116. A.J.P.S.

80. A SHILLINGFORD STORY (IX., p. 29, par. 23).—A correspondent has pointed out that another version of the story is recorded by "Peter Pindar." It will be found in a poem entitled "The Royal Visit to Exeter," on p. 478 in Vol. III. of the 1812 edition of his works.

EDS.

"Now Varmer Tab, I understand,
Drode his legs vore, and catch'd the hand,
And shaked wey might and main:
'I'm glad your Medjesty to zee;
And hope your Medjesty,' quoth he,
'Wull nere be maz'd again.'
'Maz'd! maz'd! what's maz'd?' then zed the King;
'I never heerd of zich a thing.
What's maz'd? What, what, my Lord?'
'Hem,' zed my Lord and blow'd his noze;
'Hem, hem, Sir; 'tis, I do suppose,
Sir, an old Devonshire word.'
And then my Lord a scratch'd his head;
And, coughing wance or twiss, he zed,
'I'll try to vend it out.'
And then agen he hemm'd and haad;
And puzlin while his pate a claw'd,
King George a tern'd about."

81. DEVON CHURCH PLATE.—Considerable interest was aroused among Devonians by a letter which appeared in the *Observer* of the 30th April, 1916, in which are described two pieces of church plate which had been disposed of at a Red Cross sale held at Messrs. Christie's saleroom on the 10th of April, 1916. These were: (1) a silver-gilt Elizabethan chalice and paten (lot 510), which realized £240. This chalice and paten were bought some 30 years ago in a shop in Torquay, the then owner stating that they had been found at some time or other in a river in the neighbourhood, it is believed, of Oxford; (2) a flagon of the time of Charles I. (lot 511), having on it the following inscription under a coat of arms:—

In perpetuam amoris Sui Memoriam erga Ecclesiam parochialem Sowton Lagenam hanc argenteam in usum Sacræ Cænæ Domini ibidem administrandæ humilime Dedicavit Gulielmus Beavis de Faringdon in Comitatu Devon Generosus A.D. 1703;

which, being translated, reads:—

William Beavis, Gentleman, of Faringdon, in the County of Devon, has most humbly dedicated this silver vessel in everlasting memory of his love towards the Parochial Church of Sowton, for the use of the Sacred Supper of the Lord there to be celebrated. A.D. 1703.

There is no proof that the chalice and paten (No. 1) belonged, at any time, to any church in Devon, and its only connection with the county is that it was at one time for sale in a shop in Torquay; but that the flagon (No. 2) was, and still is, the property of the parish of Sowton cannot be questioned. It is entered in the Terrier of Goods of that church in 1726, and no faculty exists for its alienation. The explanation of the alienation appears to be that 80 years ago the flagon, being then considered a useless piece, was given by the then incumbent of the parish to a local benefactor, who had recently presented the church with a new silver-gilt Communion set of the fashion of the time. Since then it has lain forgotten and uncared for in a plate room. In looking over this plate, a descendant of the original recipient came across this flagon, and recognising its value, presented it to the Red Cross Society for sale. But the announcement of its sale attracted the attention of several members of the Devonshire Association and of Devonians generally, and on the history of the flagon and of its alienation being brought to the knowledge of the donor,

he very generously purchased back his own gift, at a cost of £590, and restored it to Sowton Church. Our readers, no doubt, will be glad to learn the satisfactory result of this transaction; but it should be noted that no one now living is responsible for the alienation. M. A.

82. BRUDENELL M.I., SANDFORD CHURCH.—On the floor of the north aisle of Sandford Church is a gravestone inscribed:—

Here Lie the Remains of
Mr Harthory Brudenell
of High House in ye Parish
of Dodbrook who executed
the office of Collector of
Excise with the greatest
Integrity near Fifty years.
He died Feb: 20, 1744. Aged 79.

Arms:—*A chevron between three caps, impaling three lions rampant.*

From *Sandford Registers*:—

1744. Mr. Harthory Brudenell buried Feb. 24.

1749. Gulielmus=Brudenell filius Gulielmi Barton cappelani et Francisce uxoris natus est 25 May, bapt: 29 June.

William Barton, chaplain of Sandford, 1741 to 1771, probably married Frances, daughter of Mr. Harthory Brudenell, hence his burial at Sandford.

Is anything known of him?

A. J. P. S.

83. "CLYST" AND "WEEK" PLACE-NAMES (IX., p. 20, par. 18; p. 43, pars. 39, 40).—There are two distinct 'wicks' in English, of different meaning and derivation. One is the Anglo-Saxon word 'wick' or 'week,' related to Lat. *vicus* and Gr. *oikos*. This 'wick' means a habitation or village, and is a very common termination of place-names in Devon. The other is a Norse word, meaning a creek or inlet. The wicking or viking (a word which has nothing to do with 'king') was a sea-rover who frequented the wicks or creeks of a coast for hiding in, while the lawful trader cast anchor in the 'hafn' (haven or harbour). But as these estuaries were in early days the chief source of the salt-supply, the word wick, in its alternative form 'wich,' came to mean a saltern, salt-marsh or salt-pit, as in Sandwich; and the meaning was thence extended to inland salt-works, as

Droitwich. There were plenty of salterns in Devon (see *Domesday*), but so far as I know there is no place-name ending in wich, due to the fact that the Norsemen made few (if indeed any) permanent settlements in the county.

According to Skeat, the two words have no etymological connection. A. C.

84. NORMAN SURNAMES.—I notice that in the lists of rectors to be seen in various churches the Norman prefix "de" does not occur after the latter part of the 14th century. What is the explanation of this? FRED DAY.

p. 144

85. AYER OF FEN OTTERY (p. 37, par. 37).—I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. O. A. R. Murray, C.B., for a correction and additions to this Pedigree.

From the extract from *Chancery Proceedings*, given below, it appears that Cicill Marshall was *not* the daughter of John Marshall and Grace Stoford, but by his first wife—Amy, daughter of John Molford of South Molton, Esq.—*Mar. Lic.*, 3 Feby., 1629.

*Chancery Proceedings Before 1714, Bridges,
Bundle 27, No. 13.*

November, 1656. *Complaint of Richard *Bateson of Chulmleigh Gent and Dorothy his wife.*—That John Marshall of——— (*sic*) in Co. Devon about 30 years since married Amy Molford one of the daughters of John Molford Esq^{re} dec^d by whom he had issue only one daughter called Cisly who since the tyme of her birth hath bine both deaf and dumb. That about 20 years since the s^d Amy wife of John Marshall died and shortly afterwards the s^d John Marshall repaired to Cisly Molford relict of s^d John Molford and asked her, Susan Molford her daughter and your oratrix Dorothy, likewise daughter of Cisly Molford, to give entertainment to his s^d daughter Cisly, faithfully promising to give such just satisfaciōn as should by them be thought fit. That the s^d Cicely Molford died about 14 or 15 years since, and as the father Marshall made no provision for his daughter, the s^d Susan Molford and s^d Dorothy continued to maintain the

* Richard Bateson was son of Richard Baitson, Rector of Chulmleigh, and his wife Thomasine Molford (see *Vivian*).

said Cicely Marshall. That about the year 1645 the s^d Susan Molford falling very sick and having very much wasted her estate in the maintenance of the s^d Ciselly declared her desire of settling that small estate she had left on her two sisters Elizabeth Northly and your oratrix Dorothy (being all the sisters she had), but fearing lest the s^d Cicely Marshall should be lost by her father as formerly, she procured a grant of an annuity from your orator Richard Bateson of £10 a year to the s^d Cicely for life with some limitations mentioned in the s^d deed. That it was often declared by the s^d Susan Molford that although the deed might charge the s^d Richard Bateson's lands, yet it was the intention that as soon as John Marshall or any other friend should provide for his s^d daughter, the said annuity should cease, but this was kept private lest her father John Marshall should take any other advantage hereby. That all the consideration which your orator Richard Bateson had for raising the s^d annuity was £100 given by the s^d Susan Molford to your oratrix Dorothy, having given them very little beside, and in all much less than her sister Elizabeth Northly who had £200 given by the s^d Susan Molford without any deduction. That after the death of Susan Molford the s^d Cicely remained some time with your orators, but at last the s^d John Marshall did take home his s^d daughter, but not wholly as she came to them once every year at least and stayed a quarter of a year at least and your orators spent on her at least £80. That about a year and a half since the s^d Cicely was married to John Aire of Atherington who had with her a porçon of £500. That the s^d John Aire with Balthazar Aire are taking action to recover the pretended arrears of the s^d annuity, which annuity is said to have been assigned to the s^d John and Cisly Ayre to the s^d Balthazar.

Answer of Balthazar Ayre, John Ayre (and Cisley his wife) taken before Phillippe Wyot at Barnstaple, 18 Jany., 1656. (Note by Wyot:—"The Answere of the other defendant Cisley was forborne by me to be taken in regard it appears to me that shee is deaf and dumbe."). That the s^d Susan Molford did in consideration of £100 paid to the s^d Richard Bateson obtain an annuity of £10 a year for 99 years if the s^d Cicely Marshall should so long live, issuing out of the s^d Richard Bateson's demesne lands called Cadbury, and that there was no such understanding as is alleged by him.

John Molford, of South Molton, gent., by his will, dated 7 Oct. 1, K. Charles, proved P.C.C., 23 Nov., 1626 (119 Hele), gives "to Cicill Marshall, my daughter Amy Marshall's daughter, £5; and to my daughter Amy Marshall £5." His son-in-law, John Marshall, an overseer.

Susan Molford, of Chumleigh, single woman, by her will dated 11 April, 1646, proved 23 Sept. 1659, gives a ring and other bequests to her cousin Sicil Marshall, and also provides "My brother Baitson is to deduct from all moneys due from him to me upon specialty such money as is due to him for mine own and Cecil Marshall's dyett."

From *Atherington Registers* :—

1625. Balthazar Ayre, gent. and Mrs. Mary Slowly, married 17 August.
 1655. Marshall, son of Mr. John Ayre, and Susan (*sic*) his wyff, born 20 September.
 1658. Mary, daughter of Mr. John Ayer, and Cicill, born 8 February.

From *Braunton Registers* :—

1711. Martiall Ayres, of Ven Ottery, Esqre., and Mrs. Elizabeth Luttrell, married September 13.

From *Ottery St. Mary Registers* :—

1690. Mary, daughter of Mr. Charles Baker, and Thomasin, baptized December 27.

Charles Baker, of Ottery St. Mary, gent., will dated 23 August, 1724, proved 2 November, 1724, P.C.C., 239 Botton), bequeaths "to my wife, my daughters, Mary Ayer and Judith Baker, and my grandchildren, Elizabeth and Charles Ayer, £50 between them for mourning; to my granddaughter, Elizabeth Ayer, 20 guineas at 21; to my grandson, Charles Ayer, £100 at 16."

In the will of Matthew Mundy (page 43), the name *Selfe* is correct and not *Sesse* as suggested in the footnote.

A. J. P. SKINNER.

86. ORIGIN OF THE SURNAME LINTHICUM.—Tradition has it that the name Linthicum originated in either Cornwall or in Wales. The original name was spelled, I believe, "Llynthicomb." The first emigrant, Thomas Linthicum, reached America in 1658, and the old records show various spellings in addition to the one named—Lyn, Lin, etc., with

“comb” as the termination and “combe.” If your readers know of any names corresponding with the present or former spelling, I shall be glad if they will be so good as to communicate any information through your columns.

C. F. LINTHICUM.

87. HAYMAN FAMILY.—I should be glad to hear of any genealogical notes made or pedigrees constructed of the Hayman family, of Devon.

I believe some members of the family claim to be descended from Fitz Hamon, of the Conqueror's entourage. But did he not leave an only child, a daughter, whose children are also known and who did not bear Fitz Hamon's name?

See p. 117.

J. H. R.

88. CHURCHILL FAMILY.—Is there any pedigree in existence of the Churchills of Rockbeare? According to Burke's *Peerage*, the Dukes of Marlborough are descended from them.

F. E. W. LANGDON.

89. KIRKHAM AND WESTOFER FAMILIES (VII., p. 257, par. 184).—Tuckett's *Pedigree of Kirkham* (p. 18) states that James Kirkham (p. 258) married “Mary, natural daughter of Sir Wm. Page, of Hereford.”

The impalement on the large shield at the top of the monument (p. 262) is—*Lozengy or and azure a bordure gules*, for ELLACOTT and not Willoughby.

Marriage Licence at the Faculty Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury, London (Harleian Society):—

1572, Nov. 20. William Westofer and Alice Younge
(p. 258.)

Marriage Licence, Exeter:—

1644, March 29. Humphry Bidgood, of the City of Exeter, gen., and Mary Eedes, of Honyton (p. 259.)

Clement Drake (p. 267) married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Spiller and his wife Betty, daughter of James Hurley, Vicar of St. James's, Taunton. Thomas Spiller, of Taunton St. Mary, and Betty Hurly were married at Bishops Hull, 2 Sept., 1767.

Wilton Registers:—

1790, Sept. 13. William Drake and Elizabeth Charity Collard were married (p. 267.) A. J. P. S.



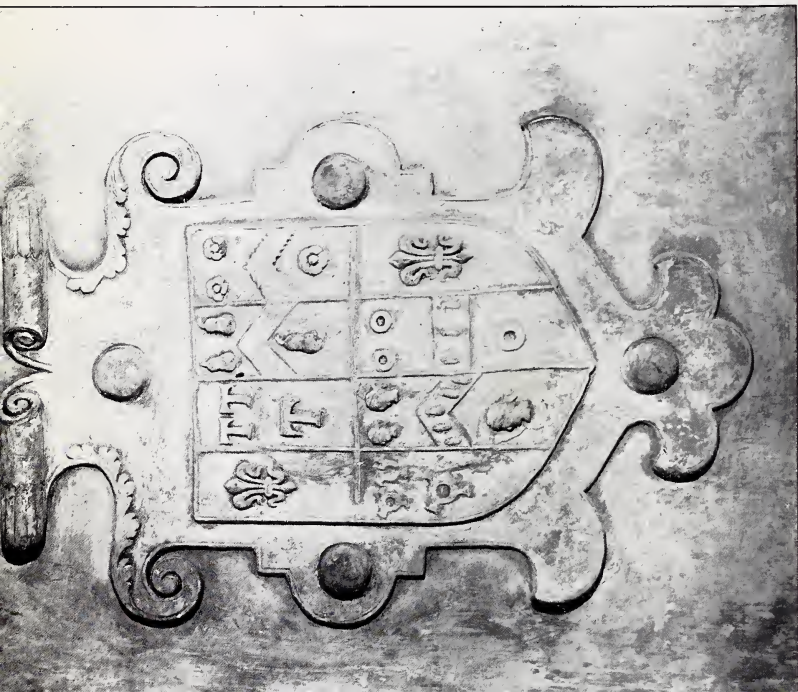


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Armorial Bearings at The Abbot's Lodge, Exeter.

Archaeologia, vol. 1, p. 107.

90. ARMORIAL BEARINGS AT "THE ABBOT'S LODGE," THE CLOSE, EXETER (IX., p. 28, par 21.)—An opportunity having occurred for photographing the armorial bearings in the Abbot's Lodge, mentioned by Miss Lega-Weekes (*Studies in the Topography of The Close, Exeter*, p. 145), some further notes on these shields have been made and submitted, with the photographs, to Mr. F. Were, who has kindly added corrections and additions to them. To save repetition Mr. Were's initials have been placed against those notes for which he is responsible.

Miss Lega-Weekes writes (the following is an abridgment of her paragraph):—"The principal apartment on the first floor (of the Abbot's Lodge) had formerly a lofty semi-octagonal ceiling with heraldic decoration in the plaster of the spandrils at either end, above the springing of the roof—these decorations still remain in the western gable and opposite end of the loft between the modern ceiling and the tiled roof." Such is the position of these heraldic decorations, which consist at the eastern side of family arms, and on the west of Royal arms.

The family arms comprise three coats. In the centre the arms and quarterings of Portman, and on either side those of Rolle.

Portman of Orchard Portman, Somerset, a shield of eight quarterings:

1. *Or, a fleur-de-lis azure.* PORTMAN.
William Portman (15th cent.) m. Alice, d. and h. of John Crosse, co. Somerset.*
2. *Azure; 3 Tau crosses or.* CROSSE.
3. *Azure, a chevron argent bet. 3 pears or.* ORCHARD.
Walter Portman (son of William), (d. 1474), m. Christian, d. and h. of William Orchard.*
4. *Argent, a chevron engrailed bet. 3 roses gules.* GILBERT.
Sir William Portman, Bart., Lord Chief Justice, m. Elizabeth, d. and h. of John Gilbert and Christian Baskett (F. W.)
5. *Argent, 3 trivets sable.* TREVETT.
William Orchard m. . . . co-heir of Thomas Trevett.*

* *Somerset Visitations*, p. 126.

6. *Argent, a chevron ermine between 3 moors heads coupéd (?)*
GILBERT (?) (F. W.)
7. . . . *a fess ermine bet. 3 annulets.* GILBERT (F. W.)
8. PORTMAN, as previously blazoned.

Of No. 6 Mr. F. Were observes: "Armories do give the above as Gilbert, but if this is what is intended it is a very poor blazon, as the heads are in profile and decidedly wreathed; also the marshalling is poor, as it ought to come before Trevett, instead of, apparently, being brought in by Trevett." No. 7 Mr. Were identifies with a coat of Gilbert given in the armories as *Argent on a fess between 3 annulets gules as many ermine spots of the field.*

To the left of this a shield displays the arms of Rolle impaling Watts of London in a shield of six quarterings:—

Or, on a fess dancetté azure between 3 billets of the second, each charged with a lion rampant of the field, 3 bezants, ROLLE—impaling:—

Quarterly of six.

1. *Argent, on a fess vert bet. 3 eagles' heads erased sable as many crosses sarcelly of the first.* WATTS OF LONDON (F. W.)
The first wife of Sir Henry Rolle of Stevenstone (d. 1625) was Elizabeth, d. and h. of Roger Watts of London.
2. *Azure, 3 broad arrows or, feathered argent, on chief of the second as many men's heads, side faced ppr. crined sable (?)* (F. W.) WATTS OF ^{S. Hington}CALLINGTON, SOMERSET.
3. *A chevron between 3 mermaids.* WYBBERY (F. W.)
4. *A lion rampant.*
5. *Argent on a bend gules bet. 3 pellets as many swans of the field.* CLARK OF HALBERTON.
6. WATTS OF LONDON, as No. 1.

Either the blazoning of No. 2 is a very faulty representation or else it is intended for another coat. Burke gives three broad arrows, 2 and 1, with a chief, for Watts of Callington; here there is certainly a fess between 6 arrows placed bend-wise, suggestive of a flight of arrows.

Mr. Were suggests that No. 3 is *Sable a chevron between 3 mermaids argent*, for Wybbery, not Gough, as given in *Carew's Scroll of Arms*, No. 62, with the same tinctures. Of these last three quarterings he remarks, "I cannot find

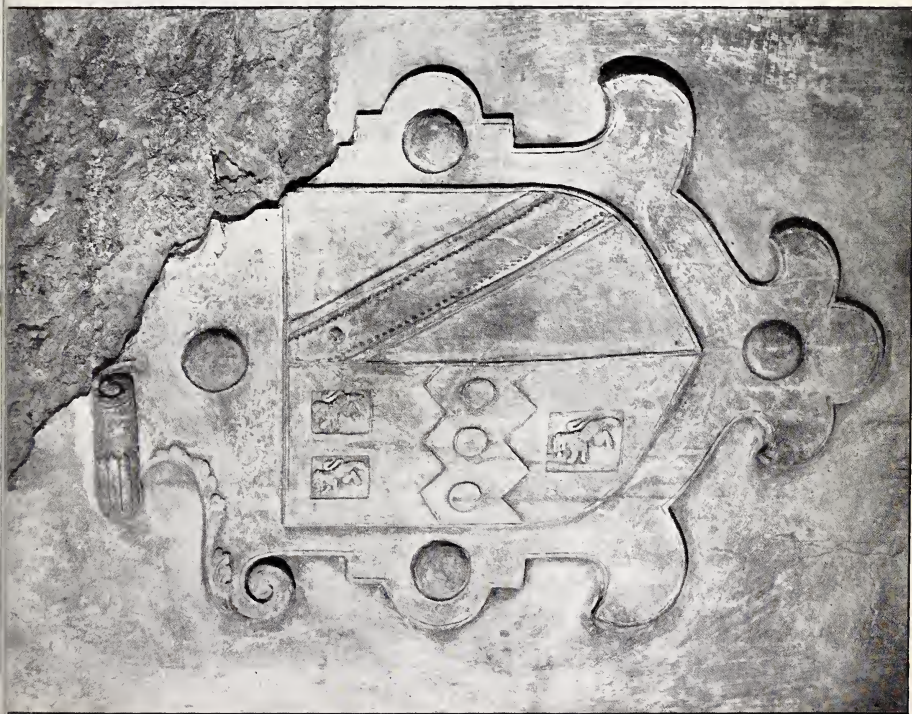


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

Armorial Bearings at The Abbot's Lodge, Exeter.
Photo by Mr. C. S. Wheeler.





Fig. 6.



Fig. 5.

Watts' connection or how brought in." So this impalement still remains a puzzle for some of our other heraldic contributors.

The third shield on this wall offers no difficulties, it displays the arms of Rolle impaling:—*Azure a bend argent cotized or, a crescent for difference.* FORTESCUE. Sir Henry Rolle (above mentioned) married as his second wife Joan, daughter of John Fortescue of Fallapit.

The centre of the west wall is decorated with a large shield of the Royal Arms of Queen Elizabeth, displaying France and England quarterly, surrounded by the garter and surmounted by a crown. The supporters are a crowned lion and a *dragon*; they rest on the ribbon of the motto "Dieu et mon Droit," which has a tudor rose between every word. At the top are the initials "E.R." and at the base the date 1602. On either side of this shield are a tudor rose and a fleur-de-lis each surmounted with a crown; the rose has four leaves on the stem, and it is worth noting that the fleur-de-lis rises on a stem out of a coronal of lily leaves, balancing it with the other device. This is an unusual representation of the emblem.

For the sake of clearness the blazoning of the arms has been given in these notes without the confusion of enclosing each word in critical brackets. But no colouring now appears on the arms under the roof, and it is the opinion of those who have examined them closely that they never were coloured.

We may conclude from the arms and date that these shields were placed as decorations to the room by Sir Henry Rolle of Stevenstone in 1602.

TH. GRACE.

91. IS THERE COAL IN DEVONSHIRE? (VII., p. 57; par. 33).—Turning over the pages of the *Western Miscellany* I came across (p. 284) the following advertisement quoted from Andrew Brice's *Old Exeter Journal, or the Weekly Advertiser*, Exon, Friday, August 16th, 1754. Although it does not answer the query, it throws some light on the previous "fruitless attempts to discover this useful article in Devon," and is, I think, of sufficient interest to be reprinted:—

"THE PROPRIETORS of the Work, in carrying on the present Search after Coal near the City of Exeter, were quite sensible of what Advantage such a Discovery would be to this Age, as well as to Posterity; which did induce them to begin this laudable Undertaking. But, after

Twelve Months' Tryal, the large Sums they had expended as private Adventurers did somewhat deter them from so vigorously pursuing such a favourable Prospect of Success, as perhaps some may think might have been done. But if they look back on the last long cold Winter, they will find, that in Hail, Rain, Frost, or Snow, the Work was carried on both Day and Night; which did not show a Want of Spirit in either Adventurers or Workmen. However, the Proprietors, having taken into consideration the Arguments and Proposals publish'd in Mr. Brice's Journal, and finding the Inhabitants of both City and Country adjacent thereupon ready and willing to aid and assist in raising up this valuable Fossil, which, if obtain'd, can be deem'd no less than A Triple Blessing: Therefore, the Proprietors do hereby acknowledge, they are willing to accept the Offer made them, in the Manner and Form which has been set forth, viz. :—

“For every Guinea raised by Subscription, they will, in Return, oblige themselves to render Four Quarters of Coal (as soon as it is in their Power so to do) containing the same Measure as at the Kay of Exon; and so in proportion to every other sum subscribed.

“And the Proprietors do hereby also acquaint the Public, That a Subscription is already opened, and that Books are placed at Moll's and Swale's Coffee-houses, and also at Mr. Barnabas Thorn's, Book-seller, in the Churchyard, Exon; and they also give Notice, That the said Mr. Barnabas Thorn has accepted of the office of Treasurer for that Purpose.

“And that, upon Receipt of the Subscription Money he will deliver to each Subscriber a Ticket, which shall intitle the Bearer to the Proportion of Coal Subscribed for.

“And further: The Proprietors do consent, and agree, that every Subscriber shall have their Quota of Coal according to their Subscription, previous to any Sale whatever. And to convince, and fully satisfy, the Subscribers that the Money raised by Subscription shall be used, and wholly expended, in their future search, they do also consent, that every Gentleman subscribing the sum of Five Guineas (whose Proportion of Coal will be Twenty Quarters) shall have Access to, and free Liberty, weekly, or monthly, to inspect and audit their Papers and Books of Account.

By Order of the Proprietors,

T. TAYLOR,
Clerk to the Company.”

Another note on this subject appeared in the *Western Antiquary*, Vol. V., p. 236. It is there stated that in reference to a correspondent's enquiry as to the truth of a rumour that coal may be found at Stoke Hill, near Exeter, the editor of the *Western Times* reproduced the following, which appeared in his columns fourteen years previously. The cropping up of this question at long intervals is somewhat curious. Probably it arises from the discovery of black

coal-like masses in the shale rock of which Stoke Hill is composed:—

“To the Editor of *The Daily Western Times*.

“Dear Sir,—The remarks in your leading article of Tuesday last on the supposed discovery of coal beds in the neighbourhood of this city by the late Mr. Thomas Northmore, fifty years ago, call to mind a still earlier project of the same kind, mentioned in the following singular advertisement which appeared in Andrew Brice's *Old Exeter Journal, or the Weekly Advertiser*, Exon, Friday, August the 16th, 1754.

“Some of your correspondents who possess the immediately preceding numbers of the journal, may perhaps be able to show whether the locality of the older works is identical with the scene of Mr. Northmore's explorations. It will be seen that the advertisement affords curious evidence of the ingenuity of speculators in drawing funds from a credulous public, in the generation which arose after the bursting of the South Sea Bubble.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT DYMOND.

Exeter, 26th September, 1872.”

Then follows the same advertisement as that previously quoted from the *Western Miscellany*.

Is anything more known of the Company or of the locality of the mine?

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

92. ASHTON PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.—The visit in August of the Teign Naturalists' Field Club and the Exeter Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society has once more drawn attention to a church which especially interested the Royal Archæological Institute on the occasion of their visit to Devonshire in 1913.

A few points to which, as President of the Teign Naturalists, I was privileged to draw attention may perhaps serve to elicit further information from readers of *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*.

The subject was well described and illustrated by Mr. Maxwell Adams in 1899 (*Trans. D. Assoc.*, vol. xxxi., pp. 185-198), and has been included in a review of the churches of the Deanery of Kenn by Miss Beatrix F. Cresswell.

Sepulchral slab of Purbeck stone in the south wall of Chancel.—This, the most ancient monument in the church, is mentioned by Mr. Maxwell Adams (p. 191) as having been discovered during the incumbency of Dr. Richard Dennet (1881-1897). It was half exposed and a stone shelf fixed in front to serve

See Vol. X. p. 1.

the purpose of sedilia. Miss Cresswell does not mention this link with the past history of Ashton.

The stone slab is 6 ft. 4 ins. in length and bears on the surface the remains of a cross raised on the stone, and still showing at the east end the base or foot formed of three steps on either side.

This form of coffin-shaped tomb cover is to be found in single examples in several of the churches of Devon. One lies in the chancel of Brixham, whence it was removed from the present site of the organ in the south transept; another lies on the north side of the exterior of Kingswear Church. A well known example is in the south wall of Haccombe Church, and Mr. W. H. H. Rogers illustrates examples at Crediton, Cullompton, Alwington and Colebrooke (*Sepulchral Effigies*, Plate xix), which he assigns to a period 1220-1320.

It was suggested by Dr. Oliver that the cross at Haccombe "not unlikely covers the remains of the Rev. Robert de Pyl," one of the benefactors of the Archpresbytery of Haccombe, who was living at the time Bishop Grandisson granted the foundation charter, and owing to the similarity of design and the presence of the cross these tombs have very generally been ascribed to early incumbents of the churches in which they are found.

The use of Purbeck marble for sepulchral coverings was, generally speaking, limited to a short period, and gave way to the more easily worked stone from the quarries of Bere. The earliest monument of this material in Exeter Cathedral is that showing the effigy of Bishop Bartholomew, buried in 1186; the latest of which I have knowledge is the plain slab with inscription (no cross), which formerly covered the remains of Bishop William Briwere, laid A.D. 1244 in the choir; the stone is now in the north aisle. Any such sepulchral stone, showing the characteristic shells of the *paludina carinifera* or thicker *unio* beds of the Purbeck marble, found in this district to-day may be regarded as dating from the early half of the thirteenth century.

At this period the status of the parish priest was so low—requiring, as we learn from the register of Bishop Bronescombe, the interference of the authority of the diocesan to secure in many cases a bare pittance—that it is not even probable that such exceptional and costly tomb covers would

be used for any but distinguished and wealthy personages. It is also noteworthy that they are found singly; perhaps only at Crediton are two such stones to be found in the one church.

In the chantry chapel built by Thomas de Bytton (Bishop of Exeter 1292-1307), over the remains of his ancestors in the parish church of his native place, Bytton, in Somerset, midway between Bristol and Bath, are not only the tombs of the Bishop's parents, Walter and Matilda de Bitton, but also what are considered to be two of the finest mediaeval sepulchral slabs in the country. They are of Purbeck marble, and are thought to cover Robert de Bitton (grandfather of the Bishop), represented by the full length effigy of a crusader bearing on a shield the arms of De Bytton; and adjoining, another slab, similar in design to those we are considering, exactly like the broken one in Crediton Church, but fortunately with an inscription recording the name Emmota de Hastings, probably grandparent of Bishop Bytton. In the latter connection some antiquaries seem to find difficulty, but until the first decades of the thirteenth century, if not later, it was customary for dames of noble birth to retain their father's title even after marriage.

We have, therefore, in this instance, distinct evidence that these Purbeck stone slabs with full length cross formed the tomb covers of women of importance, and, having regard to the restricted period during which this form of monument was used, I suggest the following explanation:—

In 1228 Bishop William Briwere of Exeter accompanied Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, on crusade to the Holy Land, and was absent from his diocese for nearly five years. He was doubtless accompanied by representatives of some of the best families in the county, many of whom would lose their lives in the enterprise. This special design of tomb cover, I suggest, marks the last resting place of the wives, more especially the widows of those knights who lost their lives when on crusade.

In the case of Ashton I suggest that Robert, son of Herveius de Helion, who was in possession of Ashton on the 21st June, 1220 (*Devon Feet of Fines*, No. 128), accompanied Bishop Briwere on crusade in 1228 and did not return in 1233. On the 9th May, and again on 12th June, 1244, we

find another Robert de Helyun establishing his claim to the family property (*ibidem*, Nos. 407 and 374), which property, including Ashton, passed by right of marriage to Ferrers, Prouz and Chudleigh. Robert de Helyun, junior, therefore died *sine prole*, perhaps was never married, and I believe that the Purbeck marble slab in Ashton Church covers the remains of the widow of Robert de Helion, crusader. The chancel may have been added just previous to her death as memorial to her husband, and this place of sepulture in the thickness of the wall then prepared, in which case the re-dedication of the altar was probably performed by Bishop Wm. Briwere before his death in 1244. In any case Dr. Oliver is in error in ascribing the dedication to St. Nectanus on the 22nd Nov., 1259 (*Mon. Dioc. Exon.*, f. 445). On that date Bishop Bronescombe dedicated the church of Aiscumbe, i.e., *Ashcombe* (*Reg. Bp. Bronescombe*, f. 67). Ashton Church, as the figure placed in the adjoining panel to the Virgin and Child in the door of the rood screen perhaps bears witness, was dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

Ashton Manor transferred by marriage from the De Helion to the Le Pruz family.—In volume v. of *D. N. & Q.*, f. 151, Sir Fulk Ferrers, of Throwleigh, is shown to have married Alice, daughter of Sir Hervei de Helion, of Ashton. The Rev. O. J. Reichel repeats this in his summary of the ownership of Ashton Manor (*Trans. D. Assoc.*, vol. xlvii., f. 216).

From the evidence afforded by the *Feet of Fines*, Fulk, son of Gilbert de Ferrers, was married to Lucy, daughter of Richard Folyot (*Devon Feet of Fines*, Nos. 345 and 543), and both were living on 10th May, 1254, when they are defendants to a claim made by William le Pruz, of Gidleigh, as to a moiety of one knight's fee and the advowson of Throwleigh (*ibidem*).

If Fulk de Ferrers married Alice, the daughter of Herveius de Helion (Herveius died *ante* 1220), it must have been either subsequent to 1254, when Alice would be at least 35 years of age, or, what is more probably the explanation, the marriage with Lucy Foliot, which apparently took place in 1238 (*Devon Fine*, No. 345, being the marriage settlement), was a second marriage of Fulk de Ferrers, he having first married the only daughter of de Helion.

Presumably by the first marriage Fulk de Ferrers had

an only child, Alice, on whom half of Throwleigh was settled before Fulk de Ferrers married again, and although she is not mentioned by name in the *Fine* of 1254 (No. 543), this judicial record was doubtless the confirmation of his wife's marriage grant which William le Pruz sought in Court at the hands of Fulk de Ferrers and of his second wife who is specially mentioned.

The interesting point is that Ferrers never held Ashton, but that the manor passed direct from Robert de Helion, who held in 1244, to his cousin Alice (de Ferrers), who was then married to William le Pruz, and whose niece Thomasine (the daughter of Richard le Pruz) brought the manor to John, son of John Chudleigh of Chudleigh, about the year 1320.

Thus for 677 years the manor of Ashton was only held by three families, of which that of le Pruz was in possession only for one generation, de Helion holding for 186 years (1068-1254), and Chudleigh for 425 years (1320-1745).

Connection between Ashton and Cockington.—In the third window (second upper light) in the north wall of Ashton Church, repeated on the second of twenty-four shields recording the descent of the Chudleighs, and emblazoned on the wooden memorial tablet to the memory of Sir George Chudleigh, Bart., who died 15th January, 1657, is the following heraldic composition interpreted by Mr. Maxwell Adams as CHUDLEIGH impaling quarterly—(1 and 4) *Arg. a chev. sa. between 3 cocks sa.* (COCKWORTHY); (2 and 3) *Sa. a chev. ermine between 3 barnacle birds arg.* (WYKE). see p. 151.

I suggest that the arms quarterly are those of DE COCKINGTON (1 and 4) *Arg. a chevron azure between 3 cocks gules* (*Western Armory*, f. 80), and DE COMPTON of Compton Castle (2 and 3) *Sa. a chevron ermine between 3 shovellers arg.* (*Lysons*, f. clxiv).

This combination explains the parentage of John, son of John Chudleigh, who married Thomasine the heiress of Ashton. The record of *Visitations of the County of Devon* (f. 189), only gives the father as John Chidleigh, but omits whom he married. Lysons state that heiresses of the family of Compton of Compton Castle married temp. Edw. III. Gilbert and Chiderlegh. The birds as represented are more like ducks than geese, and I suggest that this heraldry in

Ashton Church corrects Messrs. Lysons' statement in that one of the daughters of Compton married Roger de Cockington and their daughter married John Chudleigh of Chudleigh, father of the first John Chudleigh of Ashton.

This connection between Ashton and Cockington is confirmed in a remarkable manner by the architecture of the churches, the tower of Ashton Church being apparently built to the plan of that of Cockington.

In describing the evolution of the parish church of Cockington two years ago, and as stated in the descriptive pamphlet to be obtained in the church, I gave my reasons for regarding the tower as the work of the Canons of Torre Abbey soon after their acquisition of the "capella" in 1236 on perpetual lease from the Abbey of St. Dogmaels. I also attributed the addition of the first three bays of the north aisle to Roger de Cockington.

As I read this evidence of heraldry and architecture, we learn for the first time that Roger de Cockington married a daughter of Compton of Compton, and that their daughter married John Chudleigh of Chudleigh; their son was affianced to Thomasine, daughter of Sir Richard Prouse, and heiress through her uncle William le Pruz's wife (Alice Ferrers) of the estate of Ashton. Wishing to consummate the union of his son with such an heiress by gift to the mother church, John Chudleigh built the tower of Ashton Church about the year 1320, if not earlier, when, following the custom of the times, the affiancement of his son took place. Remembering, perhaps, in her childhood, the construction of the Cockington tower with diagonal buttresses, the first probably thus built in this county, and doubtless admired then as it is to-day, the daughter of Roger de Cockington would not improbably use her influence with her husband, John Chudleigh, to construct the new tower at Ashton after the design of the Canons of Torre. Comparatively very few of the early towers in the county have angle buttresses. Both William de Comptone and Roger de Cockington witnessed deeds for Abbot Richard (22nd May, 1270—*circa* 1301), and in 1340 Johann de Chuddeleghe is charged to assist Abbot Simon (de Plympton, 15th August, 1330-1345), of Torre Abbey, to collect the tax on fleeces (*Cartulary of Torre Abbey*).

Early Alliance of the Chudleighs.—If the second shield on the memorial tablet thus shows the connection by marriage between John Chudleigh of Chudleigh and the family of de Cockington, the first shield may reasonably be expected to represent an earlier alliance, perhaps the grandfather of the first Chudleigh of Ashton.

The memorial tablet, as also the fourth light in the third window, show CHUDLEIGH impaling—*Or, 3 negroes' heads sable*, and in the second instance, *Arg. 3 moors' heads coupéd sa.* These arms, thus read by Mr. Maxwell Adams, are, on the evidence of the word *Canens* painted under the half shield in the window, thought to signify the family Canynges. Historians of Devon do not mention this name. Of those families who bore the moors' heads on their escutcheon, namely, Callard, Holcombe, Tanner, Trethek, Trevernves, perhaps Callard, a family which settled at Burrington, Plymouth, may be intended, but the subsidiary *gyronny of six* (unless represented by the two irregular lines in the glass separating the larger head) is omitted. The name *Canens*, as shown by other instances on the glass, is not reliable. Perhaps some reader of *D. & C. N. & Q.* can explain.

Font of Ashton Church.—The Norman font of the de Helions was doubtless thrown out by Sir James Chudleigh, who, according to the escutcheons, placed the present octagonal substitute in the church on the occasion of his first marriage, *circa* 1476, with Margaret, daughter of William Stourton. The font records his second marriage with Margaret, daughter of John Tremayne, widow of Oliver Wise, but there was no room on the four sides with shields for the record of his third marriage with Christian, daughter of Sir Nicholas (not John) Powlet, nor of his fourth marriage with Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir James Nonant.

It is noteworthy that this font marks another fashion of the period in which it was erected, as the more elaborately worked bowl at Cockington was made for Robert Cary on the occasion of his first marriage on the 2nd March (as I believe the date on the font represents); the missing figures of the year should read 1485 or soon after.

Cannot the discarded Norman font at Ashton be found?

HUGH R. WATKIN.

See Vol. xviii p. 66.

93. TEIGNGRACE CHURCH (IX., p. 74, par. 75.)—In answer to Mr. Windeatt, I can suggest three different explanations of Teigngrace Church being described in 1410 as “the parochial church of the Apostles Peter and Paul” (*Stafford*, 213) and in 1782 as “St. Mary’s Church, Teigngrace.” But first I must point out that in stating that “if a new church is built upon the old foundations of a church already consecrated, no further consecration of that church is permissible,” Mr. Windeatt has omitted the proviso “*provided that the altar is not removed.*”

The importance of this proviso will be seen by reference to the letter of Pope Vigilius, A.D. 538, which is generally cited as the authority for consecration (Ap. Gratian III., Dist. I., c. 24), which shews the three things deemed necessary for consecration, viz. (1) the sprinkling with exorcised water; (2) enclosing a relic or the Eucharist itself under the altar and (3) the celebration of the Eucharist. It runs:—

“The fabric of any church if destroyed must be reinstated, and if in that place the solemnity of consecration has to be repeated in which there were no shrines (*sanctuaria*) [before], no harm will be done (*nihil judicamus officere*) if no more than exorcised water be sprinkled over it, because the consecration of every church in which a pledge of the Holy Ghost is not deposited [the relic of a saint being such a pledge] is we know effected solely by the celebration of masses. Therefore, should a courthouse (*basilica*) of the saints be rebuilt from the foundation without the altar being disturbed undoubtedly the hallowing of a perfect consecration will be completed when mass is solemnly celebrated.”

This letter clearly contemplates the consecration of an adjoining altar-chapel or shrine, in which case no harm will be done if the first part of the service (the sprinkling of exorcised water) is extended to the old part when rebuilt, provided the altar under which the relics are preserved has not been disturbed. Canon 2 of the Council of Chelsea in 816 lays it down:—

“Where a church is built, let it be consecrated by the bishop of the diocese. Let the water be blessed and sprinkled by himself. . . . Afterwards let the Eucharist

consecrated by the bishop in the same ministration be laid up in the same repository with the other relics in the court house (*basilica*); and if he can find no other relics, this may serve as well. . . . And we charge every bishop that he have it written on the walls of the house of prayer, as also on the altars, to what saints both of them are dedicated."

The first alternative explanation which I suggest is that a new chapel with a side-altar may have been added to Teigngrace Church after 1410, or as happened in some cases, that whilst the old church was retained as a side chapel, a more extensive chancel and nave were erected with a high altar in honour of St. Mary. This suggestion is ruled out by the statement that so far as is known at present no notice can be found in the Episcopal Registers of the consecration of a new church or altar in honour of St. Mary at Teigngrace. But oddly enough only two records of institutions to the rectory can be found in those registers although there must have been many more, one in 1350 when Bishop Grandisson collated to it (*Grandisson*, 1405), the other in 1410, 1412 and 1414, when John Prestcote presented (*Stafford*, 213); and there is also a record of 40 days' indulgence granted in January, 1435, to all contributors to the repairs and upkeep of the bridge at Teynbrigge (*Lacy*, 618).

The second alternative is that "Church of the Apostles Peter and Paul" refers to the patronal saint and "Church of St. Mary" to the dedication saint of the church. The great fault in Miss Arnold Foster's book on Church Dedications is that she fails to distinguish between the feast of the patronal saint and the feast of the dedication saint. Archbishop Islep in laying down the rule in 1362 as to what feasts are to be kept by all persons, names two, viz.: "the solemnity of the dedication of every parish church" and "of the saints to whom every parish church is dedicated" (the patronal saint). It is therefore quite possible and indeed most likely that SS. Peter and Paul were the patron saints of the church and that the church was actually dedicated on one of the festivals of St. Mary.

The third alternative is that the scribe of the Bishop's registry in carelessness called the Church of the Apostles Peter and Paul the Church of St. Mary because at the time

See Vol
XIII. p. 14.

he was ignorant of the dedication saint. Certainly the church of Sparsholt in Berks was the Church of the Holy Rood and the tradition in 1876 was still so strong that the feast was always observed on the Sunday next following Holy Rood finding day, the 3rd of May old style, now the 15th May. Yet in ecclesiastical proceedings in the 14th century it was spoken of as the Church of St. Mary. We also meet with the Church of the Holy Cross at Crediton of the canons of St. Mary or of St. Gregory which has given rise to Crediton Church being called by Leland the Church of St. Gregory, (*Devon & Cornwall Notes & Queries*, ix., Appen. 75), and in older documents the Church of St. Mary. And stranger still we find in grants of property, Tor Abbey sometimes described as the Church of St. Saviour and at other times as the Church of the Holy Trinity (Oliver, *Mon.*, 186,) shewing that scribes were not very particular as to the saint placed in charge. There seems to have been a fashion in these things. Before the Reformation to describe a church as the Church of St. Mary was equivalent to dubbing a man esquire. In Hanoverian times the saints and especially St. Mary were taboo. We can therefore readily understand how both rector and patron in 1787 preferred, even if they knew better, to speak of Teign-grace Church as the Church of the Holy Trinity.

See p. 173.

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

94. NEWNHAM.—The members of the Devonshire Association, at their recent meeting at Plymouth, made an afternoon excursion to Plympton Castle, Newnham Park (where they were kindly entertained by Major and Mrs. Strode) and old Newnham. At Newnham Park, divers opinions were expressed as to the date of the building. Lysons states it was built upon the adjoining manor of Loughtor about 1700, being raised on the foundations (or rather on the first floor level) of Loughtor, which now forms the basement of the existing house. Loughtor appears to have been built by Philip Courtenay, *c.* 1514, who was buried in Plympton St. Mary Church. It came to the Strodes by marriage of an heiress of Courtenay.

Kelly's *Devon* states "Old Newnham, the ancestral seat of the Strode family was the residence of Simon de Plympton in the time of Edward I., and a grandson of his

took the name of de Newnham. It is now a farmhouse. Newnham Park stands on the site of the old manor house of Loughtor, formerly the seat of the Courtenays."

In Plympton St. Mary Church are two recumbent effigies of knights in plate armour: that in the north aisle representing Richard Stroode, of Newnham, Esq., *c.* 1464, the other in south aisle, Philip Courtenay, of Loughtor, *c.* 1514.

The old house of Newnham, as it now stands, seems to have been largely rebuilt by the Richard Stroode who died 1464. The house in his day was probably a quadrangle, with a small gatehouse (such as formerly existed at Bradley Manor, Newton Abbot), opposite the hall door, and behind, a second quadrangle of stables, offices and form buildings. Of the first quadrangle, the centre wing with the hall and the south wing remain; and the kitchen appears to be part of the second courtyard lying behind the hall. The house is built of the country stone with granite for doorways, windows, mullions, fireplaces, chimneys, etc.

The hall is now ceiled over and divided into two floors; the upper floor on a level with the great window transom, alternate granite mullions having been removed from the lower half and wood sash windows inserted. In the upper half. In the south corner are the remains of a small bay with cusps to the window tracery, unlike the hall window, which has plain square heads. It was probably carried down to the level of the large hall window ledge, forming a light to the dais of the hall, but it is now so grown up with foliage that its proportions cannot be clearly traced.

The kitchen occupies an unusual position. Instead of lying beyond the screens, it lies behind the great parlour in the south wing, some little distance from the hall, and is of large size. It contains a curious arrangement of two fireplaces, both of granite, side by side; one, of huge size like those in the kitchen of Berry Pomeroy, the other, of small size, more of the proportions of a modern fireplace. The Great Parlour in the south wing, now divided into two rooms, has a fine granite mantel, with the centre divided by an inverted V-shaped incision, common to many west Devon and Cornish houses, and which also occurs in Brittany whence perhaps it was introduced. The wall-plates and beams are carved with gothic designs, the ragged staff and scrolls of

foliage ornament predominating, but the quality of the work is unusually good for Devon and more resembles work of a like nature in Essex or Suffolk.

The position of the Great Parlour, with solar over, in relation to their position to the hall are similar to those of Athelhampton, Dorset, a house of about the same period.

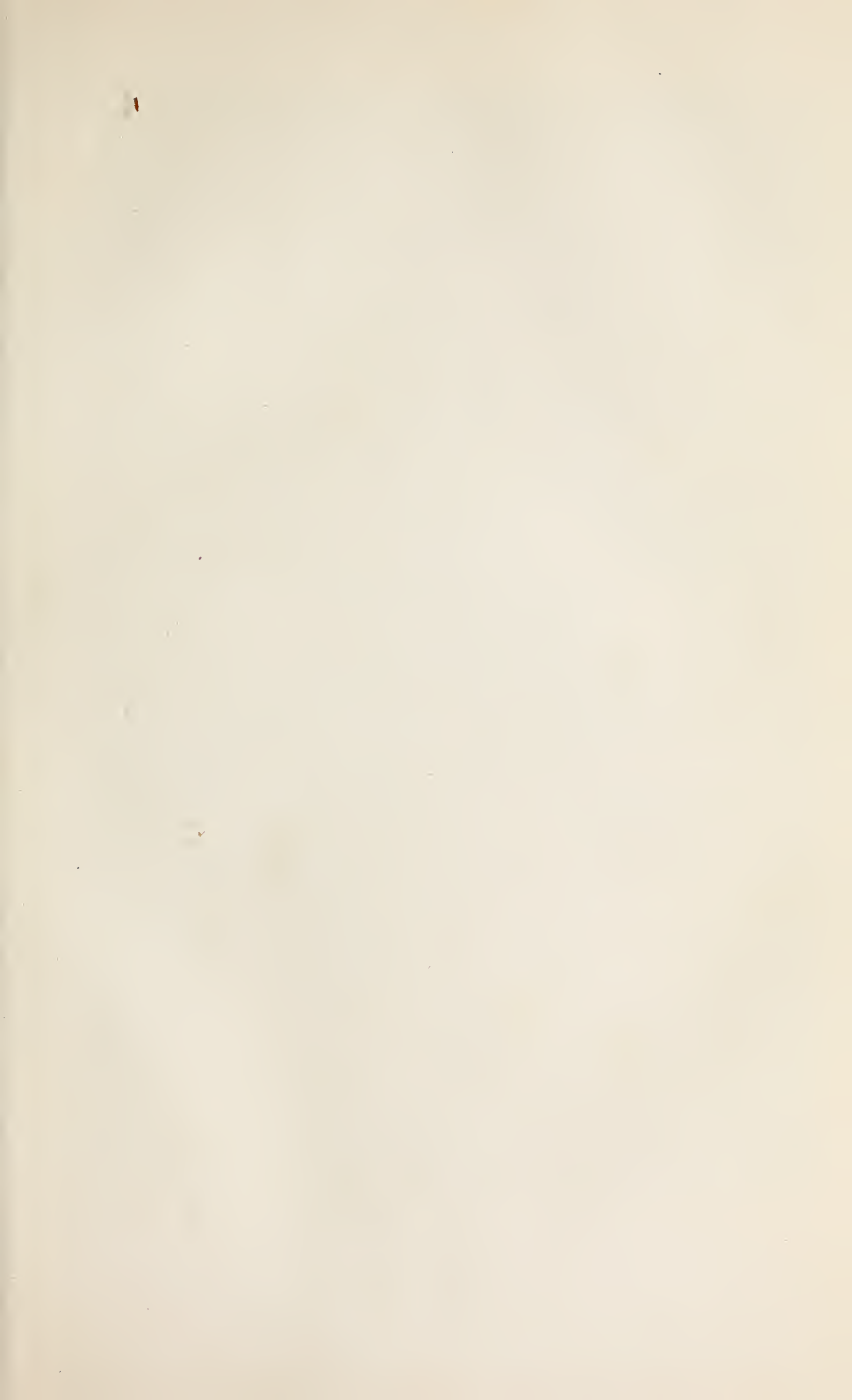
The room over the Great Parlour, the solar, is now divided into three rooms and at the end nearest the hall, one is shown a hiding place, but as it is lighted with a window visible from the courtyard this is doubtful. It has similar fine carved beams but not of quite such fine design and the mantelpiece is similar in design to that of the parlour. Beyond these rooms, to the south, appears another extension at a lower roof level, terminating in a garderobe. The chimneys are the great features of the house and seem to be a survival from the earlier house. At Place House, Tisbury, Wilts, is a louvre shaped chimney cut in soft stone; and at Preston Plucknett, near Yeovil, another, now patched in places with brick, but in each house only one remains, whereas at Newnham there are two complete and the remains of a third. Being built of granite, they have survived. The form of chimney is an early one and I cannot call to mind any other example in the county; only a few of this type remain now in the country.

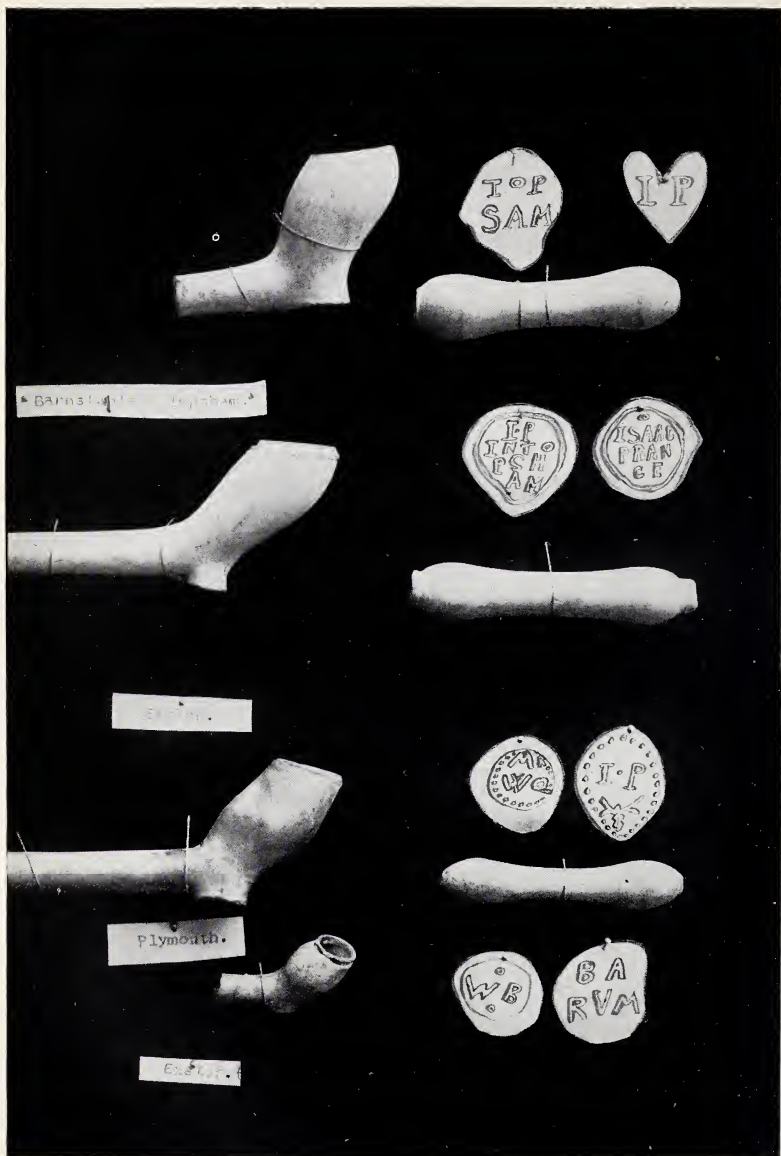
In submitting this brief account of Newnham the writer desires to explain that he only spent a short time there with the Devonshire Association, and was unable to take any photographs or measurements.

A. L. R.

95. PARISH OF WELCOMBE (IX., p. 70, par. 73).—I notice that Oliver, in the Additional Supplement of his *Monasticon*, says (p. 18): S. Nectan's Chapel, at Welcombe, "honorificè ædificata," was consecrated with its cemetery in Sep. 1508. The wake was to be kept on the Sunday after the Feast of S. Michael. (See *Oldham's Reg.*, fol. 29 *ad calcem*). As a sign of dependance on the Parish Church of Hartland, the inhabitants of Welcombe were charged to keep in repair "partem fossati cemeterii Ecclesie parochialis."

The copy of the indenture printed on p. 70 formed part, I believe, of the Pitman Jones MSS. and is now part of Stockdale MSS., in the possession of the Exeter Diocesan





Devon Clay Pipes and Wig Curlers.

Photo by Mr. H. Wykes.

Architectural and Archæological Society. There were a few slips to some of which I would call attention, as they have made the sense unintelligible.

- p. 70, line 34, and elsewhere, for *inhybaunts* read *inhytaunts*.
 line 36, for *three* read *there*.
 p. 74, line 9, for *dyvs* read *dyv's*.
 p. 72, line 7, second *after* to be cancelled; for *Saynts* read *Paymts*.
 line 8, for *or* read *etc*.
 line 11, for *dy'ryg* read *dyryg* (*i.e.* dirige).
 line 19, insert *do not* between *beyng* and *observe*.
 line 20, for *these* read *there*.

And the last line p. 73 should read, "the last three Abbots, John Prust, sr., John Prust, jr., and Thomas Pope.

J. F. CHANTER.

96. ANCIENT DEVON CLAY TOBACCO PIPES.—As so little is known of Devon clay pipes of early make, it seems desirable that some attempt should be made to classify such specimens as are known to collectors and collectors themselves brought into touch with each other.

There are numerous examples of pipes marked "Barnstaple" and "Topsham."

There are five known examples of pipe marks for Topsham, all by the same maker, Isaac Prance, and one for Barnstaple marked with the name of that town. One of these, of earlier date than the others, marked "Topsham," resembles the Barum specimen in every respect, both of lettering and design. Mr. Alfred Wallis, writing in *Notes and Gleanings* (vol. ii., 15th June, 1889, p. 88), on the discovery at Barnstaple of a pipe marked BARUM, asks, "Was there at any time a china factory at Exeter?" May not this specimen have been made in Topsham which would account for the identical shape and very similar mark in a town importing American tobacco and away from the coast which was most in touch with Dutch trade? I am led to this supposition from the fact that I have in my possession a pipe marked with the smoker's name, "Mr. W. Q.," which was found in Prance's spoil heap, and which I believe to be unique. W. Q. (? William Quick) is reputed to have been a ship-master of Topsham and Barnstaple.

As regards unmarked pipes, I find a very prevalent type in Exeter which is of slighter make than that of Topsham, possessing the abnormal "forehead" but not the well developed "heel."

The type prevailing in the Plymouth district has the "heel" but not the "forehead," the bowl being curiously constructed towards the top.

I do not think, as many do, that the size of, or the thickness of the stem, always decides the age of a pipe. But I am of opinion that the flat "heel" (never revived in clay) is a sure proof of the antiquity of a pipe.

The bowls are large in districts where Dutch trade predominated, as at Barnstaple, Topsham, Bridport, Hull, Bridgwater, etc., whereas where the trade inclined to America they were small, sometimes abnormally so, as at Bristol, Keynsham, and the Midlands. I have an example from the Cathedral Yard, of which the inside diameter of the bowl is five-sixteenths of an inch, the outside greatest diameter half an inch, and it stands three-quarters of an inch from "heel" to brim. An ordinary cedar pencil cannot be inserted into this bowl. This specimen is smaller than one found by Mr. Betts in the stairs of No. 1, Southernhay (D. & C. N. & O. vol. viii. part iii. p. 100), and was doubtless imported. (Some studies in the topography of the Cathedral Close, Exeter, by Chas. Legg-Wickes p. 100.)

As regards pipes with large bowls, these were adapted to the "mundungus," or common tobacco (similar to Boer tobacco) then grown in Gloucestershire and elsewhere; also for the then fashionable Dutch Varinas.

The clay used was no doubt taken from the Teign Valley, and there is an absence of the nodules of stone so frequent in the old Midland pipes.

The ancient Dutch pipes (c. 1600) are of the same shape as the old Devon pipes, as can be seen in the paintings of the old masters (Teniers, etc.), which is not surprising, as they were made with English moulds.

To correctly delineate the shape of a pipe place it on a block an inch high over paper with gaslight twenty inches directly above, and trace the shadow. The sketch may be finished when the pipe is removed and the place of origin and mark, if any, added. I have about three hundred done in this manner.

removing debris
from the shaft of
a ruinous tower,
adjoining the city
wall, in the Bishop's
palace grounds

Some pipes are exceedingly hard, having been sent when foul to be reburnt. "Charles Wharton, of Beverley Park, Yorks, to William Wainman at a halfpenny a dozen for 'firing' in 1700." (Thos. Shepperd, F.G.S., Pipes in Hull Museum).

Edward Tribble (Aug. 12th, 1654), Exeter pipe maker, deposed at the City Sessions that Diana Cross, suspected witch, "called for fire at his house, which he gave her, and for one month afterwards he could not make his pipes to his satisfaction" (*City Archives*).

John Hunt, pipe maker, Topsham, died 1789 (*Cathedral Register*).

Elisha Channon, pipe maker, c. 1800 (?) back of Topsham Inn, South St., Exeter.

Barnstaple is also known for another article of clay, viz., wig curlers. Some years ago a number (of which I have typical examples) were found behind a shop skirting. The use of these relics of olden time led, in the early nineteenth century, to fierce controversy, which extended over many years, and which was finally settled by the finding of a print in the B.M., showing a wig-maker with a charcoal fire and the disputed articles on it being warmed for use. I have an example with the maker's initials (W.B.) on the end, found at Topsham.

ARTHUR RIPPON.

97. EGGBUCKLAND, SOUTH DEVON (VIII., p. 57, par. 56).—The only reference to this place in *Bronescombe's Register* seems to be that cited by Preb. Hingeston-Randolph, under "Plympton" (p. 224). It is on fol. 21b of the *Register*, and the spellings are: [in margin] Ekeboklund; [in line 1] Ekebokelond; [and in line 4] Ekeboklund.

E. LEGA-WEEKES.

98. COLLINS (IX., p. 80, par. 76).—According to an article in the *Western Weekly Mercury*, September 27th, 1913, on Ham House, the home of the Trelawnys, Samuel Pollexfen Trelawny (b. 1737, d. 1771), married a daughter of Thomas Luce, of Whitleigh. They had issue one daughter called Mary, who married in 1784 George Collins, D.L., son of General Arthur Tucker Collins.

Is there any connection between this and the query above referred to? *See Vol X. p. 64.* J. W.

99. "ALL IS NOT FABLE."—I have before me a small book of 86 pages with the above title. The title page bears neither the name of the author, the publisher's or printer's imprint, nor the date of issue. On the fly-leaf is the following inscription in ink: "By the Hon^{ble} Louisa Clifford." "This little volume was printed at Chudleigh, but never published. With a very few exceptions the whole impression was destroyed, but it was immediately reprinted with several emendations. The reprint was also suppressed." Can any of your readers substantiate the statements that the book was written by the Hon. Louisa Clifford and printed at Chudleigh. I should also be glad to know the date of publication, together with any other particulars concerning it. CURIOSUS II.

100. SITTINGS IN CHURCHES (IX., p. 36, par. 35).—In making his enquiry as to when seats were first introduced into churches, Mr. Fred. Day propounds a question that is practically unanswerable. The following notes on seats in churches may however be of interest to him. I make no attempt to discuss the postures customary to churchmen for prayer or praise at different periods; but merely write from personal knowledge of various churches in the West of England.

We have to remember that in the middle ages the church, at any rate in a small parish, was the only public building in the place, and served for all local purposes. The chancel and sanctuary were reverently screened off from the rest of the building; parclose screens enclosed side altars, if there were any; and the nave, a large open space, was at the disposal of the parishioners. Here miracle plays were acted, and local affairs discussed.

Inventories of domestic furniture for this period shew us how large a part stools and benches played in the household, and we may reasonably suppose that such stools and benches could be brought into the church if required. When the halls of the noblest were set with trestle tables and benches that could be removed when done with, a plank supported on two logs would serve for church seats at a time when comfort was not so greatly studied. It must be remembered that save for occasional sermons from some passing preacher, or such dramas as above alluded to, the services were short and would not long keep the worshippers on their knees.

For the aged and infirm a stone bench was frequently built along the wall of nave or aisle. Such benches are down each side of the nave in Exeter Cathedral. Another remains in the Lady Chapel at Ottery St. Mary: portions may be found in the north choir aisle at Crediton, and on the north east in the Church at Newton St. Cyres. There is a stone bench round three sides of the north transept at Tintagel Church. In this, and some other cases, we may suppose the places were used for local meetings, when the incumbent with his churchwardens and the principal parishioners would sit round (as in a Chapter House) and discuss parochial affairs. As both the nave of Exeter Cathedral and the church at Ottery were completed in the 14th century (*circa* 1350) we may regard the stone benches as dating (at the latest) from this period.

The massive oak seats with carved bench ends which remain in many of our churches are of various dates, but none seem earlier than the end of the 15th century. Where they are carved with sacred emblems or saints we may feel sure that they are fairly early. Some beautiful work remains at Coombe-in-Teignhead, decorated with figures of St. Katharine, St. Barbara and other saints, and completed in purely gothic style. At Braunton we find St. Brannock with his cow.

The emblems of the Passion are universally represented on this earlier work, though the fine series at Poughill and Launcells near Bude verge on the Renaissance in style, but at Poughill the purely gothic Hell's mouth appears among the carvings.

At Trull in Somerset a celebrated series of bench ends represents a religious procession, with the priest bearing the pyx, accompanied by a crucifer, and choristers with candles. On another bench end in this church we find the date 1510; and elsewhere a craftsman has added his name and date to later work:—"Simon Warman, maker of this work, Anno Dni. 1560."

Armoriais are always helpful for dates. At Landulph, Cornwall, we find the arms of Courtenay, the label differenced with annulets, and the shield surmounted by a mitre, for Bishop Peter Courtenay (1478-1486.) The emblems of the Passion are represented, and some curious sporting devices,

a fox running off with a goose, and fighting cocks. At Abbotsham, North Devon, are the arms of John Vesey, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, denoting the time when he was Archdeacon of Barnstaple, soon after 1503.

Hartland Church seems to have had no seats until Hugh Prust of Thorry "did at his owne charges paie for the erecting of all the seats, pews and seages in St. Mary's Guild or aisle." This was early in the 16th century, and the seats were "framed in the towne of Biddeforde." They are still in the church and bear the donor's initials H.P. It may be noted that seats (which were not all put up at once) usually first appear in a side aisle or chapel, as if they were not to be regarded as necessary throughout the church.

On the whole the benches in North Devon are earlier, and display better work than those of the south. Of all the churches in Devon, Braunton and Morteohoe take the palm for completeness and beauty of work. The series at Morteohoe is Renaissance in style, and has a collection of weird beasts represented, the most night-mare-like characters. Sandford, near Crediton, is furnished with magnificent bench ends of late 16th century date, unlike any others in the Diocese.

East Budleigh is the only church in South, or East Devon retaining its entire set of carved bench ends, remarkable for not having a single sacred emblem among them. This has been attributed to the puritanical influence of Walter Raleigh, Sir Walter's father, who is more likely to have instigated the work than (as local gossip loves to assert) his famous son.

Undoubtedly the carved bench end with all its beauty was the forerunner of the pew system. Arms and initials introduced into the ornament denote private owners. The 17th century saw the erection of such elaborate structures as that which occupies so much space at Holcombe Rogus. The manorial chapel or transept became the family pew adapted not for worship but for comfort. We hear of the fireplace in these pews, and tales are told of the squire who would poke the fire violently if the parson preached too long. Such a fireplace is still extant at Bere-Ferrers enclosed beneath a square-headed arch which dates from the 16th century, when it was first put in, and its use has but recently been discontinued.

Sometimes the carved bench-ends were boxed up in these pews, as at Braunton, where their preservation is almost miraculous. Too often the old benches were rooted out for the erection of the pews, or laid on the floor, carved surface downwards, to form with their stout timbers a firm foundation upon which these horse boxes were built.

See p. 157,

BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

101. BISHOPS NYMPTON COURT ROLLS.—Does any subscriber to the *D. & C. N. & Q.* possess or know of the existence of any of the early Court Rolls of the Manor of Bishops Nympton, or of any copies of such Court Rolls? One Philip Pyne was steward of this Manor in 1686, and I am desirous of ascertaining whether John Pyne, his father, who came to Bishops Nympton in 1641, was also steward of this Manor.

The present Lord of the Manor has none of the early Court Rolls.

E. C. CHESTON.

102. HAYMAN FAMILY (IX., p. 96 ; par. 87).—Members of this family were connected with Totnes, but there was a Dartmouth family and they were connected with the family of Duck. On 25th April, 1588, Nicholas Hayman subscribed £25 towards the defence of the country from the attack of the Spanish Armada. The following entries are in the Registers of Totnes Church:—

- 6 Nov., 1579, was chrystened M'gett, daughter of Nycholas Heman.
 13 Nov., 1580, was chrystened Rychard, son of Nycholas Heman.
 13 Aug., 1582, was chrystened Amis, daughter of Nycholas Heman.
 12 Sep., 1583, was chrystened Jenne, daughter of Nycholas Heaman.
 16 April, 1586, daughter of Nycholas Hayman.
 10 May, 1586, was buried Amis, the wife of Nycholas Hayman.
 3 Nov., 1586, was buried daughter of Nycholas Hayman.

In 1579 Nicholas Hayman was Secretary of the Merchants Company in Totnes and a Freeman, and William Hayman took the oath of apprentice.

In 1586 Mr. Hayman was M.P. for Totnes, and was Mayor of Totnes 1589, and subsequently left Totnes and went to Dartmouth to live. Wood's *Athena Oxoniensis* mentions Robert Hayman, sojourner, of Exeter Coll., Governor of Plantation at Harbour Grace, Newfoundland. *Notes and Queries*, Sept., 1910, has a note showing that Robert Hayman the poet was the eldest son of Nicholas Hayman. Robert Hayman the poet has a piece describing a visit of Sir Francis Drake to Totnes and his meeting him.

Robert Hayman, *Quodlibet* (1628), Book IV., No. 7: "Of the great and famous ever to be honoured Knight, Sir Francis Drake, and of my little—little self."

"The dragon that our Seas did raise his crest,
And brought back heaps of gold unto his nest,
Unto his foes more terrible than thunder
Glory of his age, after-ages wonder,
Excelling all those that excell'd before;
It's fear'd we shall have none such any more.
Effecting all he sole did undertake,
Valiant, just, wise, milde, honest, godly Drake.
This man, when I was little, I did meete,
As he was walking up Totnes long street;
He asked me whose I was? I answered him.
He asked me if his good friend were within.
A faire red orange in his hand he had;
He gave it me whereof I was right glad;
Takes and kist me, and prays *God bless my boy*,
Which I record with comfort to this day.
Could he on me have breathed with his breath
His gifts Elias-like, after his death,
Then had I beene enabled for to doe
Many brave things I have had a heart unto.
I have no great desire, as e're had hee
To joy annoy: friends, foes, but 'twill not be."

Richard Hayman was Mayor of Dartmouth 1601.

E. W.

103. TOUR IN NORTH DEVON.—Can any reader give particulars of the four friends who took the tour in N. Devon described in a book privately printed by Spottiswoode and Co., of London, in 1862? It was written by H. W. A. As four of the subscribers were called Adams, that was probably the name of the author. Other large subscribers were A. W. Bethune, J. Baker, R. S. Langwood, T. Lyon, and Mrs. J. Wood. Who were they? T. CANN HUGHES.

104. PROUSE MEMORIALS IN CHAGFORD CHURCH (IX., p. 81, par. 77.)—(1) PROUZ, as in Colby's *Visitation*, Vivian and here, with the addition that the lions are 2 and 1. (2) REDVERS as here. (3) DINHAM as on shield. [She is not given as an heiress, and Lord Dinham died without surviving issue; Pole certainly connects the families more with Sir Robert Dinham, Knt.; therefore I should think this coat ought to bear a cadency mark. Sir Robert seems to have lived in the 13th century.] (4) Then should follow if Dinham is correct, as brought in by him, EMMA WIDWORTHY, *Azure, six eaglets displ.* 3, 2, 1, or, d. and h. of Sir Hugh Widworthy; secondly, wife of Sir Robert Dinham. (5) Sir Hugh Widworthy=Emma, d. and h. of WALTER GIFFARD, *Sable, three lozenges conjoined in fess ermine* (with a crescent for cadency). (6) DE GIDLEGH, *sable, semée of twenty-one bezants*, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3. [This is practically *Cornwall*, and one doubts whether it is correct; and as it is Humphry Prouse's coat, who lived in the beginning of the 17th century, ought he to have painted the early quartering of De Gidleghe as *Cornwall*? This quartering does not come into Colby's *Visitation*.] (7) FERRERS. Vivian says he was a knight of Throwleigh, but Pole does not knight him, and gives another descent in Sir William Prouse's pedigree in that Alis, daughter of Alice that=Sir Roger Mules, married Sir John Damerell, instead of Alice, her mother, marrying secondly Sir John Damarell. (8) WIDWORTHY again, as Sir William Prouse=Alice, d. and h. of Sir Hugh Widworthy, which of course brings in again (9) GIFFARD. It seems as if William of Eastervale (? Easton in Chagford), fourth son of Sir William Prouse and Alice Ferrers, ignored his three elder brothers, one of whom married a Widworthy heiress, the quarterings (8) and (9), and another was of Widworthy; as William was the only one that carried on the male line, in Colby's *Devon Visitation*, the jump is from Ferrers to Wadecote, and does not include the coat of Ponte, which is the next on the shield. ? (10) PONTE. I suppose Mrs. Lega-Weekes is to be congratulated on finding a new foreign armorial, but I think she has been misled, as I take it the Jordan almond is really the two arches of a bridge with a flag-post in the centre and a little 'barry wavy' for water underneath, this being a canting charge upon the name;

Riestap^t is quite silent about the Jordan almond, though he gives many Pontes. Again, Elena, daughter of Jeffery de Ponte (Pole, 246), the wife of William Prous, is not stated to be an heiress, but Humpfrey Prouse, who was living at the commencement of the 17th century, may have recorded a fact; therefore I suppose it may remain with a query before it. (11) WADECOTE as given in the text. (12) CRUWYS as given in the text. (13) NORTON as given in the text. (14) ORCHARD as given in the text. (15) COLE. In Colby's *Devon Visitation* this quartering is given as the usual Cole prevalent in many counties; the one here is quite a variation, and might have been granted to Cole of Colehays (see Pole, 200) when Pomeray gave it to Cole, his cook; one would have expected the charge to be a calf not an ass. (16) COBB as in text; *Norfolk Visitations* says, *Swans in chief and a herring in base*; Colby's *Devon Visitation*, p. 223, *Shovellers, i.e. ducks, and a fish naiant in base*. I must now protest against coats of arms being distinguished by the alphabet in brackets like notes in the text of a book; they have a style of their own, and would be blazoned thus: PROUSE *impaling, Per fess in chief, quarterly, 1 and 4*. ARSCOTT, 2nd quarter, *Argent a cross flory between four crescents gules*. TILLEY, brought in by the marriage of Robert Arscott with Joane, d. and h. of Nicholas Tilley. 3rd quarter, RENSTON, really *Argent a chevron between three roses sable*. Vivian says, John Arscott = . . . , d. of Renston, who heads the list of the Arscott line. First wife, Prouse *impaling, Per fess in base, quarterly of six, 1 and 6. Per fess embattled gules and sable, three cats passant argent*, is the coat of LIPPINCOTT in Colby's *Devon Visitation*, which is strengthened by the 2nd quartering, WIBBERY, *Sable a chevron between three mermaids argent*, John Lippincott of Lippincott having married Jane, co-h. of William and d. of John Wybbery; but Vivian contests this second marriage, as he says Humpfry Prous married secondly Honor Bellew, and owing to the fact that the second marriage was not entered in the *Devon Visitation*, he must have thought that this Bellew marriage was with the Humphry Prous that certainly married Catherine Arscott, whereas this license might have been for the other Humphry Prous who died in 1622. If the shield is as old as the early part of the 17th century, they are not likely to have made

such a mistake. Next comes the difficulty of solving what family is represented by the 2nd quartering, whether it is Wibbery or Gogh. I am inclined to think it is Wibbery, as it proves Lippincott's right to be 'of Wybbery,' and would come in order before the LAPLODE, the 3rd quartering, viz., John, grandson of the Wibbery marriage. Then would come the 4th quartering, GOFF, as in the text, proving Philip Lippincott's marriage with Alice, d. and co-h. of Richard Gough of Kilkeham in Cornwall. And the last and 5th quartering, SCUDAMORE, properly 6th quartering, since Elford should be the 5th, as John Lippincott=Anne, d. and co-h. of Roger Elford of co. Devon, who bore *Per pale argent and sable a lion rampant gules*. The whole of these six quarterings represent the coat of Humphry Prou's second marriage on his shield, whether she was a Lippincott or a Bellew. *See p. 150.* F. WERE.

105. WYKE ARMS.—Miss Edith K. Prideaux, in her admirable account of Sutcombe Church and its Builders (Appendix to *D. & C. N. & Q.*, Jan. and Apr., 1914), having set forth in her "Appendix I." the second marriage of Alice, daughter of Stephen Gifford, of Theuborough, by Joan, daughter and heiress of John Spencer, of Spencerscombe, to William Prideaux, of Adeston, remarks in a footnote that their daughter Jane married William Wyke, of North Wyke and Cocktree, "hence the Wyke arms in Sutcombe Church: *Ermine, 3 battle axes erect in pale*" [*sic.*] In another "Appendix" the back of the bench numbered 46 in the plan of the church is stated to be carved with "Wyke of Cocktree Arms," and and on p. 27 the illustration (No. 22) of this carving is referred to by Miss Prideaux as the *three battle axes erect in pale* [*sic.*] of the Wyke family.

The photograph clearly shews *on a field without ermine spots three battle axes in fess*, not *in pale*, which would have been the correct description had they been disposed one above the other in a vertical row. Curiously the blades are turned towards the sinister instead of the dexter side, while a capital E in the adjoining compartment is also reversed, as if the carver had used a tracing turned wrong side out.

Thus neither the blazon given by Miss Prideaux nor the design on the bench back represents truly the arms of Wyke,

of North Wyke and Cocktree, which are *Ermine, three battle axes sable*.* I have never seen the battle axes described as *in pale* or *in fess* for Wyke; they are generally—and so far as I know, always—disposed “two and one,” as on the reredos of the tomb of “Warrior Wyke” in South Tawton Church and over a window of the domestic chapel at North Wyke. I am aware of the Wyke-Prideaux marriage, but is Miss Prideaux sure that the carving in Sutcombe Church does not commemorate an alliance with some family other than Wyke bearing the same charges on a *plain* field? Papworth gives a long list of such, e.g., Batten, co. Devon; Denys, or Dennis, co. Devon; Gibbes, Devon, Derby, etc.; Hall, Kent; Hicks; Lewston, co. Dorset. (In the last case the axes are stated to be *in pale*). ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

106. CHURCH BANDS.—As these have become extinct within the memory of several persons now living, it is thought that an account of some of them will not only be generally interesting but will also induce readers to add their reminiscences of other instances and give further particulars both as to localities and as to instruments. The number of instruments was commonly three, viz.: violin, clarinet, and bass viol—which, locally, means the 'cello, not the double bass. Sometimes a flute, or, maybe, a bassoon would be found in place of, or in addition to, the violin; the clarinet and bass viol were nearly always present.

In two interesting articles (*Musical News*, July 19, 1913, pp. 56, 58; *Antiquary*, 1914, vol. 1., pp. 267-9), Mr. Gordon Anderson has given a description of the bands at Newton Poppleford and Harpford. In the former, “the violin was played by a man whose name has been lost to history; the clarinet was played by one John Squires, a tailor by trade. The bass viol seems to have been a popular instrument, there being no fewer than three performers on it, viz.: William Welsman (tailor), Nehemiah Bailey (labourer), and Arthur Ham (baker), the last named, however, having a second string to his bow in the shape of a flute, which he played when someone else was present to undertake the duties of the bass viol.” Mr. Ham was alive at the date of

* See Carew's *Scroll of Arms* (ed. by J. Brooking-Rowe), No. 516; *Note Book of Tristram Risdon* (ed. by J. Dallas), p. 50; the Lysons' *History of Devon*, p. ccxxv.; and *Westcote*, p. 557.

the second article, "a fine old fellow" of 81, and his portrait is given in it. He still had his flute—though he hadn't enough breath to blow it! but the bass viol, being a cumbersome thing to have in a small house, was "stood out in the yard," where, needless to say, it soon fell a prey to the elements—an ignominious ending for an old servant, nearly as bad as that of another bass viol that the "guid wife" put behind the fire, "as it was lumbering up the chimney-corner!" The Newton Poppleford band terminated its existence about forty-eight years ago. The body of the church, according to Mr. Anderson, is comparatively modern, but in the old church there was a gallery over the entrance door, and the band used to sit in this gallery, as also did the choir, which was small, numbering only seven or eight singers, and composed of members of both sexes. A certain Mr. Bastin, a shoemaker, who was famous in those days as a tenor, and who "could go higher than any girl" (?), was in 1913 still living in Newton Poppleford. At Christmas the band went round the parish as the "Waits," and collected money for its upkeep.

At Harpford the church music, both vocal and instrumental, seems to have been supplied by a family named Carter. A member of the family, named Sydenham Carter, aged 76, was still living at Otterton, where he owned a delightful farm. He was "one of sixteen, all musickers" (!). In the church band he played a violin which he made himself, and on which his daughter then performed; his father played the bass viol. His brother Joel also played the violin, and his uncle the clarinet. The rest of the family formed the choir, "and they sang fine, not like they do it nowadays." At this church also there was a gallery for the choir and band, and at Christmas they went round as the "Waits," and apparently had a "rare old time." They often "didn't get home till morning," but visited the farm-houses of the neighbourhood, where they were received with open arms and immediately put on the "free list."

Mr. Anderson writes, that in addition to these two bands, he has since ascertained some details of one at Denbury. Here the church still retains the old west gallery, in which the "singers and minstrels" used to sit. The music was in the hands of a family named Rowe. "Old Rowe"

played the bass viol, while his three sons performed on a flute and two fiddles. The old man was then living at East Ogwell, and Mr. Anderson believed he had still got his bass viol.

At Hartland, the west gallery was removed when the church was "restored" in 1848. I have been unable to get very definite particulars of the band, but William Cann, the parish clerk, generally played the bass viol, though he sometimes took the clarinet; Mr. James Rowe, a substantial yeoman, afterwards churchwarden, played the violin; Sam Walter also played the violin; William Short the flute; and there were others. Old "Painter" Heard "learned" them to play the different instruments; he was churchwarden in 1826, and his name appears, together with those of Mr. Rowe's father and the writer's grandfather and great-grandfather, on one of the church bells, which were re-cast at that date and increased in number from five to six:—

The names of Dennis, Heard, Chope, and Rowe
With us can never die :
They saved our lives; not only so,
But bade us multiply.

The only other place of which I have got any information is Torpoint, where, I am told, the band was in existence until after 1864. The instruments were violins, bass viol, and flute. George Davey played the violin, Coffey and Jackson the bass viol, and James Wavish, junior, the flute. The band was in this case placed on the floor of the church, near the pulpit.

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

107. CALCHURCH.—Can anyone throw light on the meaning of Calchurch or Colchurch. At Heath Barton in Whitstone was an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Mary and in 1243 Renus de Halleham, who held it of Beaumont, is said to hold a quarter fee in Calchurch (*Testa de Nevil*, p. 180a.) I suppose the church which at one time gave its name to the estate, though it no longer does so, was properly called St. Mary's Calchurch. In the city of London there is a church called St. Mary Colchurch.

Heath Barton has had various names. In Domesday it was simply an estate at Witestan (*Vict. Hist.*, 462). In 1243 it was an estate at Calchurch. Subsequently it appears as Heath St. Mary and now is simply known as Heath Barton.

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

108. DERIVATION OF THE NAME HEAVITREE.—On p. 83 of the *Appendix* to *D. & C. N. & Q.*, vol. ix., part iii., mention is made of a burial ground for delinquents executed “at that fearefull, spacious and strong Tree,” namely, the gallows beyond Heavitree; and on p. 89 is a reference to a man who “(for his delinquency) ended his life at the heavy Tree.” To the first entry is appended a footnote from Risdon’s *Survey of Devon*, which begins, “*Heavytree*, which (after some) took name of the execution of malefactors.”

This fantastic derivation of the name Heavitree has had a long vogue, and appears in print every now and then; it is high time it was refuted. The gallows was erected some way outside the village in the year 1532, but the name Heavitree had existed for centuries before that; it appears in the *Domesday Survey* as Hevetruua and Hevetrove, so the absurdity of deriving it from a circumstance 400 years later is at once apparent.

In Polwhele’s *History of Devon*, published in 1797, in the account of the district of Heavitree and Wonford we find, “There is a rivulet called the Wone or Avon at West Wonford, whence the village takes its name (vol. ii., p. 21).

At a comparatively recent date Worthy says “The word ‘Heavitree’ is most probably derived from ‘Ave’ or ‘Avon,’ water, and ‘Tre’ the British word for a town or settlement.” (*Suburbs of Exeter*, p. 7.)

This suggestion seems reasonable; in confirmation I may add that I have often heard the name as “Avetree”; *Ave* in two syllables, rhyming with navy, but the *a* rather broader.

“Tre” at the beginning of a name is very familiar in Cornwall and Wales, as in Trevena and Tredegar; it implies a settlement of a few houses, hardly a town as Worthy says. In Devon it seems “tre” was placed at the end of the name, as Plymtree, Langtree, and Ottery, which last, in the earliest charter is referred to as Autree, and in *Carew’s Scroll of Arms* it is given as Sainte Marye Awtrey (58, 77, 608), Awtry (84, 135), Awtree (416, 427, 592, 607), Autree (605), and Otrei (255). In the *Domesday Survey* it is Otrei and Otri.

Avon, Aune and Awe are all forms of the same word for water, cf. Aveton (Auton) Giffard. So it appears that

Heavitree is the same as Ottery. Probably Wonford, on the banks of the Heavitree Avon, is really Auneford, but I have not found any example of this spelling; in Domesday it is Wenfort.

I have to thank Miss Lega-Weekes for the references from *Carew's Scroll of Arms.* KATE M. CLARKE.
See p. 193.

109. "HONITON LACE-MAKING," by "Devonia," is the title of a book of 80 pp. illustrated by excellent designs signed "Olive" published by *The Bazaar Office*, 32, Wellington Street, Strand. It is undated, but was probably issued about 1880. In the text a Mrs. Carter, a lace maker, of Exmouth is mentioned. Can any reader disclose the identity of "Devonia" and "Olive." CURIOSUS II.


See p. 249.

110. CREST OF STRODE OF DEVON.—*On a mount, a savin tree ppr. fructed gules.* This is the description at the College of Arms of the crest of "Strode" of Devon, but when I called there some few years ago no one could tell me what a "savin tree" was. The crest as blazoned varied from an oak to a tree like one taken from a Noah's Ark! It was suggested to me that it was really an oak with red acorns. The family motto did not though agree with that, being "*Hieme vivesco*" ("In winter I grow green"), or as it is properly translated, "In winter I flourish."

Shortly after my visit to the college I was busy at home planting trees and talking to the old workman. He said, "They savins will poison anything" It was thus that I found out what I had wanted so long to discover—the "savins" were "Yews"—and I also had a lesson in heraldry where least expected. *See p. 172, 177, 157.* G. S.

111. COMBEMARTIN SILVER.—A short while ago I saw a small waiter, now in the possession of the Rev. Coplestone, of Offwell, 7 inches in diameter with a border of scroll and shell work, bearing London hall marks for 1847 and made by Messrs. Barnard which was also stamped "Combemartin Silver." This must be one of the latest pieces made from this Devonshire silver, as the mines were closed in 1848, and though opened again in 1875 there was then no success. I should be glad to hear of any other pieces stamped "Combemartin Silver." J. F. CHANTER.





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112. BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS IN DEVON AND CORNWALL IN THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES.—Having for a number of years collected trade labels, advertisements and other items connected with booksellers and printers in the two westernmost counties, I have thrown together the following by way of Addenda to the late Rev. J. Ingle Dredge's work on the subject, which he privately reprinted from the *Western Antiquary* 1885-91. The paginal references are to that work. The references to the *Exeter Flying Post* are obtained from an article in the same publication, vol. v., p. 163, entitled "Trewman's Exeter Flying Post," by the late Mr. R. Dymond, F.S.A.

About 1793-6 was published *The Universal British Directory of Trade, Commerce and Manufacture*. It was comprised in four 8vo volumes, with a subsequent Appendix volume, and was undated. It went through more than one edition, and the canvassers in some towns did their work much more thoroughly than those in others; Exeter, for instance, was well done, giving the *Street* in the addresses of the tradesmen; Plymouth, on the other hand, was less carefully done, appearing to be much less complete, and only the name and calling of the tradesman being given. Hence the fact of any particular person's name not appearing in the *Directory* is not conclusive evidence that he was not in business at the time. I have laid this work under contribution for the purpose of the present paper, initialling the extracts *U.B.D.*

J. S. ATTWOOD.

Axminster.

BUTCHER, SAMUEL, Printer and Perfumer.—*U.B.D.*

Barnstaple.

MURCH (F.), p. 90.—Mr. Murch, Bookseller in Barnstaple.
—*Exeter Flying Post*, Sept. 2, 1763.

Sold by
F. MURCH,
Bookseller, Printer, and Book-binder,
In the High-Street,
BARNSTAPLE.

Small printed label removed from book dated 1790.

The accompanying illustration (very slightly enlarged) of another fine label of Murch's is reproduced from a block kindly lent by the manager of the *Publishers' Circular*. The original label is in my

possession. J. Woodman, its engraver, is not named in *U.B.D.*, and Murch is there described as Bookseller, Printer and Stationer; he is the only Barnstaple Bookseller named therein.

Bideford.

GRIFFITHS, THOMAS, Printer, Bookseller, &c.—*U.B.D.*

MRS. MANNING, bookseller in Biddeford.—*Exeter Flying Post*,
Sept. 2, 1763.

Bodmin.

LIDDELL, JAMES, Printer and Bookbinder.—*U.B.D.*

Dartmouth.

MR. CRAVEN, Bookseller in Dartmouth.—*Exeter Flying Post*,
Sept. 2, 1763.

JACKSON, JAMES, Printer and Stationer.

KING, JOHN, Bookseller, Stationer, &c.—*U.B.D.*

Devonport.

(Dock, or Plymouth Dock.)

BRICE, THOMAS, Printer.

HEYDON, JOHN, Printer, Stationer, Bookbinder.

RICHARDSON, ADNAM, Bookseller and Hardwareman.
—*U.B.D.*

J. DREW,
No. 8, New-Street, Dock,
SELLS

All kinds of Stationaries
on the lowest Terms.

BOOKS BOUND
in the neatest manner.

Oval printed label, within fancy border, removed from book dated 1798.


A Joseph Drew was a bookseller in Exeter in 1750, as recorded by Mr. Dredge (pp. 46, 47, 70.)

MAURICE (P. F.), p. 116.—Engraved label, see illustration.


MAURICE,
STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER,
Letter Press and Copper Plate Printer,
No. 51,
Fore Street,

PLYMOUTH DOCK.

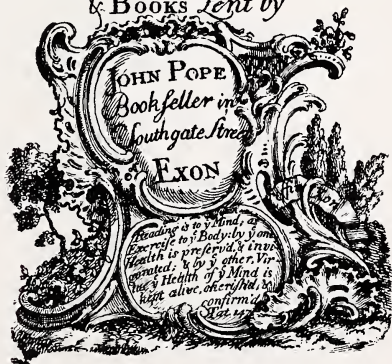
Oval engraved label within plain border.



P. F. Maurice, Stationer & Bookseller,
FORE STREET DOCK
*Sells Writing paper of all Sorts, & Drawing paper of all sizes, also
 Maps paper, & every other article in the Stationary Business, Books
 in different Languages, Ledgers & Journals for Merchants, or Shop
 keepers, Cases of Mathematical Instruments, Sextants, Quadrants,
 Telescopes or Spying Glases, Scales & Navigation Books,
 with variety of Sea Charts and Coasting Pilots, &c. &c. —*
N. B. Books Bound in the neatest manner,
or Ruled to any Pattern.



Any PARCEL of BOOKS Bought
 & BOOKS Lent by



JOHN POPE
 Book seller in
 Southgate Street
EXON
*Reading is to y^e Mind, as
 Exercise is to y^e Body, y^e one
 Health is preserv'd, & invigorated,
 & by y^e other, y^e Mind is
 kept alive, & confirm'd.*

PHILP, (*sic*) (MR.), p. 61.

SOLD AT
T. PHILP'S
MARKET STREET, DOCK,
[etc.]
A CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Printed label, date about 1800.

Exeter.

BISHOP (PHIL.), p. 42.

Another edition of Blackall's Sermon on Almsgiving, of same date, in 8vo, with some minor variations in the title-page, has this imprint: "Exon: Printed by *Jos. Bliss* in the *Exchange*, for *Phill. Bishop* in the *Forestreet* MDCCVIII."

BRICE (THOS.), p. 25, &c.—"Brice, Thomas, Printer, North Street."—*U.B.D.*

BUTTER (Nathaniel.)

Nathaniel Butter was the publisher, in London, of Bishop Jos. Hall's "The Olde Religion" (third edition, 1630). Possibly Thomas Butter, Bookseller in St. Martin's Lane *temp.* Q. Anne (Dredge, p. 44), may have been his descendant.

DYER (GILBERT), p. 111.—Dyer, Gilbert, Circulating Library, High Street—*U.B.D.*

AT THE
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
IN THE COLLEGE, EXETER,
KEPT BY
G. DYER

(which is daily increasing, and now contains between Two and Three Thousand volumes of History, Voyages, Travels, Plays, Novels, &c., by the best Authors), may constantly be had all the new Books worthy of general Perusal, also the Value of any Parcel or Library containing Books which may be wanted for completing the said Circulating Library.

N.B.—Constant attendance given.—Terms of Subscription 12s. per Year, or 4s. per Quarter; and no Expence nor Attention spared to render the Library agreeable to every Reader.

Rectangular printed label within fancy border, date about 1790.

Sold by
E. JEANES,
Successor to Mr. W. Strong,
LATE MR. G. DYER,
Bookseller and Bookbinder.
Opposite the Guildhall,
EXETER.

Small rectangular engraved label, about 1 in. x $\frac{3}{4}$ in., date about 1820.

GRIGG (E.), p. 32, &c.—Grigg, Emanuel, Printer and Bookseller, Fore Street.—*U.B.D.*

GRIGG (W.), p. 29.

I have two labels, apparently struck off from his newspaper advertisement for the purpose of pasting inside books. The older one reads:—

“W. GRIGG, Bookseller & Bookbinder, near *Broad-Gate* towards the *Conduit, Exeter*, sells, at the lowest prices, Books of all Sorts” [then follows a long list of the usual articles], concluding: “Also Ready Money for any Library or Parcel of Books.” Date about 1760.

In the second and slightly smaller label he describes himself:—“WILLIAM GRIGG, Printer, Bookseller, Stationer and Bookbinder, near the *Conduit*, in the *Fore-Street, EXETER*,” and omits his offer to purchase books. Date a little later than the foregoing.

HEDGELAND (PHILIP), p. 112.

I have three other labels of his, one similar to that reproduced by Mr. W. P. Hiern, with slight variations in the wording; another fancy engraved label, removed from a book dated 1801; and another rectangular printed label, within a plain border, date about 1790, viz.:—

BOOKS and Stationary Wares of
every kind, Patent Medicines, Musical
Instruments, and a great variety of other
articles, wholesale and retail, sold by
Philip Hedgeland, at the Bible and
Quadrant, nearly opposite the Guildhall,
Fore-street, Exeter.
Books Bound.

All orders executed with strict attention.

Hedgeland is included in *U.B.D.* at same address as above.

MANNING (J.), pp. 53, 74.—Manning, John, Bookseller, High Street.—*U.B.D.*

MAY (GEORGE), p. 9.

“Sold by *George May* Bookseller in *Exon*.”

Narrow printed label removed from a copy of the *Homilies*, dated 1683.

OSBORNE (ROBERT), p. 10, &c.

A Sermon Preached in a Congregation in the City of Exon on the Thanksgiving-day Thursday, April 16, 1696. By a Minister of the Gospel. London: Printed for *Robert Osborne* Bookseller, near the *Bear* in *Exon* 1696. On leaf at end is printed: “Books Printed for, and sold by, Robert Osborne, near the *Bear* in *Exon*,” viz., Sermon by G. Trosse at Taunton, Sept. 7, 1692; Christ’s Ascension, by Rev. Jos. Hallett, late Minister of the Gospel in Exon; and The Pastor’s Charge and the People’s Duty, Sermon by Saml. Stoddon.



Geo. Postbury
 BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER.
At the Old Exchange
EXETER
 Sells all sorts of Books,
 and Stationary Wares.
 Gilds & Letters Gentle-
 mens Studies. In the
 Compleatest Manner
 on the Lowest Terms.

J. Woodman sc.

Abel Sweetland
 Bookseller Stationer & Print Seller
 Opposite the Guildhall **EXETER**
 Sells the Greatest Variety of the following Articles

BOOKS in all ARTS and SCIENCES		
Bibles, Prayer Books &c.....	Music Books & Paper.....	Cephalic & Rowley's Snuffs
Account Books.....	Violoncellos, Viol.....	Maredant's Drops.....
Letter-Cases & Pocket Books.....	French-Horns, Clarinets.....	Turlington's Balsam.....
Message & Playing Cards.....	Bassoons, Hautboys.....	Daffy's Elixir.....
Ink, Stands, Pens &c.....	German & Common Flutes.....	Jesuits Drops.....
Newmarket & Etwee Cases.....	Guitars &c. &c.....	Anderson's Scotch Pills.....
Sealing Wax & Wafers.....	Strings for Violins.....	Bostock's Cordial.....
Writing Paper &c.....	Violoncellos &c. &c.....	James's Powder & Pills.....

With every other Article in the above Branches

BOOKS NEATLY BOUND

J. Woodman sc.

PENNY (JAMES), pp. 74, 109.—Penny, James, Bookseller,
Fore Street.—*U.B.D.*

Jas' Penny
Book Seller, Stationer, & Book Binder,
Adjoining the Globe Passage, South Gate Street,
Exeter.

Music and Musical Instruments.

Orders for new Publications executed on the shortest notice.

Oval engraved label within fancy border.

It will be seen that the wording of this label varies only slightly from his advertisement of 1789, in *Brice's Journal* (Dredge, p. 74.)

In 1828 the style of the firm was "J. Penny & Son, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, No. 185, Fore Street, Corner of North Street," the business now carried on by Messrs. Wheaton. I copy this from the heading of an account for books supplied to N. H. P. Lawrence, Esq.

POPE (JOHN.)

Engraved label in the Chippendale style, by Coffin, Exeter (see illustration). The quotation from the *Tatler* is the opening sentence of No. 147, March 18, 1710.

PORTBURY (GEO.)—Portbury, George, Bookbinder, North Street.

PORTBURY, HENRY, Bookbinder, Waterbeer Street.—*U.B.D.*

PORTBURY (GEO., Jr.)

Engraved label by Woodman (see illustration.)

SCORE (EDWD.), p. 23, &c.

Sold by *Edward Score*, Bookseller,
over-against the *Guild-Hall*, *Exon*.

Narrow oblong printed label (about 1740.)

SWEETLAND (A.), p. 52.

Engraved label (see illustration.)

SWEETLAND (M.), p. 109.—Sweetland, Margaret, Bookseller,
High Street.—*U.B.D.*

SOLD BY
MARGARET SWEETLAND,
(Widow of the late ABEL SWEETLAND)
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND PRINTSELLER,
Overagainst the *Guildhall*, in the *Fore-Street*,
EXETER

Where may be had every article in the said Branches, and all
Sorts of Patent and other Medicines, on the lowest Terms.

Books neatly bound.

Oval printed label within fancy border. Date about 1790.

THORN (B. & SON), p. 30, &c.

A Radical and Expeditious Cure for a recent Catarrhus Cough [*&c.*, *&c.*] by John Mudge, F.R.S., Surgeon at Plymouth. The Fourth Edition. Revised and corrected by the Author. London: Printed for, and sold by, J. G. Kaven, Furrier and Feather Manufacturer, No. 157, Fleet Street; Sold also by *J. Walter*, at Charing Cross; *B. Thorn & Son*, Exeter; and *M. Haydon*, Plymouth. MDCCLXXXII.

THORN (NATH.), p. 17.

Sold by *Nathaniel Thorn*, Bookseller,
in *St. Peter's Church-Yard, Exon.*

Narrow oblong printed label (about 1710.)

TREWMAN & SON, p. 31.—Trewman, R. & Son, Printers,
Booksellers & Stationers, High Street.—*U.B.D.*

SOLD BY
TREWMAN and SON
PRINTERS and BOOKSELLERS
HIGH-STREET
EXETER

Small oval printed label within radiated border, taken from book dated 1793.

I have also a later and much smaller engraved oval label, same wording (about 1820.)

WOOLMER (S.), pp. 32, &c.—Woolmer, Shirley, Bookseller,
High Street.—*U.B.D.*

YEO (PHILIP), p. 16.

A Sermon Preach'd in the Church of Crediton, Devon, at the Funeral of John Cobley, the Father, Jonh (*sic*) his son and Mary his daughter; who perished in the late Fire of their own House, in the said Town By Thomas Ley, M.A., Exon. Printed for Sam Farley, for Phil. Yeo, Bookseller, over-against St. Martin's-Lane in the High Street (1710.) See *Devon N. & Q.*, vol. iv., p. 114.

Falmouth.

ALISON (M.), p. 25.

M. ALLISON,
BOOKSELLER,
on the MARKET-STRAND,
in
FALMOUTH;

sells the following Articles, Wholesale and Retail, *viz.*

[Then follow long detailed lists of Bibles, &c.,
Stationery Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., Glass Ware,
Mathematical Instruments, Medicines.]

MAGAZINES and all other
periodical Publications

PRINTING WORK and BOOK-BINDING in General perform'd.

A two-pp. double-column 8vo leaflet, bound at end of book dated 1750.

Another edition of the Sermon by Samuel Walker (p. 25) has only this imprint :—"Falmouth : Printed for M. Allison, and Sold by R. Baldwin, jun., at the Rose in Paternoster Row MDCCLIII."

FOX (CHARLES).

BOOKS IN ALL LANGUAGES,
Stationary Wares,
Optical and Mathematical Instruments,
Sea Charts, Maps, and Prints
Sold by Charles Fox,
FALMOUTH.

Engraved label within broad fancy border, embodying gun, globe, telescopes, &c.

My specimen is unfortunately imperfect. Date probably about 1780.

ELLIOTT, ELIZABETH, Printer, Bookseller and Stationer.

ESTER, MARIA, Bookseller and Stationer.

RUSSELL, JANE, Bookseller and Stationer.

WILLIAMS, JOSEPH, Printer, Bookseller and Stationer—*U.B.D.*

Honiton.

MR. BROWN, Bookseller in Honiton.—*Exeter Flying Post*,
Sept. 2, 1763.

KIRKUP, MARY, Bookseller.

LAMPORT, GRACE, Bookseller.—*U.B.D.*

Launceston.

BRAY, WILLIAM, Printer and Stationer.—*U.B.D.*

MANNING (J.)

Sold by J. MANNING,
Book-seller in
LAUNCESTON.

Small printed label within fancy border, date about 1780.

MARTIN (R.), p. 53.

SOLD BY
R. MARTIN, Book-seller,
LAUNCESTON.

STATIONARIES,
Patent Medicines,
Music & Musical Instruments,
PERFUMERY, &c.

Printed label within fancy border, date about 1790.

Newton Bushell.

WEATHERDON, —, Stationer and Printer.—*U.B.D.*

Plymouth.

BARNIELL, RICHARD, Bookseller, Stationer and Binder.

—U.B.D.

This is probably a misprint for *Barnikel*. I have a small oval printed label, within fancy border, date about 1790, as follows:—

F. BARNIKEL,
Stationer and Bookbinder,
Opposite Middle-Lane,
Market Street, Plymouth.

HAYDON, BENJAMIN, Printer, Bookbinder and Stationer.

—U.B.D.

ANDREWS (W.), pp. 28, 106.

Retired from *Exeter Flying Post* and entered into business in Plymouth, "there being then no printer there," Nov. 7, 1765.

HAVILAND (W.)

SOLD BY
W. HAVILAND,
Nephew and Successor to Haydon
and Cobley,
CORNER of OLD-TOWN,
PLYMOUTH.

Small printed label within fancy border (about 1820.)

HAYDON (M.)—see *s.v.* B. Thorn & Son, Exeter.

HAYDON (R.)

Sold by
R. HAYDON,
Bookseller and Stationer,
facing the Pope's-head,
Pike-Street, Plymouth.

Small printed label within fancy border, date about 1790.

RATCLIFF (T.)

A paragraph in *The Clique*, Mar. 6, 1909, speaks of a MS. on Shorthand, 1658, by T. Ratcliff, a Bookseller and Stationer at Plymouth, which had recently been sold to a collector in Edinburgh. I have been quite unable to trace either the MS. or the purchaser.

ROGERS (Mr.), p. 83.

G. ROGERS,
Stationer and Bookseller,
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
*Higher Broad Street, Corner of
Holy-Cross-Lane, Plymouth.*
N.B. Perfumeries and
Patent Medicines.

A small oval printed label within fancy border, date about 1780.

MR. SPENCER, printer of the *Exeter Chronicle*, or as it is fresh dubbed, the *Plymouth and Cornish Flying Gazette*.—*Exeter Flying Post*, Jan. 13, 1764.

WALLIS (JAMES), p. 29.—Mr. Wallis, Bookseller in Plymouth.—*Exeter Flying Post*, Sept. 2, 1763.

SOLD BY
JAMES WALLIS,
Bookseller and Stationer,
In *Market-Street*,
PLYMOUTH.

Small printed label within fancy border (about 1780.)

WEATHERLEY (R.), and

WHITFIELD (H.) p. 82.

A New Form of Prayer, to be used . . . upon Friday the Twenty-seventh of February next, being the day appointed for a General FAST By his Majesty's Special Command. Sold by R. Weatherley and S. Whitfeld, in Plymouth; and P. Maurice, Plymouth-Dock 1778.

St. Austell.

POMERY (W.), p. 106.—Pomery, Walter, senior, Bookseller, Stationer and Scrivener (W. Pomery, junior, was a draper.)—*U.B.D.*

Sold by
W. POMERY,
Book-seller, Stationer
& Scrivener,
ST. AUSTLE.

Small oval stencilled label within a border, taken from a book dated 1790.

South Molton.

HUXTABLE (J.), p. 118.

HUXTABLE,
Copper Plate & Letter Press
PRINTER,
Book Binder, Book Seller &c,
SOUTHMOLTON.

Small printed label within fancy border (about 1800).

Stonehouse.

HUSS, [—], p. 41.

T. HUSS begs leave to inform [etc.] at his
LIBRARY, CHAPEL STREET, STONEHOUSE,
WHERE MAY BE HAD

Almanacks, Pocket Books, &c. for the Year.

Abridged from printed label with border.

I have a note that Huss died May 31, 1824. The *U.B.D.* describes him as a stationer.

Tavistock.

COMMINS [—.]

BOUGHT AT
COMMINS'S
Warehouse for Books and Stationary,
TAVISTOCK.

A Circulating Library.

Printed label within border, date about 1800.

Tiverton.

PARKHOUSE, HANNAH, Bookseller.

SALTER, WILLIAM, Printer and Perfumer.—*U.B.D.*

PARKHOUSE (PHILIP), p. 118.

Sold by *PHILIP PARKHOUSE,*
BOOKSELLER,

Near the White Stone in *Tiverton,*
Who also sells Paper Hangings for Rooms,
Prints and Pictures of all Sorts,
And other *Stationary* WARES.

Printed label, fancy border at top and bottom, date about 1780.

Another small printed label, "Parkhouse, Printer, Bookbinder, Bookseller, Stationer, &c., Tiverton," removed from book dated 1820.

Totnes.

This BOOK belongs to

DAW'S,
CIRCULATING LIBRARY, TOTNES;
where may be had the Following
GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, &c.
[list follows.]

8vo label printed on the back of portion of an advertisement of Insurance Policies of the Dorchester and Sherborne Militia Insurance Society—"Policies issued by Mr. Dawe, Bookseller, Totness" (about 1806).

Truro.

HARVEY, WILLIAM, Printer and Stationer.

TREGONING & PHILIP [? Philp], Printers and Stationers.

See Vol. x. p. 93, 31.

—*U.B.D.*

113. KITTERY, DEVON (IX., p. 48, par. 44).—The following information may prove of interest to your correspondent. The Ordnance Survey Map of Devon, Sheet cxxviii., S.W., shows "Kettery Court" near Kingswear. From local guide books and directories I gather that this is a private residence now in the occupation of Archibald Leslie Hine-Haycock, Esq. Kettery Point is not shown on the survey, but as the

house appears to be quite near the sea, it is reasonable to suppose that a point near would be given such a name. Shapleigh is a well-known Devon name. Your correspondent should institute enquiries at Kingswear, say from the Town Clerk, as to the age of "Kettery Court" and its past occupiers and owners, and from the incumbent of the parish church as to the connection of the family of Shapleigh with Kingswear in the 17th century. VERITAS.

114. EXETER CATHEDRAL LIBRARY (VIII., p. 175, par. 147; p. 208, par. 170).—My note on the lost MSS. of the Exeter Cathedral Library drew a reply from Mrs. Rose-Troup. Since then I have obtained from Mr. H. E. Craster, the Bodleian Librarian, who is especially concerned with the MSS., and Professor Haverfield, further particulars as to the MSS. presented to the Bodleian Library by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter in 1602, and the following is a complete list of those now existing at the Bodleian:—

No.	No. in 1697 Catalogue.	Modern Press Mark.	Subject.	Date.
1	2757	Bodl. 683	Gregory's Moralia	12th Cent.
2	1941	" 273	Augustine on Psalms, p. iii	12th "
3	2123**	" 253	Gregory's Moralia†	12th "
4	2740	" 691	Augustine, De Civ. Dei	12th "
5	1942	" 274	Augustine, Epistolae	12th "
6	2733	" 380	Aquinas, Catena Aurea	14th "
7	2399	" 338	Somnium, Viridarii	15th "
8	2120	" 229	Augustine, De Verb. Dom.	11th "
9	1939	" 237	Augustine, Super Paulum	12th "
10	1924	" 150	Augustine, Opuscula	13th "
11	2129	" 314	Gregory, Sermons	12th "
12	2448	" 293	Speculum Juris	14th "
13	2677	" 810	Canons	12th "
14	2056	Auct. D I, 18	Bible	12th "
15	2770	Bodl. 748	Petrus, Comestos	14th "
16	2631	" 717	Jerome on Isaiah	12th "
17	2435	" 287	Vincent of Beauvaix	14th "
18	2713	" 830	Grosseteste, Sermons	14th "
19	2741	" 289	Augustine on Psalms, pars ii	12th "
20	2727	" 736	Barthol. de Pisis	15th "
21	2736	" 739	Ambrose, de Fide	12th "
22	2711	" 732	Bede, on Luke and Mark	12th "
23	2675	" 579	Leofric's Missal‡	10-11th "
24	2765	" 744	Ricardus, de Media villa	14th "
25	2226	" 319	Isidore, de miraculis Christi§	10th "

† Three parts, iv-vi.

‡ A Leofric Book.

§ ? A Leofric Book, No. 53.

No.	No. in 1697 Catalogue.	Modern Press Mark.	Subject.	Date.
26	2759	" 815	Augustine, Confessions	12th "
27	1920	" 148	Augustine, de cons. Evang	12th "
28	2122	" 311	Gregory's Penitentialæ, etc.	10th "
29	2640	" 792	Ambrose on Virginitæ, etc.	12th "
30	2720	" 829	Ringstede on Proverbs	14th "
31	2225	" 394	{ Isidore, de Fide Cathol. Jerome, contra Jovinian	11th " 12th "
32	2712	" 315	John of Salisburÿ, etc.	15th "
33	2433	" 286	Du ⁷ s Scotus	14th "
34	2745	" 377	Aquinas, Catena Aurea	14th "
35	2731	" 738	Trivet on the Psalms	14th "
36	1899	" 135	Augustine, contra Faustum	12th "
37	2013	Bodl. 479	Bede, de Tabernaculo	12th "
38	1923	" 201	Augustine, opuscula	12th "
39	2681	" 813	Augustine on S. John	12th "
40	2456	" 463	Astrological	14th "
41	2719	Auct. D 2, 16	Gospels*	10th "
42	2015	Bodl. 162	Bonaventura, Meditations	14th "
43	1918	" 147	Athanasius Opuscula	12th "
44	2134	Auct. D 3, 10	Gloss on Genesis	13th "
45	2632	Bodl. 718	Egberts, Penitential†	10th "
46	2771	" 749	Barthol. de Glanville	14th "
47	2012	" 206	Ambrose, Hexaëmeron	12th "
48	2218	" 389	Ver ⁷ ag ⁷ ne, Aurea legenda	15th "
49	2098	Auct. D 1, 13	Gloss on St. Paul	12th "
50	2603	Bodl. 707	Gregory on Ezekiel	11th "
51	2663	" 804	Augustine, contra Mendacium, etc.	12th "
52	2095	" 190	Gregory, Dialogues	12th "
53	2224	" 393	Isidore, etc.	15th "
54	2245	" 333	{ Kilwardby, etc. Wycliffe, de Mandatis	14th " 15th "
55	2100	" 193	Gregory, Epistles	12th "
56	2732	" 318	Flores Psalterii	14th "
57	1903	" 137	Ambrose, Opuscula	12th "
58	2441	" 290	Gratian's Decretum	14th "
59	2447	" 256	Joh. Andree, Comment	14th "
60	2104	Auct. D 2, 7	Gregory, Opuscula	13th-14th "
61	1940	Bodl. 272	Augustine on Psalms, pars II	12th "
62	2132	Auct. D 1, 9	Gloss on Luke and John	13th "
63	2389	Auct. F 3, 7	Solinus and Æthicus	12th "
64	2648	Bodl. 722	Holco ⁷ on Minor Prophets	15th "
65	2455	Auct. F 1, 15	Boethius and Persius*	11th "
66	2123*	Bodl. 230	Gregory, Dialogues	12th "
67	2108	" 494	{ Gloss on John, Mark, etc. Ric. de S. Victore on Ezek.	13th " 12th "
68	2396	" 449	Sermons	12th-13th "

* With Leofric's inscription. † See later note.

No.	No. in 1697 Catalogue.	Modern Press Mark.	Subject.	Date.
69	2234	„ 320	Jac. Januensis Sermons	15th „
70	1901	„ 92	Ambrose, De offic minist.’	12th „
71	2634	„ 720	Gilbertus Anglicus, etc.	14th „
72	1922	„ 149	Augustine, Opuscula	12th „
73	2609	„ 708	Gregory’s Pastoral*	11th „
74	2602	„ 849	Bede on Canonical Epistles†	9th „
75	2334	„ 335	Peter Lombard’s Sentences	14th „
76	2241	„ 279	Holcote on Wisdom	14th „
77	2626	„ 786	Medical	13th „
78	2739	„ 301	Augustine on S. John	12th „
79	2737	„ 865	{ Ric. Armachanus Lib, Legum ecclesiast	15th „ 11th „
80	2046	„ 482	Barthol, Exoniensis	13th „
81	2629	Auct. D 1, 7	Gloss on Luke and John	13th „
82	2133	Auct. D 1, 12	Gloss on Acts—Apocal.	13th „
83	2337	Auct. D 2, 8	Gloss on Psalms	12th „
84	2638	Auct. D mf, 2, 9	{ Cassianus de institut. Apocalypse	10th „ 11th „
85	2666	Auct. F 3, 6	Prudentius*	11th „
86	2654	Bodl. 725	Comm. on S. Paul’s Epistles	13th „

This only accounts for 86 of the 130 said to have been given to the Bodleian, but they really represent more, as, for instance, No. 85 represents three volumes of the Exeter catalogue; probably, also, No. 3 was counted as three, and 31, 67 and 79 were certainly counted as two, and probably others. It will be seen from the list that there are only five with the Leofric inscriptions, but there are also two others, Nos. 25 and 74, that in Mr. Craster’s opinion are also Leofric books, though they no longer contain his usual anathema. And though I am not in a position to form any opinion, not having made a personal inspection of the MSS., I would suggest that No. 45 may be another; and as No. 85 corresponds to Nos. 41, 42 and 43 in Warren’s list in his edition of the Leofric Missal, this would bring up the number of Leofric books at the Bodleian to ten. Six other MSS., Nos. 8, 28, 31, 50, 79 and 84, are eleventh century or earlier, and one or more of these may be possibly Leofric books, though there is none we can identify with the list as given by Warren, unless 50, Gregory on Ezekiel, is the Book of Ezekiel, No. 44, in Warren’s list. But the New Summary Catalogue of the Bodleian MSS., which is about to be published, may throw some light on these points, and Mr. Craster

* With Leofric’s inscription. † Probably a Leofric Book, No. 51.

informs me that there is a full discussion of the Leofric books in Nicholson's *Early Musical MSS.* in the Bodleian.

I should be much obliged if anyone who has more time to devote to these points than I have, or the Librarian of the Cathedral Library, would compare the above list with the inventories of 1506 and 1327 or any other documents of the Cathedral Library. *See p. 177* J. F. CHANTER.

115. CALENDARS OF DEVON AND CORNWALL WILLS (IX., par. 53, p. 57.)—The first issues were revised by a member of the Council of the Devonshire Association; the subsequent ones by the transcriber. It should be remembered that the very latest item copied from these old calendars (which is not necessarily the spelling in the document) was written more than a hundred years ago, when every man made his own spelling, and had been doing so time out of mind. Another important point, they were printed for the British Record Society in a county remote from the west, and although the transcriber wrote and still writes a hand so plain that no man, though printer, need err therein, it appeared that it was not without some typographical wrestling that many of these wild western place-names were finally set up. There was regret felt that it was not possible, especially at the commencement, to refer to original documents to correct obvious if ancient slips of the pen such as the repetition of the name Weymouth alluded to, and in transcribing subsequent calendars, the courteous officials, when it could be done without unduly interfering with public business, occasionally looked up and produced a document to settle a doubtful point. The transcriber also undertook to place a mark over every "U" to prevent it being printed as "N," a frequent misprint in topographical works, but the printer used his own discretion notwithstanding. Concerning Launceston I doubt whether the spelling of this place-name is really fixed even at this late date, for I read a sign post near that town inscribed "TO LANSON."

A gentleman described the first calendar issued (Principal Registry of the Bishop of Exeter) as useless, because it did not contain all the wills in the Exeter Registry, and remarked to the writer, who was busy

transcribing another calendar, that he had seen wills that were not in it, and could prove it. Any explanation was impossible. He was as indignant as the farmer's wife who abused the clerks at the Registry for not producing her husband's will when she offered the shilling fee. Instead of showing the will they asked questions. When and where did he die? This trifling naturally made her furious. "Die!" she shouted, "'Ee aint dead, 'ee's over in the market. Ee came in last Thursday a purpose to make his will, but he won't tell me what's in it. I know 'ee made un and I know you got un. Now why can't 'ee let me zee un? There's the shilling! You won't, that's what it is. I knows you got un, so there!" The good lady had not grasped Hebrews ix, 16.

NUX.

116. DRAKE AND SKEFFINGTON (IX., p. 89, par. 79.)— I thought Mr. Skinner might like to have an attempt made to verify the quarterings of the impaled Skeffington with Bayley: (1) SKEFFINGTON, as in the text. (2) Should be, *Azure a bend cotised between six mullets or*, OLDBEIFFE. Leicester Visitation says: John Skeffington=Margaret, d. and h. to William Oldebeffe, by Margaret, d. and h. to Richard English (*Ermine a bend azure*), this should be the 3rd quartering. (3) PECK, really PECHE, *Or three eagles displayed sable*, so given in the pedigree; but in his nephew's quarterings on the same page, the eagles are *gules*, whilst the pedigree of Peck in the same Visitation gives quite a different coat and, I think, one more trustworthy. Sir John Skeffington of London=d. and h. of Peck, he ob. s.p. (4) I think this is intended for, *Azure a fess per nebulée or and sable, between three laurel leaves erect of the second*, LEUESON. William Skeffington of co. Salop=Johanna filia Jacobi Leueson. This quartering does not come into the Leicester Visitation; she is not stated to be an heiress, but as she married two more husbands she had plenty of time to become one. (5) Leicester Visitation says this is the 12th quartering, but Betham, iv., 185, gives it as the 6th quarter and impaling, *Sable three eaglets displayed argent, a crescent for difference*, PECHE. So this is the 3rd quarter given as Peck, just the reverse of iii. in the text; 5, however, is given with the escallops or, not argent, as CHILDE, and in Betham

without blazon as CHILD, and as the pedigrees give no such marriage, presumably it was brought in by one of the other quarterings, though Peche was a direct marriage. (6) is JENNEY, the birds being Cornish choughs proper, as the beaked and legged gules proves; there is no direct marriage given in the pedigrees. (7) would be OLDBEIFFE; but it is very unlikely that it is rightly quartered here; most likely copied from a shield that went backwards in the proper way, instead of one coming down to modern times. (8) If this blazon is correct and represents the family, it would be PRESTWOOD of Salop or Staffordshire; but I can find nothing in the pedigrees to prove it. This does not come among the 19 quarterings in Betham, but he says he has heard of or seen one with 30 quarterings, of which he gives no list. It seems to me the earlier shields are correct; the rest are jumbled up out of any sequence. F. WERE.

117. SIGDURE LANE, KINGSBRIDGE.—From Hawkins' *History of Kingsbridge and Salcombe* (1819) I learn that a street on the east side of Fore Street, Kingsbridge, "was formerly called *Sigdure Lane*, since that, by corruption, *Sugar Lane*, and more recently Dunscombe Street." Was Sigdure a local personal name, and if so, was the name of *Sugary Cove*, near Dartmouth, derived from it? ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

118. OAK PANEL FROM KINGSTEIGNTON CHURCH.—I have an oak panel which is reported to have come from Kingsteignton Church. It measures about 1ft. 9in. x 13in., and is carved with a conventional design, surmounted by the initials "I. K. P." and the date 1663. Can any of your readers inform me what position this panel occupied in the church and to whom the initials belonged? CURIOSUS II.

119. NORMAN SURNAMES (IX., p. 93, par. 84.)—The reason why the prefix "de" occurs very seldom after the latter part of the 14th century is that after that period surnames were becoming general, and it was no longer necessary to distinguish a man by the name of the town or village he came from. It must be remembered that "de" before a man's name generally means *from* not *of*, so De Molton meant simply a man from South or North Molton. J. F. CHANTER.



Ash & Hutton

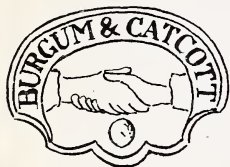


ASH & HUTTON



Burgum & Catcott (some of this firm's various marks suggest a close connexion with the above)

LONDON



W. Cockey.



J. Dolbeare.



Edgar & Son.



EDGAR
& SON



120. NOTES ON WEST-COUNTRY PEWTERERS.—In my researches in connection with my work on “Pewterers and Pewter-marks,” which it is hoped to publish when the war is over, I have come across the names of several West-country pewterers and some of their marks which it may be of some interest to readers of this journal to have recorded in its pages.

Somewhere about the year 1913 there appeared in *D. & C. N. & Q.* a request for information concerning the pewterers of Devon, Somerset and Cornwall, a request which, unfortunately, was not productive of great results, but one of the few replies received, together with subsequent dates gleaned from an entirely different quarter, may serve to show *how* much may be gained by united effort in a given sphere.

On 18th July, 1913, Mr. J. S. Amery wrote Mr. H. Tapley-Soper—names needing no introduction to readers of this journal—as follows:—

“Have you Dolbeare as a pewterer in Ashburton?

I believe Parham, London, was also an Ashburton pewterer, a successor of Dolbeare, as the Parhams had the same house in Ashburton.”

This information, kindly forwarded to me by Mr. Tapley-Soper, was duly recorded in my notes. Time has passed and still the name Dolbeare remained “awaiting further information” until a few days ago, when Mr. Walter Churcher, of London, the well-known collector and authority on old pewter, sent on to me a rubbing of a mark found on some pewter plates, with the query “Do you know Dolbeare as a pewterer?” On looking up my notes I find the name recorded, but with no further particulars than those given above. Now, however, one is able to record this maker with full details of his mark (q.v. Plate 1).

Thus one more small point is cleared up, one more infinitesimal ray of light cast upon the past!

In days such as the present one may ask—Of what moment are such trifles? The reply must be that at the moment they are of *little* consequence, but the present conditions are not, we pray, destined to last indefinitely, and a second opportunity of recording this “ray of light” may not present itself.

That there must have been at one time an important colony of pewterers in Bristol seems beyond doubt, for in Mr. Welch's *History of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of London*, one finds in 1728-9 the following:—

“*Many* complaints were *again* received at this time of the bad quality of pewter made at Bristol, especially guinea basons, but the Company hesitated to exercise their authority by sending a deputation to hold a search so far from London.” (The italics are mine).

That some of these Bristol and West-country pewterers used the word “London” and “made in London” on their wares is proved by reference to Plate 1, where the word “London” is included in the touch of Burgum and Catcott, who we know to have been a Bristol firm. This again is referred to in the same work as follows:—

“1740-1. A committee reported on 24th September that nothing could be done to prevent country pewterers from striking ‘London’ and ‘made in London’ on their wares, without application to Parliament.”

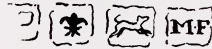
Much information should be available amongst the old Guild records of Bristol, if any such are in existence, and I commend this suggestion to some keen local antiquary who may have the necessary time at his disposal. Possibly also in Cornwall one might look for records of pewterers in the Stannaries districts, as also at Barnstaple and Exeter, for further information concerning Devonshire pewterers.

The following further names of West-country pewterers (with Bristol) and the illustrations of their marks where known, may act as a stimulus to others in possession of pieces bearing unrecorded local marks (or *touches* as they were technically called), to furnish me with rubbings of the same for inclusion in my larger work referred to above, and on which I have been engaged for many years. Good sketches or rubbings, both for preference, are of great service, but poor sketches are not of so much use as poor rubbings. The marks of Sampson Hodge, Kerslake, Samuel Lee and John Webber, junr., on the plates which follow are made from poor sketches which, had they been accompanied by the poorest of rubbings, would at least have enabled me to vouch for their being as correct as an unskilful penman has endeavoured to make the remainder.

Ham Evans.



Fothergills.



(The device in this mark suggests a connexion with Buzgump + Calcott, q.v.)

Gazels.



Sampson Hodge.



John Hoskyn.



Henry Hoskyn.



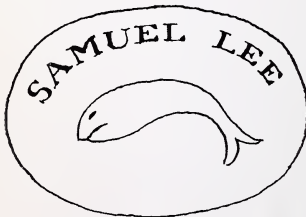
HENRY·HOS

(From a very indistinct mark.)

Kerslake.

KERSLAKE
CREDITON

Samuel Lee.



(From a very poor sketch)

Mortimer.

(Nº1)



(Nº2)



H H.C. del.

John Webber, senr.



I. WEBBER
BARVM

BARNESTAPLE

John Webber, junr.



(From a very rough sketch.)

Williams.

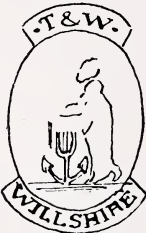


T. Willshire.

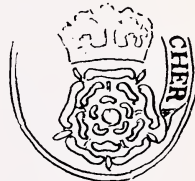


SUPERFINE
HARD METAL

T. & Willshire.



B...CHER.



H.C.C. del.

In only one instance in the following list have I any doubt as to its correct place in this list—Edgar and Son (or Co.)—but the circumstantial evidence that they were Bristol pewterers is so great I have ventured to include it.

(A † preceding a name signifies that an illustration of the maker's mark is given.)

- †Ash and Hutton. Bristol, *c.* 1760.
- †Burgum and Catcot. Bristol, *c.* 1770. Boswell, in his *Life of Dr. Johnson*, records their meeting "George Catcot the pewterer" at Bristol on 29th April, 1776.
- Butcher, James. Pewterer, of Bridgewater, Somerset. Will proved 15 Sep., 1698, at Taunton.
- †Butcher, James. Pewterer, of Bridgewater, Somerset. Will proved 24 Oct., 1720, at Taunton.
- †Cockey, W. Totnes, *c.* 1740.
- Daw, Richard. Exeter, *c.* 1780.
- †Dolbeare, J. Ashburton, ? *c.* 1750.
- †Edgar and Co. ? Bristol.
- †Edgar and Son. ? Bristol.
- †Evans, Hum. Exeter, *c.* 1740.
- †Fothergills. Bristol.
- †Gauls. Exeter.
- Harris, William. Buried at Barnstaple 3 Dec., 1625. Worked 1608-25.
- Heywood, Robert. Buried at Barnstaple 14 Jan., 1623. Worked 1605-22.
- †Hodge, Sampson Tiverton, *c.* 1707.
(? Samuel).
- †Hoskyn, John. Truro, later than 1735.
- †Hoskyn, Henry. *c.* 1730.
- Johns, John. Pewterer, of Bristol, mentioned in 1698 in the will of James Butcher, of Bridgewater.
- †Kerslake. Crediton, *c.* 1720.
- Knowles, John. Bristol, *c.* 1650.
- †Lee, Samuel. Buried at Barnstaple. Worked *c.* 1720.
- Ley, John. Buried at Barnstaple 30th June, 1733. Worked *c.* 1705-33.
- Mitchell, James. Penzance. In 1681 he had served a seven years' apprenticeship to a

- pewterer in Penzance. Was refused the freedom of the Company of Pewterers of London at a Court held 5th Oct., 168 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- †Mortimer. Exeter, ? *c.* 1750. His mark (No. 1) appears on a piece engraved 1740; No. 2 on a tankard bearing a Wm. IV. Excise stamp.
- Rogers, Henry. Skewis, Cornwall. In the Collection of Mr. Chas. G. J. Port, F.S.A., of Worthing, is a wood engraving which records the hanging in 1735 of this man for the murder of two Sheriff's officers and three others.
- ? Sanders, Simon. Tradition records that he was a maker of pewter spoons, who formerly lived at Langtree, near Bideford. (See *Guide to the Charbonnier Collection* in Taunton Castle Museum.)
- †Webber, John. Barnstaple, *c.* 1650-1700.
- †Webber, John, junr. Barnstaple, *c.* 1680-1735.
- †Williams. Falmouth, *c.* 1720.
- Williams, A. ? ———.
- Willoughby, Roger, Bristol, *c.* 1670.
the elder.
- †Wilshire, T. Bristol, *c.* 1790.
- †Wilshire, T. and W. Bristol, *c.* 1800.

One might here perhaps direct attention to the similarity of the devices in many of the marks illustrated, which may point to some succession in business. It might be possible that Burgum and Catcott succeeded to the business of Ash and Hutton and retained their Rose and Crown and Hard Metal marks, being themselves succeeded by Fothergills, who used the clasped hands' device of the former. This, of course, is mere conjecture which a little searching of local records might tend to prove or disprove. Again one finds an affinity of design in the marks of Hum. Evans of Exeter, J. Ferris and Co., and John Webber of Barnstaple; whilst those of J. Dolbeare and Gauls of Exeter, are the only ones suggesting similarity with the designs of the London pewterers' marks. It is an amazing fact that of all the hundreds

L.....A.....

Obverse:-



Reverse:-



On a dish from West-Country. C.1680.

L.....A.....



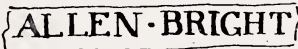
On a patent from Wells.

L.....A.....



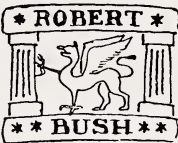
With date 1814.

Allen Bright - various marks



C. 1750.

Robert Bush, Bush & Co., &c.



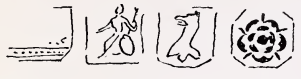
c. 1780.

H.C.C., del.

Bush & Perkins. (This mark is found on same piece with that of Matthew Mease q.v.)



LONDON



c. 1790.

Stephen Cox.

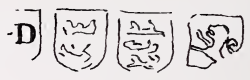


c. 1740

Richard Cuming



Joseph Dafforn.

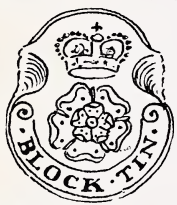
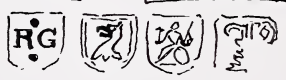
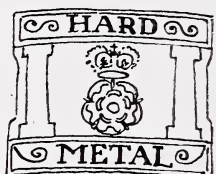


J. Ferris & Co.



c. 1780.

Richard Going.



c. 1730

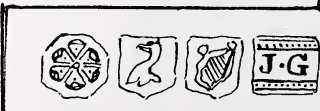
Edward Gregory.



c. 1730



John Griffiths.



c. 1760

H.W.C., del.

Hale & Sons.



J. COMINS (? The owner's name)

William Lansdown.



Or a piece from Wells.

James Mathews.



Mathew Mease.



C. 1790 (See Bush & Perkins)

Thomas Page.



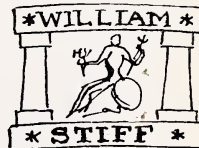
LONDON



(? Same as Robert Bush.)



William Stiff.



LONDON

C. 1747

H. H. C., del.

of country pewterers whose marks are known, there are few, if any, which one could mistake for London marks; diverse though the latter are, a more flamboyant style being as a rule adopted with a greater tendency to advertising. The mark of Dolbeare being one of the most restrained in style of all the country marks I have seen, is at the same time most pleasing and seems eminently suited for pewter ware.

Without *direct* proof that the marks on Plates iv., v. and vi. should occupy a place in a list of West-country pewterers, the evidence to hand and the frequency with which their pieces have been met with in the district, are sufficient to justify the belief that further information will eventually establish their right to inclusion therein. It is desired that anyone having such information will not wait for the next number of this paper, but will communicate direct with the author at Foden, Road, Walsall, Staffs.

See Vol. X. p. 169

HOWARD H. COTTERELL.

121. CHURCH BANDS (IX., p. 124, par. 106).—I am informed that in Peter Tavy parish church, during the vicariate of the Rev. Thomas Gibbons up to the year 1870, the following instruments assisted regularly in the church service: 1st violin, Joseph Row; 2nd violin, Mark Rickard; "bass viol," Robert Prout. Other instruments were used on special occasions—a bassoon frequently.

The following extract is taken from the *Illustrated Western Weekly News* of Nov. 11th, 1916, p. 10:

"Two interesting old musical instruments, with ancient Devonshire associations, are being added to Exeter Museum. They are a 'serpent' (a brass instrument) and clarinet, which were many years ago played in Ashburton Church. The 'serpent' was last year sold among the effects of the father of Mr. T. H. Veale, of Paignton, and came into the hands of the Homeland Association, who, after exhibiting it, sold it to the Exeter Museum authorities. Mr. Veale, having in his possession the clarinet, sold it to the same association, and both instruments are now in the hands of the Museum authorities."

The description of the "serpent" as a *brass* instrument is strange, because it is generally described as consisting of "conical sections of wooden tube held together by a covering of leather."

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

The extract quoted above is incorrect in describing the "serpent" recently purchased by the Exeter Museum as a

brass instrument. Like all instruments which bear this name, it consists of a wooden tube, covered with black leather, about eight feet long, increasing conically from five-eighths of an inch in diameter at the mouthpiece to four inches at the open end. The name is obviously derived from the curved form into which the tube is contorted. The clarinet referred to was purchased direct from Mr. Veale and presented to the Museum by Sir Channing Wills, Bart.—Eds.

See p. 161.

122. PROUSE MEMORIALS IN CHAGFORD CHURCH (IX., p. 81, par. 77; p. 121, par. 104).—I think Mr. Were must have overlooked two of my footnotes; one (p. 85) explains that of a large number of old deeds that came into the hands of the late Rev. T. W. Whale, the earliest, dating from c. 1280, confirm the pedigree of the Chagford branch of the Prouz family as given by *Westcote*, as well as of the last members of the Gidleigh stock, from c. 1300 down to 1550; the other (p. 88) shew that although *Vivian*, in his *Prouz pedigree*, makes Honor, widow of Coplestone and second wife of Humphrey Prouz of Chagford, to be the daughter of Bellew, he rectifies the error in his *Lippincott pedigree*, by stating that she is the daughter of John Lippincote of Wiberry in *Alverdiscott*. This is confirmed by marriage settlements possessed by Mr. Whale. One of these is by John Coplestone of North Leigh, Cornwall, giving a jointure to Honor Lippincott, daughter of John Lippincott of Wiberry in *Alverdiscott*, whom his son Richard is about to marry; another is by Humphrey Prouz of Chagford, on his marriage to Honor, widow of Coplestone (in 1620), two trustees being George Lippincott of Wiberry and Hercules Arscott of Annery.

The omission by *Colby* of the *Pont* alliance may surely be disregarded, since *Westcote*, *Pole*, *Vivian* and others place it between those of *Ferrers* and *Wadecote*. I note that *Vivian* does not call the daughters of *Wadecote*, *Cruwys*, *Norton*, *Cole*, or *Cobbe* heiresses, yet the family arms of all of these are depicted on the Chagford shield.

Seeing that it would be impossible for anyone to mistake the bisected Jordan almond in the illustration of this shield for a bridge, I can only suppose Mr. Were's suggestion that it "is really two arches of a bridge" to proceed from an

assumption that the form in the original was very indistinct, and was mis-rendered by me; but, in fact, it was quite clear, and my drawing was from an exact tracing.

As "canting Arms" contain either the whole or part of the surname, or allude to some characteristic or exploit of the bearer, some of the Ponts bear a bridge—translatable into the French *pont*; but they also bear rainbows and two wings conjoined, the latter displaying both curves and points, as does the Jordan almond—"point" being the nearest word to "Pont" in the English language.

Earlier connections of the Prouz family than those whose arms are on this shield are interestingly discussed in Vols. iv. and v. of *D. & C. N. & Q.* (MRS.) C. LEGA-WEEKES.

123. ASHTON PARISH CHURCH (IX., p. 105, par. 92).—The blazon of Cockworthy is weak because it duplicates the 'sa,' unless these were dirty gules, when it would be Cockworthy. To be *Cockington*, both the sables would have to be dirty azure gules; and if the chevron was dirty gules, it would be *Cocktree*, which actually is nearer the writer's blazon. Now see what genealogy says:—Pole, p. 192: John of Chuderlegh = Susan, daughter and co-heir of William de Compton; this he also confirms, p. 280, by saying that Susan's sister Jone was the other co-heir and wife of Geoffrey Gilbard (here John's name is Chiderlegh). Pole does not enlighten us to a Cockington-Compton marriage; but says Sir James Cokinton was the last of the family, and on p. 460 gives his coat as *Argent a chevron betwixt three cocks gules*; so there seems to be confusion between Pole's Armory and this Cockinton paragraph. So genealogy would say that the 1 and 4 should be John of Chuderlegh and 2 and 3 de Compton, *Sable a chevron ermine betwixt 3 shovellers arg.* If John of Chuderlegh assumed the Cockinton coat, it would confirm the heraldry, but their coats were all quite different; what is wanted is a Cockinton-Compton marriage to prove suggestions made. F. WERE.

124. INVENTORY OF THE GOODS OF HENERY HAMPSHIRE [should be *Humphrey*] (II., p. 242, par. 198).—The original parchment from which the late Dr. Brushfield copied this valuable and interesting inventory of a Honiton tobacco

merchant of the seventeenth century has recently been added to the Exeter City Library's collection of local manuscripts. My immediate object in now drawing attention to it is to correct several errors made by the transcriber, the most important being in the name of the deceased merchant, whom Dr. Brushfield gives as Hampshire, whereas a little care would have revealed the fact that it is Humphrey. The name as written at the head of the document is certainly a little indistinct, but the signature at the foot, viz., "Patience Humphry," ought to have been sufficient to have prevented the learned Doctor making such a mistake. The following minor corrections should also be noted. They do not add much to the value of the document, but may serve as a reminder that when old documents are copied for publication it is essential, if they are to properly serve their purpose as records of old spelling and customs, that they should be transcribed with great care and accuracy. It is regrettable to find that in this respect many of our most able antiquaries are often very careless.

- P. 243, line 6, for Hampshire *read* Humphrey.
 „ „ 10, for Dms. *read* Döms,
 „ „ 10, for followeth *read* ffolloweth.
 „ „ 11, for l. s. d. *read* fi. s. d.
 „ „ 12, for apparrell *read* aparrell.
 „ „ 27, for Amos [?] *read* Ames [?].
 „ „ 32, for H—— [?] *read* Holland.
 „ „ 33, for 31 00 00 *read* 31 10 00,
 „ „ 35, delete "on Bond" the first time it occurs in this line.
 „ „ 39, for 01 00 00 *read* 01 10 00.
 „ „ 41, for &c. [?] *read* As.
 „ „ 43, for The Lease *read* One Lease.
 P. 244, „ 6, for 190 02 00 *read* 190 02 06.
 „ „ 35, for Curtains *read* Curtaines.
 „ „ 48, for Bed *read* Bedd.
 „ „ 50, for pcell *read* pcell, i.e. parcell.
 P. 245, „ 3, for w *read* wth, i.e. with.
 „ „ 5, for Glass *read* Glasse.
 „ „ 40, insert "One" before "Tray."
 P. 246, „ 10, for Great *read* Greate.
 „ „ 20, for Hoggsheados *read* Hoggsheades.
 „ „ 20, for Cabbinet *read* Cabinett.
 „ „ 37, for 1823 0 06 *read* 1823 01 06.

See Vol. x. p. 56.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

125. DERIVATION OF THE NAME HEAVITREE (IX., p. 127, par. 108).—Very few etymologists have approached anything like a convincing solution of this puzzling place-name. Some attempts have been not only positively unscientific, but have bordered on the positively ridiculous, as in the case of a highly-learned and respected local antiquary of old, who could write of the name Heavitree—"which dull name shows it not ancient, but seems to come from sorrowful matter, which we term heavy and sad: I take it, therefore, so to be named for being the place where malefactors are ordinarily executed after the assizes and sessions." And T. Westcote has had a long train of followers.

Another suggestion is that the "Hevetrove" of Domesday means *hive-tree*! And one given in a once high-class topographical work:—"The name (Heavitree) is said to have been derived from its having been a place of execution, the gallows being called heavy (i.e., grievous) tree." I need illustrate this unwisdom no further.

Other folk have rejected the possible Anglo-Saxon origin of the name, and have sought to assign a Celtic or British origin to it. When they can show that Heavitree was ever known or ever written Treheavy, or Treaven, or anything like these in ancient days, then we may begin to consult our Celtic dictionaries.

My own opinion, after much consideration, is that the name is distinctly and unequivocally Anglo-Saxon, consisting of the adjectival prefix *Heavi-*, and the substantival suffix *-tree*.

It is maintained by those who favour a British origin for the name, that the suffix means other than it spells in plain English—forgetting that it would not be where it stands were it plain and ordinary Celtic. I have at hand no example of the name written in unquestionably Anglo-Saxon days. But we may fairly assume it was pretty much the same as the Heuetruua of the Devonshire Domesday and the *Hevetrove* of the Exchequer—transposed respectively Hevetrowa and Hevetrove by Mr. Brooking-Rowe. I think he would have done better had he made the Exchequer name *Hevetroue*—the *u* and the *v* being constantly interchangeable in the later Anglo-Saxon and even in modern English times; and *u* is certainly intended here.

Taking the suffix, the substantival part in A.-S. place-names, first, the earliest I have are *-truua* and *-troue*, two spellings of manifestly the same origin when applying to the same object. A reference to Bosworth's *Ang.-Sax. and Eng. Dictionary* will give us the following as used in the earliest times for the large or huge plant we call a tree:—*treo*, *treow*, *treu*, *triow*, *triu*, *triw*, *tryw*, &c. Amid the jumble of the vowels in these words and their inflections for case the first, with its *eo*, sounded as the Saxon *y* and our *ee*—perhaps assisted by the Danish invaders' *trae*—ultimately became the general name for a tree, and was thus spelt, remaining so to the present day.

Seeing that the pedigree of the word can be so plainly worked out, and that the traditional meaning has been, until quite recently, always in accordance with it, there is left extremely little ground on which to build any fancy theory of this frequent element in English place-names at which so many etymologists seem to shy, as if far too commonplace for their regard.

The prefix *Heavi* is certainly more difficult, at first sight, to apprehend. In the earliest—the Domesday—spellings it is *Heve*, of course with a two-syllabled sounding. And it is the same in the *Feudal Aids* names as well as in the Bishops' Registers of the 13th and 14th centuries. I cannot at this moment assign or date the first use of *heavi* to represent the *heve* in the name Heavitree, and neither of them appears in Bosworth; but they are evidently phonetically the same, and intended to convey the same meaning.

The clue is given us in the name of Mamhead as found in Domesday. It is *Mammeheve*. *Heavi* or *Heve* evidently represents the word *Head*. Again referring to Bosworth, we find *hevet* or *hevod* as alternative spellings for *heáfod*, the A.-S. word for the modern English *head*. In the Bishops' register of 1262 we have Mamhead represented by *Maunneheved*, which was doubtless the common pronunciation of the time of the root substantive *heáfod*—the *head* or top point of man or of any other erect object. In 1410 we have it actually *Mammehed*.

One other example only I may use to make the demonstration certain. There is a well-known and common place-name, Donhead or Downhead, which explains itself.

It is also the ancient name of Launceston, and it appears in Saxon times both as *Dunhevede* and *Dunhevetē*. In Somerset and Wilts, places now called Donhead or Downhead were, according to Kemble's Ang.-Sax. Charters, *Dúnheáfod*. We therefore have the *Heavi* of our place-name the equivalent phonetically of the exact A.-S. *heáfod*, and the less exact representatives *hevede* and *hevete*.

Now, if we place either of them as prefix to the word for *tree*, we can see at once how the original name *Heáfodtreow*, as I take it to have been, became *Hevetruua*, *Hevetroue*, and ultimately *Heavitree*. It is found *Hevetre* in 1348 in the Episcopal Registers.

So much for the derivation as I conceive it. But there must also be some reasonable explanation required; and we are helped to it by certain other compound words of Anglo-Saxon literature. A metropolis was a *Heáfodburh* or *Heáfodstow*; a cathedral was a *Heáfodcirice*; a patriarch was a *Heáfodfaeder*; a head man, a leader, or a general, was a *Heáfodmann*. And we are well acquainted now in schools with the chief master as the *Head-master* or *High-master*.

I take it that the name *Heavitree* meant and means nothing more nor less than one of two things, either a tree at the head of a hill or promontory, or a specially tall or grand tree which was a notable landmark of ancient days, around which the parish of Heavitree is now clustered, and the position of which may still possibly be designated by a study of the parish map and its accompanying book of field-names. I incline to the latter view.

If it be regarded as a singular name for a place, I need only suggest the Devon "Langtree" as another such. There is an estate in Manaton called "Heatree," an exact equivalent to Heavitree. There is also a place called "High Trees" at Savernake; and a village "Hauts Arbres" a mile or two south of Gravelines near Calais. But we retain the affix perfect in "Heavywood" farm, two and a half miles south of Reigate; and again in the personal name "Heaviside," to be found in the Clergy List, simple enough when explained on the theory I have offered, which I submit gladly to the approval or criticism of D. & C. N. & Q. readers.

GEO. T. LLEWELLIN.

See p. 182. 180.

126. DEVON SESSIONS ROLLS. MIDSUMMER, 1693.
ENDORSED "HEMYOCK FIRE."

2 June, 1693. Mr. Rich: Forst, three dwelling-houses 73 foot long and 20 foot wide, besides barnes and stables and other out-houses, loss amount	-	-	-	-	-	£150	os.
Humphrey Moses, 3 dwelling-houses 97 foot long and 20 foot wide	-	-	-	-	-	£93	10s.
Robert Borrow, 1 dwelling-house 31 foot long and 20 foot wide	-	-	-	-	-	£30	os.
Amboras Sarle, 1 dwelling-house 32 foot long and 20 foot wide	-	-	-	-	-	£30	os.
John Dalling, 1 dwelling-house 33 foot long and 14 foot wide	-	-	-	-	-	£10	os.
John Baillif, 1 dwelling-house 18 foot square	-	-	-	-	-	£15	os.
Jeremiah Petters, 2 dwelling-houses 54 foot long and 19 foot wide, besides out-houses	-	-	-	-	-	£60	os.
John Kelland, 1 dwelling-house 36 foot long and 18 foot wide, besides out-houses	-	-	-	-	-	£35	os.
John Scadding, 2 dwelling-houses 43 foot long and 22 foot wide, besides barnes, stables and other out-houses	-	-	-	-	-	£150	os.
Susana Marcy, 1 dwelling-house 29 foot long, 19 foot wide	-	-	-	-	-	£30	os.
The Church house, 21 foot long, 20 foot wide	-	-	-	-	-	£25	os.
John Somerhaies, 8 dwelling-houses, besides barnes, stables, stalles, linidges (<i>sic</i>) and other out-houses	-	-	-	-	-	£396	os.
						<hr/>	
					Total is	£1024	10s.
					(goods)	£0690	10s.
						<hr/>	

(Certified by):—

John Baker,	} carpenters.
William Morgan,	
Hugh Morgan,	} masons.
Lawrence Manfild,	

£1714 oos.

THE DAMAGE OF LOSS OF GOODS.

John Turke	-	-	-	£30	os.
Barnard Hodge	-	-	-	£15	os.
John Scadding	-	-	-	£250	os.
John Kelland	-	-	-	£20	os.

Samuel Clarke	-	-	-	£5	OS.
John Somerhayes	-	-	-	£100	OS.
John Bayley	-	-	-	£10	OS.
John Dulling	-	-	-	£1	OS.
Humphrey Moses	-	-	-	£30	OS.
Ezikiah Borrow	-	-	-	£4	OS.
Thomas Borrow	-	-	-	£1	OS.
Mary Moore	-	-	-	£1	OS.
Robert Borrow	-	-	-	£20	OS.
Ambrose Searle	-	-	-	£5	OS.
James Clarke	-	-	-	£3	OS.
Nicholas Wood	-	-	-	£15	OS.
Susana Masy	-	-	-	£3	OS.
Elizabeth Moore	-	-	-	£3	OS.
Aaron Scadding	-	-	-	£3	OS.
Joan Clarke	-	-	-	£1	10S.
Parish goods	-	-	-	£10	OS.
Total is				£690	10S.

(Note.—This is an exact copy—total is incorrect).

J. MANFIELD.

127. CREST OF STRODE OF DEVON (IX., p. 128, par. 110).—The identification of the savin tree with the yew is interesting, but without further evidence it is hardly convincing. The savin is a well-known medicinal shrub, *Juniperus Sabina*, and was certainly known under that name in Devonshire in the eighteenth century, for it occurs twice in the *Exmoor Scolding*, in connection with its use for medicinal purposes: "How many times have es . . . a zeed tha pound Savin, to make Metcens, and Leckers, and Caucheries, and Zlotters?" (l. 183 of Elworthy's Edn., 1879). No explanation of the word was given in the original Glossary, either because it was too well-known to need any, or because the compiler was ignorant of its meaning, but the above identification was supplied by Mr. Elworthy. According to Randle Holme's *Academy of Armory*, both the savin and the yew were armorial charges, and, therefore, if the yew were meant, it is difficult to understand why it should be described as "a savin tree." Besides, my limited knowledge of heraldry leads me to assume that, if the yew

had been really intended, it would have been described as "a savin tree fructed ppr.," instead of "a savin tree ppr. fructed gules," seeing that gules is the natural or "proper" colour of the fruit of the yew tree. According to Holme, the yew was borne by the name of *Jewen*, and it is described as "very like the Firr Tree, having long small or narrow leaves set on either side of all the branches. The berries of this tree are red, growing close to the branch on short foot stalks" (vol. ii., p. 52). The savin tree is stated to be an evergreen shrub, "like leaved to the Firr, and the fruit round like to an apple" (vol. ii., p. 49). What tree is here referred to is not quite clear, but it is certainly not the yew. The name savin or savin tree is, indeed, applied to several trees or shrubs resembling *Juniperus Sabina*, no less than eight (chiefly foreign) being enumerated in the *New English Dict.* (including the stinking cedar or stinking yew, but not the common English yew). It would be interesting to know not only the precise localities in which the name is still employed ("G. S." does not mention this), but also the particular trees or shrubs to which it is applied.

See pp. 178, 179. R. PEARSE CHOPE.

128. HUNT FAMILY OF DEVONSHIRE (IX., p. 21, par. 19, *et ante*).—Tho. Hunt is a witness to a bond entered into by one "Christopher Locke of Totnes, paynter," with the Feoffees of Kingsbridge, 24 Feb., 1653. (*Kingsbridge Feoffees Muniments*.)

1658, June 6—*died* Sigaima Hunt, wiffe of Thomas Hunt.

1659, Sept. 2—*died* Thomas Hunt.

(*Kingsbridge Parish Register*.)

1647, (?) ——— Richard Hunt, North Bovey. Will.

1672, October—Richard Hunt, North Bovey. Test.

(MS.) Calendar of Wills proved in the Archdeaconry of Totnes. (*Probate Registry, Exeter*.) E. L.-W.

129. HOLCOMB ROGUS PARISH ACCOUNTS: THE DOG WHIPPER.—In searching through the old parish accounts for the parish of Holcomb Rogus, I find under the year 1728 and subsequently the following entry:—"Paid Rob^t Smeeth his Sallary for Whipping the Doggs, 00 10 00." Can any of your readers explain the meaning of this?

See p. 176, 175.

FRED DAY.

130. "CROWNED."—CURIOUS ENTRY FROM KINGSBRIDGE PARISH REGISTER.—Can any reader explain the meaning of "crowned" in the following entry from Kingsbridge Parish Register:—"1680. Susanna Mortymore being drowned in the back broocke the 4th of Juen, was *crowned* the 5th day of the same month and buried the same day." EXTRACTUS.

See p. 191

131. ANGEL INN, OKEHAMPTON.—On page 103 of the appendix *Early Tours in Devon and Cornwall*—"The Travels of Cosmo III.," it is stated that "On alighting [at Okehampton] his highness was received by the Mayor and Aldermen, and put up at the Angel Inn." The writer, who has for some time taken an interest in old hostelries, is acquainted with all the present and many of the past inns of Okehampton, but has never heard of the Angel. Can any reader say where it was situated? T. OKE.

132. SIR NATHANIEL HERN.—Information is sought as to *why* Sir Nathaniel Hern, of London, merchant, was *knighted* at Windsor on the 9th August, 1674? What public office, if any, did he fill in the City of London? In the church of St. Petrock, Dartmouth, on a tablet is the following inscription:—"Sir Nathaniel Hern of ye city of London K^t upon his sole cost brought a pipe of water for ye supplying of Diwymys Conduit in this Parish. Anno Dom. 1677." Any information on the foregoing queries will be much appreciated. SAM. HERN.

See p. 159.

See Vol. X. p. 121.

133. SITTINGS IN CHURCHES (IX., pp. 116-119, par. 100).—In addition to the valuable information given by Miss Cresswell respecting church sittings, it may interest Mr. F. Day and others to learn that in mediæval times there were provided in some churches stone seats other than the stone-benches, or 'bench-tables,' running along the walls. These were formed round the bases of the arcade-piers; and although they are of rare occurrence in comparison with the stone bench-tables of the walls, yet Dr. Cox (see *English Church Furniture*, p. 262) quotes three instances, viz.: S. Michael's, Sutton Bonnington, Notts; Coddington, Notts; and Lydd, Kent; and I have seen another, not mentioned by him, in the parish church of Moulton, Lincs,

of apparently *thirteenth* century date, or it may be earlier. The seats are 15 ins. in depth, and 1 ft. 6 ins. above the original floor level. But the most notable instance to hand is that of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, the only English Cathedral Church, I believe, in which this feature is found. The bases of the nave piers are surrounded by a stone seat, some 9 ins. in depth, and at a height varying from 1 ft. to 1 ft. 4 ins. above the present floor level. The customary arrangement of the nave chairs, close up to the piers, usually prevents these base-seats from being as noticeable as they might be.

EDITH K. PRIDEAUX.

134. DEVON AND CORNWALL INCUMBENTS.—We have from time to time been favoured by our readers with lists of incumbents of Devon and Cornwall parishes, some of which have appeared in our pages. It is felt, however, that this form of publication is not the most suitable, consequently the Editors have decided to hand any further lists which are forwarded to the Librarian of the Exeter City Library for preservation against the time when sufficient have been collected to warrant serious consideration of publication as an appendix to this magazine or in separate book form. A small collection made by the late Dr. T. N. Brushfield, and bequeathed by him to the Exeter Library, to which Miss Beatrix Cresswell has made considerable additions from her Devon Church Notes, will form a valuable nucleus for the Devon collection, and Mrs. Rose-Troup has promised a collection which she has for some years past been making. Mr. Maxwell Batten has rendered valuable assistance with Cornwall lists, but so far, the Duchy is not as well represented as it should be. We appeal to our readers to assist us with this work. There are scores of churches with lists posted in them which it would only take a short time to copy.

24 p. 214.

EDS.

NOTE.—The Editors regret that owing to want of space a number of interesting contributions and replies have unavoidably been held over. The Editors trust this delay will not deter readers from continuing to submit contributions, which they are assured shall be published at the earliest possible opportunity.

135. CHURCH BANDS—ST. PETROCK STOW CHURCH BAND (IX., p. 124, par. 106; p. 149, par. 121).—A hundred years ago St. Petrock Stow claimed, apparently not without some reason, to possess one of the most capable church bands and choirs in rural North Devon. But, like the history of the Patron Saint himself, the ancient glories of the music performed in the old gallery in St. Petrock's shrine on the hill have to be largely taken on faith. But this much is certain—that while the Rev. John Knight was Rector the music was much above the average. Parson Knight was himself no mean player on the bass viol, and he had as choir leader a Mr. John Darke, who lived at Nethertown Farm, and who was a very fine performer on the same instrument. Winter or summer, rain or shine, Farmer Darke would every Friday drive across the old Deer Park which formed part of the demesne of Heanton—now a farmhouse, but once a residence of the family of which Lord Clinton is the head. This ancient manor house was almost entirely destroyed by fire, and the present mansion was later erected upon an eminence across the valley to the east, in the neighbouring parish of Huish. There is, by the way, a very interesting brass in the church here to the memory of Henry, fourth son of George Rolle, Esquire, of Stevenstone, his wife and their family of ten sons and ten daughters.

Mr. Darke's journey was made with almost clock-work regularity, for on Friday evening the church band and choir assembled for practice; and to John Darke the standard of the music rendered Sunday by Sunday was quite as important a matter as the ingathering of his corn or the hoeing of his turnips. It is recorded of him that when the band at length went the way of all human contrivances, and a new-fangled harmonium was installed in the church, he sat hidden in the shadows of the Nethertown high pew and wept audibly throughout the service. But John Darke served his generation well, and his son William was a first-rate violinist—indeed, but for an unfortunate weakness, he might have gone far as a musician. The mantle of Elijah, however, fell upon a very capable Elisha in the person of Mr. William Trace. Trace's father was for fifty years the village postmaster, in the days when letters were an expensive

luxury, and his son, who succeeded to the office, also held it for a like period. It may be worth noting that his daughter now holds the far more onerous post of sub-postmistress, and that a son, William, is the present parish clerk. Mr. William Trace had real music in him. He could play the violin and the tenor or bass viol with equal facility, and as he played the air he would sing the bass part of the Psalm or Anthem with accuracy and power. The range and flexibility of his voice (he was able to produce the lower C with fullness and ease) was no less remarkable than the crispness and purity of his touch upon the strings. For fifty years or more Trace was the mainstay of the church band and choir, and for the long period of something like forty years was the leader. In those days a Mr. Winnacott, who was, so report has it, a native of South Zeal, on the north-eastern fringe of Dartmoor, and who died, we believe, at Chawleigh, was a remarkably able teacher and a considerable musical power in North Devon. For many years he was responsible for the training of twenty-one choirs in the district, and of these Petrockstowe held first place in his affections. Every Christmas Day and every Whit Sunday, as these festivals came round, he spent in the parish, were it by any means possible; and on these days John Luxton, the then parish clerk, would roll forth with especial gusto the time-honoured formula, "Let us zing to the praæze an' glowry o' God," which prefaced the announcement of the piece of sacred music about to be performed. The congregation would then turn and face westwards, but before the harmony burst forth there was a solemn pause. Amid the silence the parish clerk would descend from his seat below the pulpit and make a stately progress to the gallery, bearing with him his insignia of office—to wit, a Book of Common Prayer of considerable bulk and weight. Unkind people used to whisper that the anthem would have sounded no worse had John Luxton remained in the clerk's seat and kept his mouth closed. But such whispers, if he ever heard them, John probably put down merely to "jellisness." Under Winnacott's tuition William Trace made rapid progress; and more than once was the offer made him of a place in the choir of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter at Exeter. But Trace was a home bird, and steadfastly resisted

all the endeavours which were made to lure him away from the remote North Devon village in which he had first seen the light. In the pre-harmonium days attendance at the Friday evening practice was a point of honour with all band and choir members; and, in addition, every Sunday morning Farmer Darke and Mr. Trace might have been heard at the latter's house in the village putting the finishing touches to the music about to be performed in the sanctuary. As far as is remembered there were three clarionet players; two of them were capable performers, the third was—well, not quite as good. His playing would seem to have been much on the same level as John Luxton's vocal efforts. One of the trio, a gamekeeper, lived in a solitary cottage in the middle of Hartleigh Wood. A portion of the walls of his house still stands, but were it rebuilt it is extremely doubtful whether anyone would now be induced to live there, and one would certainly listen in vain for the sounds of the clarionet issuing Peter Pan-wise from the wood's recesses. Another valued helper was a Mr. Honey, of Holsworthy, an excellent flute-player, who appears to have often contrived to be in the gallery of "Patstowe" Church on a Sunday. It is only a matter of fifty years ago or so that Mrs. Woollcombe, wife of the then Rector, the Rev. Louis Woollcombe (who rebuilt the Rectory and restored the church), first began to play the harmonium. Mr. Trace seems to have loyally accepted the new order of things, since for years he continued to train the choir boys, and he retained his leadership of the choir to the end. He died in 1905 at a good old age, and to the day of his death retained almost unimpaired his powers both of touch and voice. But the memory of the life-work of a man who was in his time something of a notability will, alas, quickly fade and be forgotten. Indeed, already scarce anyone remembers even hearing the old church band; and we are indebted to Mr. Edwin Trace, a son of Mr. William, for practically the whole of the material for this article. Mr. Edwin has now passed his sixtieth year, though nimble and active as ever, and he lived in the same house as his father without a break until the latter's death, and also, as a lad, sang in the old gallery for a short period before the church band was cast into the limbo of the past. But quite apart from

a son's admiration and affection for a very capable father, there is ample evidence to show that Mr. William Trace must have been a man of remarkable musical talent, and that under his lengthy *régime* the standard of the music produced Sunday by Sunday in the gallery of the old unrestored Church of St. Petrock Stow was admirably maintained.

See p. 200.

W. E. CROSSE CROSSE.

136. MERCER OF OTTERY ST. MARY.—*Lyson's* states: "The barton of Bishop's Court, said to been the seat of Bishop Grandisson, having been held on lease by the family of Mercer as early as the reign of Edward III., was purchased by them in fee in the reign of James I., and is now held in jointure by the widow of Henry Marker, Esq., junior, whose grandmother was heiress of the Mercers."

Richard Mercer, of Bishop's Court, Ottery St. Mary, married and had issue a daughter Jone, buried at Ottery St. Mary, 10 March, 1603. She was the wife of George Stoford, of Ottery St. Mary; and a son,

Robert Mercer, will dated 18 Jan., 1589-90; proved 20 July, 1590 (*Archdy. Exeter*). By his wife Mary he had issue:—

Nycholas Mercer, matriculated at Exeter Coll., Oxford, 3 Dec., 1575, age 17; B.A. 11 Feb., 157 $\frac{4}{5}$; M.A. 14 Mch., 157 $\frac{8}{9}$; Proctor, 1584; elected Rector, but resigned his claim 1 April, 1592; Vicar of Rousdon, 14 Oct., 1581; Canon of Exeter, 1583; Vicar of Bishopsnympton, 1585; Rector of Pitt Portion, Tiverton, 22 Feb., 1590; buried 24 Mar., 1596, aged 30, M.I. chancel of St. Peter's, Tiverton. Will, no date, proved (*P.R.B. Exeter*) 6 April, 1597. By his wife Joane, who proved his will, he had issue:—John, Mary, Thomas, and a second son Nicholas Mercer, who married Margaret Staveley, mar. lic. 4 Feb., 161 $\frac{5}{6}$, by whom he had issue, bapt. St. Mary Arches, Exeter:—

Mary, 18 Feb., 1618.

Nicholas, 12 Feb., 1620; bur. 10 Mar., 1624.

Dorothy, 18 May, 1623; bur. 9 Nov. 1623.

Miles, 14 Dec., 1624.

Grace, 9 Nov., 1629.

Margaret, bur. 8 Dec., 1653.

Mr. Nicholas Mercer was bur. 11 Aug., 1638;

Mrs. Margaret Mercer, 30 Nov., 1643, both at St. Mary Arches.

Rychard Mercer, Exeter Coll., Oxford, B.A. 14 July, 1585; M.A. 11 July, 1588; B.C.L. 24 May, 1595; Master of the Grammar School, Ottery St. Mary, 1623-1627.

Rawlyn.

Jone.

Katherine.

Prudence. And a son,

Thomas Mercer, matriculated Exeter Coll., Oxford, 11 Oct., 1583, age 13; B.A. 29 Oct., 1589; M.A. 23 June, 1592. Buried at Ottery St. Mary, 16 June, 1641; (*Admon., Exeter*, 1641). By his wife Joan, buried at Ottery St. Mary, 4 Dec., 1645, he had issue:—

Anne, bapt. Ottery St. Mary, 21 June, 1601; married there 10 Sep., 1621; buried St. Martin's, Exeter, Dec., 1628. She was the first wife of Samuel Isaacke, Town Clerk of the city of Exeter; buried Ottery St. Mary, 14 Feb., 1681. (See Vol. ix., p. 28).

Robert Mercer, matriculated Exeter Coll., Oxford, 17 Dec., 1619, age 17; died 1623.

Richard Mercer, buried Ottery St. Mary, 4 Dec., 1671. And a son,

William Mercer, bapt. Ottery St. Mary, 19 May, 1605; (*Admon., Exeter*, 1671). By his wife Agnes Lane* he had issue:—

Johan, bapt. Ottery St. Mary, 28 March, 1634.

Elizabeth, bapt. Ottery St. Mary, 1 Feb., 1635.

Mary, bapt. Ottery St. Mary, 1 Feb., 1637. She married, mar. lic., 15 April, 1666, Thomas Trosse, of Plymtree and of Uppincott, Shobrooke; he was son of Christopher Trosse of Plymtree and his wife Susanna, daughter of Thomas Payne, rector. Bapt. at Plymtree 1 June, 1634. Will dated 24 May, 1688; proved (*Exeter*) 27 April, 1693.

* Her sister Margaret married first, . . . Hunt; second, Nicholas Prideaux, first son of Nicholas Prideaux of Soldon. Her will, "widow, being ancient," dated 9 March, 1697-8, *Admon.* 18 Oct., 1698; proved at Exeter 7 Aug., 1704.

Margaret, bapt. Ottery St. Mary, 22 April, 1640; buried there 28 May, 1648.

Anne, bapt. Ottery St. Mary, 8 June, 1643.

Jael, bapt. Ottery St. Mary, 6 June, 1648.

William Mercer, of East Budleigh, who married and had a son—William Mercer, of East Budleigh (*Admon., Exeter, 1727*). He married Ann Channon, of East Budleigh, mar. lic. 11 Feb., 1689.
And a son,

John Mercer, bapt. Ottery St. Mary, 14 Feb., 1632; will dated 13 Aug., 1694; proved 15 March, 1694 (*Archdy. Exeter*). He married, 1657, Sarah, daughter of Robert Huntington, of Stanton Harcourt, Oxford, by whom he had issue:—Sarah, born 26, bapt. Ottery St. Mary, 26 March, 1658; buried there 2 March, 1678.

William Mercer, second son.

Margaret, bapt. Ottery St. Mary, 19 Jan., 1670; married, mar. lic., 29 March, 1689, Joseph Oliver of Exwick, Esq., son of Benjamin Oliver.

Robert Mercer, born 1674, matriculated at Exeter Coll., Oxford, 10 April, 1690; B.A. 1693; M.A. 1696. His great aunt, Margaret Prideaux, bequeathed to him "The Advowson of Plymtree." From the list of Rectors in *Exeter Diocesan Gazette*, vol. iv., 165, he does not appear to have presented to the rectory; the patron in 1680 and 1685 was his uncle, Thomas Trosse.

Elizabeth, bapt. Ottery St. Mary, 24 May, 1677; she married John Moore, Esq.

Ann, born 4 July, bapt. Ottery St. Mary, 25 July, 1661; mar. lic. 2 July, 1677; died 8 Oct., buried St. Mary Arches, Exeter, 18 Oct., 1690, aged 30, M.I. She married, as his first wife, Isaac Gibbs,* of Exeter,

* His second wife was Sarah, daughter of Roger Cheeke, and sister of Roger and Phineas Cheeke, and widow of James Clutterbrooke. *Mar. Lic., Exeter, 1687, May 21*—James Clutterbrooke and Sarah Cheeke, of the City of Exon, solut.

1698, Nov. 8—Isaac Gibbs, of the City of Exon, and Sarah Clutterbrooke, of the same, widow.

The following, possibly her daughter:—1699, March 11—George Mitchell, of the City of Exon, and Lovedy Clutterbrooke, of the same, sp. Her will, dated 30 Sept., 1726, was proved P.C.C., 17 Jan. 174 $\frac{1}{2}$. (See *Worthy's Devon Wills*, p. 153).

merchant, son of Abraham Gibbs and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Maudit, bapt. St. Mary Arches, 27 March, 1653; Bailiff of the City, 1685, 1694; Sheriff, 1696; died 31 March, buried St. Mary Arches, 4 April, 1726, aged 73, M.I. By him she had issue a daughter, Ann, who married at St. Mary Arches, 18 Dec., 1705, John Pine of Dartmouth, bapt. St. Paul's, Exeter, 23 Nov., 1680, son of Malachy Pine of Exeter, and his wife Mary, daughter of John Goodall of Fowye.

And a son,

John Mercer, born 29 Oct., bapt. Ottery St. Mary, 17 Nov., 1659; buried there 24 Jan., 1719. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Conant, Vicar of East Budleigh, 1672-1688, and his second wife Mary Northcott, of Compton Valance, Dorset. Bapt. at East Budleigh, 5 Sep., 1668; married there 7 July, 1681; buried at Ottery St. Mary, 19 May, 1701. They had issue:—

John Mercer, named in will of brother Malachy, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Richard Mercer, named in will of grandfather, John Mercer, 1694.

Malachy Mercer, of Exeter, Apothecary, bapt. Ottery St. Mary, 24 Sept., 1684. Will dated 4 Jan., 1711; proved 9 Apr., 1712 (*Archdy. Exeter*). He married at St. Pancras, Exeter, 18 June, 1710, Susanna Winde.

And a daughter,

Jael Mercer, bapt. at Ottery St. Mary, 21 Oct., 1686; married at Holy Trinity, Exeter, 5 Nov., 1719; buried at St. Paul's, Exeter, 3 Aug., 1763. She married, as his second wife, Henry Gandy,* son of Simon Gandy, of Exeter, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Gibbs, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Maudit. He was born 11 April, bapt. 22 Apr., 1679, at All Hallows, Goldsmith St.; Town Clerk of the City of

* His first wife was Grace, born 14 Nov., bapt. 23 Nov., 1679, at All Hallows, Goldsmith St.; married at St. Martin's, 7 Oct., 1705; buried at St. Paul's, 9 Oct., 1718; daughter of Samuel Sampson, of Exeter, Apothecary, and his wife Grace, daughter of Philip Hooper. Samuel Sampson bapt. at Colyton, 3 Oct., 1648, was son of Nicholas Sampson, of Colyton (1617-1704).

Exeter, 31 July, 1733; buried St. John's, 19 March, 1752. They had issue:—

Symon Gandy, who married Sarah Score at Holy Trinity, Exeter, 14 Jan., 1738, and had issue a son, John Gandy, of Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge; B.A. 1762; M.A. 1768; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, 1769; Prebendary of Exeter. Died 15 Aug., 1824, aged 84. M.I. St. Andrew's.

Jael Gandy, bapt. St. Paul's, Exeter, 22 Feb., 1721.

Henry Gandy, bapt. St. Paul's, 28 May, 1724.

Margaret Gandy, died 6 Oct., 1809, aged 81, "unmarried," buried Aylesbeare, M.I.

Mary Gandy, married at Ottery St. Mary 9 March, 1757; died 13 April, 1812, aged 84; buried at Aylesbeare, M.I. She married Henry Marker, son of Richard Marker, Master of Ottery St. Mary Grammar School, and Vicar of Bradford, Somerset. He was born 11 July, bapt. at Ottery St. Mary, 9 Aug., 1733; matriculated from Exeter Coll., Oxford, 3 April, 1750; B.A. 1753; Rector of Ashton and of Aylesbeare; died 2 Nov., 1811, aged 78; buried Aylesbeare, M.I.

EXTRACTS FROM WILLS.—Jesus. In the name of God. Amen. I Robt. Mercer being of pfect mynd and good remembrance to make this my last wyll and testament the xviiith of Januarye in the xxxiith yere of ye raigne of our Soveraygne Ladye Quene Elizabethhe [1589-90] as followeth, Imprimis I gyve to yee poorest inhabitantes of St. Mary Ottry to be distributed at their howses on ye day of my buriall Itm I give to my soone Nicholas Mercer one goblett of sylver one stone cupp with a rym and handel of sylver and syx sylver spoones: sonne Rychard Mercer various articles of sylver (numerated): daughters Rawlyn, Jone, Katheryne and Prudence Mercer to each of them ffortie pounds of lawfull English money to be paide unto them at the tyme of their mariadges: Thomas Mercer sonne bedstead bedding and blankets etc. To sonne Thomas after the decease of his mother (or when shee shall marry after my decease) if he live and accomplish the adge of xxii yeres and doo consent to my will as hereafter sett downe the lease of my howse and land wherin I nowe dwell with xii ffarthings

of land theirunto beeloning w^{ch} I received of ye right honer-
 able L: ffrancis late Earle of Bedfoord together with all my
 rights therein during the yeres and tyme mentioned in ye
 said lease but yf he do dye before he accomplysse ye adge
 of xxii then my wyll is that Richard my soone after the
 decease or marriadge of his mother: Richard Mercer my
 ffather deceased: Mary my wife: John Baker: Michaell
 Blownt esquyers: Item I gyve unto my soone Richard Mercer
 those ii leases of ye grownd of Hawkerlond w^{ch} I received
 of John Baker and Michaell Blownt esquyers wth all my
 right title and interest therein during ye yeres mentioned
 in ye sayd leases: xii ffarthings of land in ffenyton received
 of a lease granted by John Vysey late Byssop of Exon unto
 my ffather Richard Mercer deceased my wyll is y^t Mary my
 wyffe shall have and enjoy the same lease and all my right
 therein etc. Wyffe Mare wholle and sole executrix. I doo
 appoynt my coossyn John Sherman gent and my brother
 Thomas Drake gent to be my overseers and helpers wth the
 good advyse of my good master S^r Robert Denys Knight.
 Witnesses—Alexander Tyrlyng, Giles Carpenter, Hugh
 Mercer, John Drake. Proved 20 July 1590 in the *Court of
 the Archdeacon of Exeter.*

Nicholas Mercer, Parson of Pytt in the parish of Tiverton
 [no date.] To be buried in Church or Churchyard of
 Tiverton: To the poor 40s. Residue of goods cattalls bookes
 and other my goods one half to my wife Joane Mercer and
 the other half to my four children John Nicholas Marye and
 Thomas between them, Executors in trust—my worshipful
 good friend Mr. John Leache Chaunceler of the Cathedral
 Church of Exeter Mr. Edward Ameye and my brothers
 Mr. Richard Mercer and Mr. Thomas Mercer.

[No signature or seal] (Witnesses): The forenamed
 Edward Ameye John Richards Parson of Tytcombe.

Inventory by Mr. Christopher Gover, Mr. Edward Amye,
 Mr. Hughe Broughton, Mr. Lewse Lousmore, 22 March,
 1596, for £308 15s. 6d. Apparell, £3: Furniture cattle corn
 etc.: one goblet of Silver parcell gilt: one stone cup topte
 and footed with silver: a doz of silver spoons £5 13 4: all
 the books £10: Mr. Rudge oweth him for his marryage
 money £66 13 4: Mr. Rudge oweth him more £4: Mr.
 Humfrye Southcombe £4: Mr. Charles Bere Esq. [———]:

W^m. Darche 24/8 : Mr. Rychards 20/- : Mr. Rychards oweth more for corn 15/- : John Everton 20/- : Henry Westhome 10/- : the harper's wife 5/- : the wid: Willes 12^d : Simon Berye 12^d : R. Berye 10/- : John Poynter 12^d : Haywood 3/9 : Thomas Tenante 3/10 : John Webber the younger 23^d : John Dynnys 10/- ; Roger Daleighe 17/- 6 April, 1597. Admon : with Will annexed granted to Joane Relict. (*P.R.B., Exeter*).

John Mercer, of Ottery St. Mary, co. Devon, gent., to bee buried in the church of Ottery St. Mary. 40s. to poore of Ottery St. Mary. I give unto John Mercer William Mercer Robert Mercer Margaret Oliver wife of Joseph Oliver Esqre and Elizabeth Moore Esq my sons and daughters unto each of them 20s. : To dearly beloved wife all the rents and yeerely profitts of all my Lands Tenements and Leasehold Estates lying within this county unto her, her assigns, etc. : house courtlage and garden in the towne of Ottery St. Mary which I now live in and lately bought of Samuell Isaacke : Lands at Ipplepen to grandson Richard Mercer his heirs and assigns after wife's decease : loving wife Mrs. Sarah Mercer whole and sole executrix. Witnesses—George Ware Ann Sander, Jos : Bickford : Dated 13 August 1694. Proved 15 March 1694-5. (*Court of the Archdeacon of Exeter*). Inventory £173 17s. 10d. : Goods at Bishopp Court : signed by Henry Marker, John Baron.

Seal. Arms—*A chevron between three dogs trippant, in chief three wolves' heads.*

Malachy Mercer, of the City of Exeter, Apothecary : To ffather John Mercer, brother John Mercer and sister Jael Mercer, rings : whereas I am now entitled unto estates and interested in one third part (the whole in three parts to bee divided) of the Inheritance of one messuage and dwelling house wth the app^t situate and lieing in the parish of Ottery St. Mary Co. Devon wherein my said ffather John Mercer now lives I do hereby give devise and bequeath my said third part of the said messuage or dwelling house unto my said ffather for the term of 50 years if he should happen to live so long and after his death to my deare wife Susanna her heirs and assigns for ever : said wife Susanna the residue and to be sole ex^{trix}. Dated 4 Jany. 1711. (W.) Mary Trewman Will : Barter, John Trewman. Proved 9 April, 1712. (*Archdeaconry of Exeter*).

Seal. Arms—*A chevron between three dogs trippant, in chief three wolves' heads.*

From Worthy's *Devonshire Wills*, pp. 131-2-3 :—Margaret Prideaux, of Shobrooke, co. Devon, widow "being ancient": The advowson of Plymtree and £200 to her cousin Robert Mercer, son of her cousin John Mercer, deceased, of Ottery St. Mary: £100 to William Mercer, son of her cousin William Mercer of Budley: £100 to John Mercer son of her said cousin John Mercer: To John Mercer grandson of her said cousin John Mercer all her lands etc., in Ipplepen to him and his heirs: Also to Malachy Mercer brother to said John and his heirs the messuage called Ford in the Parish of Cheriton Fitz Payne: Also to Richard brother of said John and Malachy and his heirs her house in Ottery, a house in Shobrooke, £100: Also to Jael Mercer their sister £800 if she be not married before my decease: Her cousins Isaac Gibbs, of Exeter and Joseph Olliver of Exwick to be Guardians of the four children last named: To her sister Agnes Mercer her tenement in Sowton called Walcombes for life: Margaret, Joseph and John Olliver children of her said cousin Joseph Olliver all her lands in South Molton, North Molton, Chittlehampton, Bishops Nympton and Bow on condition that they pay Benjamin, Mary and Elizabeth Olliver their brother and sisters £50 each: To Anne Gibbs daughter of her cousin Isaac Gibbs her house in Northgate St. Exeter; To John Moore Esq. and Elizabeth his wife: To her cousin Isaac Gibbs and Elizabeth his mother: To William Mercer of Budley and his wife: To Sarah Mercer of Ottery widow of John Mercer deceased: To John Mercer of Ottery and his wife: To John Gibbs son of her cousin Isaac Gibbs of Exeter all her lands in Shobrooke, Cheriton and Crediton (not before given) to him and his heirs for ever or in default of said issue to his sister Anne Gibbs or in default to the right heirs of her cousin Isaac Gibbs and in default of such heirs to John Mercer grandson of her cousin John Mercer, deceased and to his heirs. Will dated 9 March, 1697-8. Admon with Will annexed to Isaac Gibbs during the minority of John Gibbs sole exor: 18 October, 1698. Probate to John Gibbs, 7 August, 1704.

P. 50:—1778, Sept. 20. Admon: of goods of Isaac Gibbs. Release dated 28 March, 1689. Mentions: Benjamin

Oliver, Joseph his son, John Mercer, of Ottery St. Mary, Margaret Mercer, spinster, whom Joseph Oliver meant to marry, and did so marry, leaving issue Elizabeth, wife of William Williams, of Exon, M.D. A. J. P. SKINNER.

See p. 250.
 137. THE REV. THOMAS BEDFORD, B.D., AND HIS DESCENDANTS.—In his day the Rev. Thomas Bedford, B.D., was a man of considerable mark. "Lecturer" at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, from 1631 to 1643, he was called twice to preach at St. Paul's Cross, but when appointed to the living of St. Andrew on the death of Dr. Aaron Wilson, the town authorities removed and imprisoned him. The Parliament also removed him from Plymouth to London. Later he became Rector of St. Martin Outwich, and lectured at St. Antholm's.

He had three sons, John, James and William. John became Rector of St. Gerrans, Cornwall, in 1645. This Rector of St. Gerrans had five sons, all clergymen beneficed in Devon and Cornwall. The eldest son was Head Master of Plymouth Grammar School from 1674 to the time of his death in 1738, at the age of ninety. In 1758 the Rev. John Bedford, M.A., became Vicar of Charles, Plymouth, and remained so till his death in 1784, at seventy-four years of age.

As an old "Charley boy," I want very much to unravel the mystery that seems to hang over the connection of these three Plymouth clergymen. What seems necessary to trace the relationship is to obtain information first when and where the sons of the Plymouth lecturer were born and what became of James and William? According to the lecturer's Will, dated 1651, William was *not* then of *full age*, so that he must have been born very much later than his elder brother John, who became Rector of St. Gerrans in 1645. Then it is necessary to follow the issue of the Rector of Gerrans. His elder son was born in 1648, and became, as I have said, Head Master of the Grammar School in Plymouth. John Bedford, M.A., the Vicar of Charles, born in 1710, was teste C. S. Gilbert, the youngest son of a Rev. William Bedford, who was Rector of Tregony from 1694 to 1727. Was this the William, youngest son of Thos. Bedford, the Rector of St. Martin Outwich,

or was he of a later generation? To decide this knotty question we want information as to the names and dates of birth of the four younger sons of the Rector of Gerrans.

Perhaps some of your readers may be able to come to our help and furnish the information desired.

221 p. 207.

W. S. B. H.

138. TEIGNGRACE CHURCH AND EARLY CONSECRATIONS (IX., p. 108, par. 93).—In an edition of Gratian's *Decrees*, undated, but bearing the imprint of B[erthold] Rembolt, and therefore published, probably, within a few years' range of 1494, is what appears to be the text of the "letter" cited by the Rev. O. J. Reichel, as from "Gratian III., Dist. I., c. 24."

If it be so, the translation offered by Mr. Reichel (as well as his reference) would seem to stand in need of correction, and his deductions consequently to invite revision.

The letter or decree is attributed by Gratian *not* to "Pope Vigilius" [c. 538 A.D.] but to the Pope whom he styles both "Julius" and "Julianus" [341 A.D.]; and so far from declaring the "three things" specified by Mr. Reichel to have been "necessary for consecration," it appears to me to shew (2) if not also (1) to have been unessential at that period.

Gratianus (who wrote c. ¹¹³¹~~1311~~ A.D.*) glosses the term "*sanctuaria*" as "*reliquiæ sanctorum, vel altaria*" (relics of saints, or altars), and according to Ducange it may mean "holy relics, images or statues"; but to translate "*sanctuaria*" as "shrine" and then to interpret the word "shrine" as "an adjoining altar-chapel," is to subject it to a strain that the context does not justify.

The text runs thus:—

Itē Julian' Papa De eodē. Casus.

De fabrica vero cuiuslibet eccl'ie si diruta fuerit instaurāda. & si in eo loco cōsecratiōis solēnita' debeat iterari in quo sanctuaria nō fuerit nihil indicam' officere: si p̄ eā minime iactet' aqua exorcizata quia in consecratiōe cuiuslibet eccl'ie in qua spūs sācti arra nō ponitur celebritatē scimus tātum esse missarū. et ideo si qua sanctorū basilica a fundamentis fuerat inovata sine altaris motione: sive aliqua

**Succession of Sacred Literature*, J. B. B. Clarke, III., 683.

dubitatione cum in ea fuerit missarum solennitas celebrata totius consecratio sanctificationis implevit. Si vero sanctuaría q̄ habebat ablata sūt : rurs' eorū deposiciōe et missar' solēnitate reverentiā sanctificationis accipiet.*

Which may be thus translated :—

Case. As to the restoration of the fabric of any church, if it have been destroyed, and whether in that place in which there have been no relics the solemnity of consecration ought to be repeated :—

We adjudicate that there will be nothing amiss, if exorcised water be not sprinkled about it at all ; [*or*—least of all if exorcised water be sprinkled about it] ; for we know that the [original] consecration of any church in which pledges of the Holy Ghost [i.e., relics] are not placed is effected solely by the celebration of masses. Therefore if a basilica of the saints be rebuilt from the foundations without disturbance of the altar, undoubtedly, when the solemnity of masses shall have been celebrated in it, the consecration of a complete sanctification will have been fulfilled. If, indeed, relics that it *had* have been *removed*, the putting these back, and the solemnity of masses will effect the reverence of sanctification.

The adverb *minime* = at least, least of all, in no wise, not at all, etc., permits various constructions of the sentence in which it occurs. I have preferred that which seems the most logical, supposing holy water at this date to have taken the place of the holy oil or chrism that at a later period was applied to the walls as well as to the altar.

The ceremony of dedication of churches is said to have been very simple in the beginning. The Gelesian Sacramentary shews it to have consisted, in the seventh century, of prayers, sprinkling with holy water, and blessings (*Cath. Encycl.*) Strabo, describing the "dedication of a temple" by Columbanus, states that he sprinkled it with blessed water, that "they went round singing," and that he "anointed the altar," placed in it relics of St.

* The correct reference in this edition, of which there is a copy in the Cathedral Library, is *Tercia Pars, Distinctio I., fol. cccxxv., d. "Cap. 24"* does not come in this "Part," nor treat of this subject, and there is no letter or decree treating of "Consecration" so similar to the above as to be confounded with it.

Aurelia, and performed mass. Nothing is said of marking crosses or using chrism on the walls (see Smith's *Dict. Chr. Antiq.*, citing Strabo); but by the eighth or ninth century the rite had become as elaborate as it now is. (See *Cath. Encycl.* and *Encycl. Brit.*, "Dedication," pp. 918-19).

Solemn consecration could thenceforth only be performed by a bishop; the application of hallowed oil or chrism to the walls was essential, and its effect was perpetual; whereas in the less solemn ceremony that sufficed for a private or public chapel to which no "*cure of souls*" pertained, the "hallowing" or "blessing" could be done by any priest, but not with perpetual effect in law.

Apparently down to the thirteenth century some—even important—churches contented themselves with the simpler form, perhaps by reason of the antiquity of their dedication, or possibly, sometimes, in avoidance of the expense of an episcopal consecration.

In 1237 Otho, Legate of Pope Gregory IX., "having found [in this country] many churches, and some of them "Cathedrals, which, although they have been built of old time yet have not as yet been consecrated with the oil of "sanctification," and being "desirous to remedy so dangerous a defect," decreed "that all Cathedral, conventual or parochial churches which are now built, and the walls thereof "perfected, be consecrated by the Diocesan Bishops within "two years," and that the same should be done in all churches thereafter to be built. (Burn and Phillimore, *Eccl. Law*, I., 324; II., 30, d.)

I think that the words "churches which are now built," etc., probably refer only to recently finished edifices, and not to un-consecrated buildings of old standing, but if the latter were indeed included in the decree, I should imagine that their *re*-consecration might have given occasion for some *re*-naming of churches at this period.

See p. 197.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

139. THE DOG WHIPPER (IX., p. 158, par. 129).—Farmers and others in past generations were in the habit of bringing their dogs into church, and in the event of the animals exhibiting themselves as disturbers of the congregation by fighting or the like, the Dog Whipper whipped them out into the street (See Chambers' *Book of Days*). R. H. C.

140. THE DOG WHIPPER (IX., p. 158, par. 129).—Such entries are familiar to all readers of parish accounts. In Dr. Cox's "Churchwardens' Accounts" will be found plenty of information and an illustration of a dog whip, as also of dog-tongs. When farmers, shepherds, etc., took their dogs to church (as they still do in some places), such an official must have been invaluable, especially as it was generally also his duty to keep in order that more troublesome animal—the boy. YGREC.

141. THE DOG WHIPPER (IX., p. 158, par. 129).—A good description of this functionary may be found in the late Dr. T. N. Brushfield's paper on "The Churchwardens' Accounts of East Budleigh" (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, xxvi., 361). In some places the dog whipper, noper, or flogger, was a regular salaried officer, as at Hartland. The earliest entry here occurs in 1598-9:—"It'm paid to John Frier for keeping the dogges out of the Churche this yeare ij^s."

The next year "whippinge" is used instead of "keeping," and at this period the terms "dog keeper" and "dog whipper" seem to be used indifferently. Frier died in 1603, and was succeeded by Philip Can, who continued in office at the same salary or wages until his death in 1647. There was then an interval until the Restoration, when William Noy was appointed at a salary of 4s. per annum. On his death in 1676, Ozias Couch was appointed at 8s., but he had the additional duty of "sweeping the Church." In 1685 his salary was raised to 10s., as at Holcomb Rogus, and this was continued to his successor, Edmond Woodley, in 1696.

The office was continued in Exeter Cathedral until a quite recent date, for in 1886 the widow of the last holder was acting as caretaker at the prebendal house in the cloisters. The dog whipper was a salaried attendant of the Cathedral, appointed by the Chapter, and "his rod of office, an ebony rod with a silver mitre at one end and a broad brass ferule at the other, is still preserved."

The duty was sometimes performed by the sexton or beadle, who had also to wake the sleepers by tapping them on the head with his rod. R. PEARSE CHOPE.

[In reply to our enquiry, Mr. W. T. M. Snow, the Clerk to the Chapter, has courteously informed us that the office

of Third Verger or "Dog Whipper" in the Cathedral has not been filled since the death of Mr. Pickard, which occurred some 30 years ago. The duty of the Dog Whipper was to walk about the Cathedral and keep the dogs out. He led the way in all processions. The staff he used to carry is an ebony rod with silver mitre at the top, which may be seen on application to the vergers. A neat little anecdote survives concerning Charles Reynolds, a predecessor of Pickard. One day a large and aggressive looking dog got into the Cathedral, apparently unnoticed by Reynolds, who was reproved by one of the dignitaries for neglect of duty. "Never mind," was the ready retort of Reynolds, "let the dog alone; he's come in to worship God. 'Let all things that hath breath praise the Lord.'"—EDS.]
ca p. 703.

142. EXETER CATHEDRAL LIBRARY (VIII., p. 175, par. 147; p. 208, par. 170; IX., p. 139, par. 114).—Mr. Craster's list of Exeter MSS. at the Bodleian Library, printed with comments by Mr. Chanter, opens up a wide subject. I believe Mr. Craster would be the first to protest that it is not a *complete* but a *skeleton* list, which shows that the Dean and Chapter's gift is now contained in 86 volumes. In some instances "etc." covers several widely-different MSS. now in one volume, in others the title is given of the first of several MSS. Apparently about the time of the donation these MSS. were rebound—Mr. Craster thinks for the Dean and Chapter. A careful study of the proof-sheets of the New Summary Catalogue of the B. L. leads me to believe that these 86 volumes contain 128 separate MSS., while there are two among the Oriental MSS. not appearing in this list, so if I am not mistaken we can account for the 130 MSS. mentioned by Mr. Chanter, though Woods, in his *History of Oxford*, gives 132 as the total.

Mr. Craster tells me that the list printed by Oliver (*Lives of the Bishops*, p. 376) is a copy of the contemporary record of the donation entered in the manuscript Benefactor's Register at the Library. It ends with No. 79 of Mr. Craster's list, and he says that 80-86 have been identified, on internal evidence, by Bodley's Librarian as probably part of the gift.

In preparing an account of the Exeter MSS. I card-indexed the two inventories with cross-references, so I can

supply from these a corresponding title to practically every one on Mr. Craster's list, but this by no means implies an identification of the volumes. In some instances I have examined the MSS. and proved their identity, but it would be a big task to examine each one with sufficient care. In one case, at least, I can make a correction: the three works by Prudentius were in one volume in Anglo-Saxon times, were also so in 1506, and probably in such condition reached Oxford. There is some ground for thinking that the two parts of No. 31 were also bound together before 1506. I have evidence, which I believe to be conclusive, that No. 45, Egbert's Penitential, was given to the Cathedral by Leofric.

To deal satisfactorily with this subject requires more space than is at my disposal, but I may add that the vast amount of material that I have accumulated divides itself naturally under the following headings:—Leofric's MSS.; The Inventories of 1327; Stapledon's MSS.; Grandisson's MSS.; The Inventory of 1506; The Library Building; Miscellaneous Notes; The Bodleian-Exeter MSS.; The Present Resting-Places of Exeter MSS.; and List of Donors.

If anyone can furnish me with information that I have not already obtained it will be gratefully received and suitably acknowledged when my account of the Exeter MS. is published. *See p. 175*. FRANCES ROSE-TROUP.

143. CREST OF STRODE (IX., p. 128, par. 110).—The savin is not a yew but a juniper, *Juniperus sabina*, a low evergreen shrub which grows sparingly in England but very plentifully in Southern Europe, in rough, rocky places like our furze or heath. It bears a quantity of blue black berries, of which some birds are very fond. J. S. A.

144. CREST OF STRODE (IX., p. 128, par. 110).—"G. S." is wrong in stating that "savins" are yews. The former is an evergreen tree of the genus *Juniperus*. Yew is genus *Taxus*. Both are described in Robinson's *English Flower Garden*. Both have noxious qualities but different characteristics, I believe. J. G.

145. CREST OF STRODE (IX., p. 128, par. 110).—After the identification of the savin tree, the crest of the Strode family, it may be of interest to describe a leaden medal struck apparently by Sir William Strode, M.P., in 1660. It

bears on the obverse a savin tree with the date 1660. On the reverse the arms of Sir Wm. Strode and his second wife Blanche, daughter of Wm. Kekewich, of Catchfrench, Co. Cornwall—*Ar. 2 Lyons in bend passant sable cotised or.* The lady was baptized 27th July, 1627; married 13th October, 1647, at St. Germans; buried 9th October, 1665, at Plympton St. Mary.

For what purpose the medal was struck is not apparent. It may have commemorated the knighthood of Strode or his return to Parliament, both of which events occurred in 1660; or it may have been a servant's badge, though no trace of any loop or other means of fastening remains. It is probably of native metal, Sir William having discovered mines of lead, tin and loadstone in the neighbourhood, specimens of which he brought to show the Grand Duke of Tuscany when His Highness Cosmo III. visited Plymouth in 1669.

E. L. RADFORD.

146. CREST OF STRODE (IX., p. 128, par. 110).—Far from being a rarity the savin tree (*Juniperus sabina*) is widely distributed and well-known in this country, and many of its species would undoubtedly find a place in any average collection of ornamental shrubs. Probably the best known species of *Sabina* are *procumbens*, *prostrata*, *variegata*, and *tamariscifolia*, and they would be best described as low-growing evergreen coniferous shrubs suitable for rock gardens. In habit and foliage the Juniper family are rather dissimilar, and one can readily understand those species bearing awl or needle-like foliage being erroneously classed with the yew, a characteristic most marked in *Juniperus Sanderi*, one of the gems of the Juniper family. Their compact growth, dark-coloured foliage, and small berries with a glaucous bloom, would alone ensure their perpetuation as plants of decorative worth, but if we add to this the value of their bitter acrid tops in the preparation of medicines for many and varied ailments, their yielding an oil resembling turpentine, and also their clandestine use in cases of abortion, we think we have shown that the savin tree as known by that name is scarcely so obscure as imagined. J. W. T.

147. SIR NATHANIEL HERNE (IX., p. 159, par. 132).—In reply to the questions about Sir Nathaniel Herne I beg to say:—Sir Nathaniel Herne was the son of Nicholas and

grandson of Richard Herne (Alderman and Sheriff of the City of London in 1618). He was born in 1629, and in 1646 apprenticed at Barber-Surgeons' Hall to Sir John Frederick, one of the merchant-princes of London at that time. Herne was admitted to the freedom on 7th May, 1655, and, like the typical industrious apprentice, he married his master's daughter, Judith Frederick, by whom he had (among others) a daughter Judith, who married William, second Earl of Jersey, and thereby was one of the ancestors of the present Earl. Sir Nathaniel Herne was a most successful merchant and amassed a great fortune. In 1674 he was Sheriff of London (being knighted at Windsor on the 9th August) and Master of the Barber-Surgeons' Company. On the 11th April, 1676, he was elected Alderman of the Ward of Billingsgate. He was sometime M.P. for Dartmouth, and a Governor of the East India Company. He died 16th August, 1679, being then 50 years of age, and was buried at St. Olave Jewry, where there is a monument to his memory, with his arms impaling Frederick, and this inscription:—

MS.

Here lyeth in hopes of a Glorious Resurrection the body of Sir Nathaniel Herne Knight late Sherife And at his death Alderman of this Famous City and Governour of the Honourable East India Company, Son to Nicholas and Grandson to Richard Herne sometimes Alderman also of this City A person of great Prudence and Indefatigable Industry in the Management of all Publick Affairs, of Exemplary Piety, Spotless Integrity and Diffusive Charity having with his owne hand dispensed very considerable summes to many Charitable uses Particularly to the reliefe of poore Seamen and educating of their children. He tooke to wife Judith Eldest Daughter of Sir John Frederick Knight Alderman and sometimes Lord Mayor of London, his now sorrowful Widdow by whome he had divers Children and left three hopeful Sons surviving vizt. Frederick, Nathaniel, and Thomas, to whose and to this Cityes and Nations great loss as also to ye grieffe of all them that knew him. He departed this life ye 16th August 1679 Ætat 50. *see Vol X. p. 171* OSCAR BERRY.

148. DERIVATION OF THE NAME HEAVITREE (IX., p. 127, par. 108, p. 153, par. 125).—Miss Clarke has opened up a fascinating subject—the derivation of place-names—one which I have studied until I have reached the stage where I know that I don't know. However, I would like to call her attention to the fact that not very far from Heavitree was Heved Wille or Head Well, the latter being a literal

translation, otherwise St. Sativola's Well or Sidwell. I leave it to the erudite to decide whether St. Sativola's head gave name to the well, or whether the legend of her decapitation was invented to account for the well's name. Personally I imagine that Head is here used in the sense of *chief* as there were several wells in the district, among them Hened Wille or Honewell, nearer to the Magdalen Almshouses. Hened may easily be misread Heved when the u is substituted for v resembling n in ancient script. I might go so far as to suggest that Heved-tree—the d would naturally be elided before t—more easily becomes Hevitree than Avon-tree, and besides, I am curious to know where her Avon flows.

She may be quite right in identifying the terminal *tree* with the Cornish affix *tre*—that is beyond me—but I do protest against the inclusion of my beloved Ottery with the common or garden trees. Otri is the earliest form I know. In Domesday Book the places along the river appear as Oteri, Otrei, Otria, Otri, Otrie and Otrit with Otritona. It is quite possible, though it would surprise me, to find Awtree in official documents of an earlier date than 1500. Otery, or its contraction, appears in the Manor Court Rolls from the time of Richard II., through Elizabeth's reign—later it occurs as Otterrie there.

In Domesday Book I find the following names, beside Heavitree, of places now ending in *tree**:—Haletrou, Lange-truua, Odetreu, Wilastreu (with Ratreu, now Rattery) in the Exeter copy, and all these end in *trew* in the Exchequer copy, while Plumtrei has the same ending in both. The endings of Heavitree are truua (with a little superior o) and trove. None of these have any resemblance to Oteri. I should very much like to know whether any place-name ending in *tree* takes a Latin form similar to Ottregia.

FRANCES ROSE-TROUP.

*The other trees in Devon that I have noticed are Kiletrue—Killatree in Pyworthy, Cocktree in South Tawton and Crabtree in Egg Buckland. La Heved is mentioned between Winkley and Southcote in an *Inq. p.m.* on Gilbert de Clare, 8 Ed. II. and La Hevede with holrygge in one on Henry de Campo Arnulfi. Holangcombe heued occurs in an A.-S. boundary of one of the Otris. Perhaps Trow Hill in the Sid Valley has a distant connection with the Domesday trove.

149. HEAVITREE (IX., p. 153., par. 125).—I have read Mr. Llewelin's derivation of the name Heavitree with great interest and profit, and should be very glad indeed if he would give the etymology of the name Ottery. K. M. C.

150. HEAVITREE (IX., p. 153, par. 125).—The Rev. G. T. Llewelin has supplied a very scholarly paper on the derivation of this name, and I have no doubt that he is right. Heavitree is the High Tree, or rather, the Top Tree.

It is, perhaps, as well to remember that Pomeray's Heavitree was a very small estate, standing as an oasis on the hill head in the great crown manor Wonford. Like Christow, Churchstow, St. Pancrasweek, and other places, the manor where the church stood gave its name to the whole parish.

A somewhat similar instance of the same name may be found in the up country Harptree. In the Black Book of 1166, p. 84, this place appears as Epetreu or Hepetreu, where the harder sound of *p* has taken the place of the softer *f* in Hefodtreu. I suggest that the same derivation will explain also Heatree in Manaton. Only in this case the *p*, *f*, or *v*, has been given up altogether in face of the fierce blasts blowing from Dartmoor. OSWALD J. REICHEL.

151. THE CHAPEL AT TOR ROYAL.—The so called Chapel at Tor Royal is the present church at Princetown, built between 1805 and 1814, as in a paragraph in the *Bristol Mirror* of the 13th July, 1805, it states that "The Prince of Wales is about to erect, at his own expense, a Chapel at Prince Town in the Forest of Dartmoor, under the direction of Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq., Lord Warden of the Stannaries." This Chapel was built not far from the lodges of Tor Royal and was a chapel of ease to Lidford Church. According to the Registers Divine Service was performed for the first time in Dartmoor Church on 2nd Jan., 1814, by the Rev. J. H. Mason, the Chaplain, who was the Vicar of Widecombe, and who lived and died in the Vicarage there. This shows that it was known as Dartmoor and not Princetown Church and gives the date of the opening of the building, but when was it consecrated? Mr. Mason got the bridge at Bellever built to enable him to get from Widecombe to Princetown without going round by Postbridge. J. S. A.

152. THE CHAPEL AT TOR ROYAL.—Looking over Wallis's *Cornwall Register* I happened to light upon the following references to this Chapel, of which I had previously never seen or heard mention. The date of this publication is 1847, and in a "list of the Clergy, resident, beneficed or officiating within the 209 parishes" (of Cornwall) appears, page 43, the name of "James Holman Mason" as "Vicar of Treneglos and Warbstow," to which a note is attached, "V(icar) and resides at Widecombe in the Moor, Ashburton. Ch. Tor Royal, Dartmoor." Under the heading of Treneglos, page 277, at the end of a list of Vicars instituted, Mr. Mason's name again appears followed by the words "Mr. Mason resides in his Vicarage of Widecombe in the Moor, near Ashburton, and is also Curate of Tor Royal Chapel, on Dartmoor." Mr. Wallis as "Official of the Archdeacon of Cornwall" had access to authoritative sources of information so it is not likely that there is any mistake about the facts. I should like to ask for some further explanation, and especially as to when the Curacy (or Chaplaincy), presuming that in the lifetime of Sir John Tyrwhitt there was a Chapel in the house at Tor Royal, ceased to be filled up.

W. S. B. H.

153. HOLCOMBE BURNELL CHURCH.—This church described by Dr. Oliver, and more recently by Miss Cresswell in her interesting notes on the Churches of the Deanery of Kenn, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It is evident, however, from Charters in the *Liber Albus*, preserved in the Chapter Library of Wells, that the original Church at Holcombe was dedicated to St. Nicholas.

These Charters were published in 1907 in *The Calendar of the MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, Hist. MSS. Commission*, pages 19 and 20. As the information contained in them appears to have escaped the notice of our local historians, the following extracts from the Calendar may result in further light being thrown on the history of this Church and other matters of interest in the locality.

"Gift by Ralph son of Bernard to Simon 'my clerk' in almoyn of the church of Holecumba. Witnesses Henry de Sicca Villa, Herbert the chaplain, Adam de Risford, Richard Ruffus, William the Marshall, Croc, John Colle."

“Charter of Leticia de Say, reciting that Ralph son of Bernard her lord in his last will, in the presence of Stephen chaplain of Dinid his confessor, of the said Leticia, Jordan de Wethemed, William de Rifford and others, restored to St Nicholas and the Church of Holecumbe the land and wood, with a villein named Semar tenant thereof and all that goes with him, whereof he had wrongfully deprived the said church; and whereas he had given the said manor to the said Leticia in dower, requested her to ratify the restitution thereof; and granting the same to the said church and the parsons thereof in accordance with the charter they have of Robert de Renni. Witnesses Osbert dean of Dunesford, Jordan de Westmed (*sic*), Robert de Cortelega, William de Rifford, Ralph de Eueroriz, Richard Ruffus, Richard Bucell’, Gervase Capun, Robert Russell.”

“Charter of Robert de Renni (in the rubric Robert Fitz Payn), confirming a gift made by William de Renni his father to Robert his chaplain as well in the church of St Nicholas Holecumbe as in lands pertaining thereto; and giving further lands extending from the cross of Edric Borda (Gorda) to the water leat on the south side, and from the leat all the lands and thickets between the Birigg’ road and between the water of Cotteleg’ as far as the paved road (*strata ferrata*) Dated 1150. Robert being Bishop of Exeter, Walter, Hugh de Auco, Ralph son of Gocelin being Archdeacons, and Alvred archdeacon of Cornwall. Supplementary gift to the chaplains of the said church of common of pasture in all the grantors land in Holecumba. Witnesses of all these gifts: Cradoc de Sancta Julitta, Simon de Bonavilla, William de Mirl’, Nicholas de Holecumba, William son of Hugh, Richard Penna. Dated at the Castle of St. Julitta.”

In a further Charter of Robert de Renni, dated 1156, confirming a gift by his father to Robert his chaplain, in almain in the church of St. Nicholas, Holecumb, the description of the lands gifted is practically the same as in the Charter above, saving that “Herbethleg’ road” is substituted for “Birigg road.”

It would seem from these Charters that here we have either a case of re-dedication similar to that referred to by Mr. Windeatt in his article on Teigngrace, *D. & C. N. & Q.*,

Vol. ix., page 73, or that St. Nicholas was the patronal saint, *vide* Mr. Reichel's article, Vol. ix., p. 109.

From the description of the building in Miss Cresswell's notes it appears probable that portions of the original church remain embodied in the existing building, and, therefore, no re-consecration was necessary.

Is it possible that the shaft of the cross, mentioned by Miss Cresswell, on the south side of the churchyard is that of Edric Borda?

Was the "strata ferrata" part of the Ichneild way or Fosse way which passed through Kennford, Sandygate to Totnes, described by Mr. Cotton, *Trans. Devon. Asso.*, xvi., or is it possible that this is evidence of a Roman Road which, I think, some writers believe ran from Exeter across Dartmoor.

The tragic story of the martyrdom of the child saint St. Cyriacus or Cyres and his mother Julitta, in 303 A.D., is told by Mr. Oldham in his paper on church dedications in Devon, *Trans. Devon. Asso.*, xxxv. Can anyone say where the Castle of St. Julitta was? There was a castle for the Canons of St. Mary in Exeter, recorded in Domesday Survey, but according to *Victoria History of Devon*, page 398, vol. I., there were only one or two others in the county.

Cotteleg is Cotley, in the parish of Dunsford, but I cannot identify Herbethleg or Birigg with any existing names in the locality, unless possibly Birigg was the ancient spelling of Perridge. *See p. 216.*

F. FULFORD.

154. WEST COUNTRY CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS (IX., p. 30, pars 25-28; p. 64, par. 64, *et ante*.—To the names already given may be added the following:—Beare, Jno., Pilton, 1780; Bennett, —, Plymouth; Bennett, —, Totnes; Evens, —, Totnes; Heard, William, Hartland; Oatway, John, Torrington; Shimbles, —, Totnes; Uglow, Geo., Stratton; Whitby, Willm., Cullompton.

I have come across the following in the official list of patentees prior to 1852:—

Eva, Richard, of Falmouth, who patented with another on 9 Feb., 1796 (No. 2087) "apparatus for taking observations and altitudes, both by sea and land, without any dependence on the visible or sensible horizon."

Sanderson, George, watchmaker, of Exeter, who patented on 25 June, 1761, various tools and engines for watch-making (No. 763), and on 25 June, 1762, "a lunar and calendar watch-key" (No. 777).

Haywood, John, watch maker, of Crediton, who patented on 7 Jan., 1766, "a lunar or callendar ring" (No. 836).

Pearse, John, ironmonger and clock and watchmaker, of Tavistock, who patented on 27 July, 1822, improvements in spring jacks and their connection with roasting apparatus (No. 4693). In two subsequent patents for wheeled carriages he is described as ironmonger only.

Waycott, Peter, clock and watch maker, of Plymouth, who patented, in conjunction with another, on 22 June, 1831, improvements in mangles (No. 6126).

Among the persons employed in repairing the Hartland town clock may be mentioned David Frye, Silvester Saint, John Morcombe (who supplied a new clock in 1622-3 for 33s., and "new made" the clock in 1657-8 for 20s.), Henry Clyverdon, Hugh Holloford, Richard Sleeper, and John Oatway. I know nothing of these, except Morcombe and Oatway, and I doubt whether all of them were really clockmakers, for Hugh Holloford, at any rate, seems to have been the village smith, though, in 1645-6, he was paid 6s. "for amending the clocke and for corde for the peazes" (weights). Morcombe was a Barnstaple clockmaker, and, as the present clock is of extremely rude and ancient construction, it is suggested that the main portion is really part of the one supplied by Morcombe in 1622-3, and that the original crown-wheel escapement was converted into a "sliding escapement" controlled by a pendulum when the clock was "new made" in 1657-8. The hands are still driven *positively* (i.e. without any possible slipping movement), the pendulum is suspended by a piece of whalebone, and the weight is a huge stone. If my suggestion is correct, the clock is of great antiquarian value, and is possibly the oldest pendulum clock in the county. The following entries from the town accounts of 1657-8 will be found of interest:—

Paid Mr. Morcombe when he came about to see the	
Towne clocke and for his diet and horsmeate	- 10 ^s
Paid George Lendon to show him the way to Docton	
and Nottacott	- - - - - - - -

Paid John Hender for cariage of the clocke to Barnestaple - - - - -	2 ^s 6 ^d
Paid Mr. Morcombe for new makeing the clocke -	£1
Paid Richard Pearce man for fetching home the clocke from Barnestaple - - - - -	3 ^s 6 ^d
Spent on him in beere when he brought him home -	2 ^d
Spent in beere at the setting uppe of the clocke -	6 ^d

On April 21, 1797, John Oatway, of Torrington, whose name appears on several local clocks, signed a curious agreement as follows:—

“It is this day agreed by Mr. Oatway of Torrington to provide a good and approved eight-day Clock for the Town of Hartland together with a Bell of 100 [query, 100 lbs. or 1 cwt.], he to have the old Bell and Clock, and in case Mr. Carter [probably portreeve at the time] and Mr. Chanter [the minister] think he merits ten shillings more at the end of the year to be paid it him.”

However, this agreement fell through, for the old one-day clock still remains, and the present bell, which belongs to the chapel of ease, was not erected until much later, as is proved by the inscription upon it: “G. S. 1837. DEO ET ECCLESIAE.” R. PEARSE CHOPE.

155. WILL OF CAPTAIN JOHN BONYTHON, OF PENDENNIS CASTLE, CORNWALL.—The testator is Captain John Bonython, who was lieutenant-governor of Pendennis Castle at Falmouth. Captain Bonython was a son of John Bonython, of Carclew, an estate in Mylor, and his mother was a daughter of John Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, which estate adjoins Bonython in the Lizard district. His brother, Major Hannibal Bonython, was governor of St. Mawes Castle, near Falmouth. The following details are gathered from the will:—

In the name of God Amen, and in the fourtenth daie of Januarie in the yeare of o^r Lord God one thousand sixe hundred twentie and sixe. I John Bonython of Pendennis Castle in the countie of Cornwall Esquier &c. do make this my last will and Testament. To the poore people of Butheack Penryn and Mylor three parishes near Pendennis sixe poundes that is fourtie shillinges to each of them. To Edmond Stephen my servant now with me twentie poundes, and my black nagg commonly called ffarmer, and a new suite which is latelie sent to me from London. To Henry Stephen his brother who is also one of my servants tenn poundes. To John Hewish another of my servants ffive

poundes. To Gilbert my servant my heare coloured clothsute and a white satten doublett and a black branched satten hoase. To Mr. John Treasure who liveth at Pendennis Castle my sword and belt I last rod withall and my gray nagg now used. To Mrs. Treasawer his wife one barrell of sugar bound with iron. To the soldiers of the ffoirt at Pendennis ffive poundes to be equallie devided amongst them. A mare which is now in my cosen Rashleigh's keeping to Sir Robert Killigrew. To my cosen Jonathan Rashleigh a spannishe rapier and dagger with a belt belonginge unto it, my Barbarow ffaulcon my little gray horse. To my cosen his wife my silver chafin dish two basens and ewers of china and eighteen of the best and biggest of my china dishes. All the rest of my goodes and chattells whatsoever I give to my brother Hanniball Bonython and I doe ordaine and appoint him to be my full and sole executor and I desite my cosen Jonathan Rashleigh and Mr. Edmond Penrose to be ye overseers of this my last will and testament. In witness hereof I have hereunto sett my name and seale and have desired those whose names are subscribed to be witnesses hereunto. To my cosen Anne Rashleigh my West India carpett or coverlett the best I have. To Mr. Treswer's sonne my godsonne fflower poundes. To my servant Gilbert sixe poundes.

John Bonython.

Jonathan Rashleigh, William Bassett, Edward Penrose.

Proved in London 21 May 1628 by Hanniball Bonython, the brother and executor named in the will.

As to the people mentioned in the will, "my cosen" Jonathan Rashleigh was of Menabilly, close to Fowey. He was a son of Alice, daughter of Richard Bonython, of Carclew, whilst his wife, Anne, was the daughter of Sir Robert Bassett, of Tehidy, Illogan. Sir Robert Killigrew, who was governor of Pendennis Castle, was of Arwenack, Falmouth; Edward Penrose was of Penrose, near Helston; and Edward Bassett, of Tehidy. WEST COUNTRY.

156. "SOME STUDIES IN THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE."—In her *Topography of the Close*, p. 186, Miss Lega-Weekes has a footnote:—"I venture to interpret the 'egge' or 'eygge, bytwene the cimitery and the cyte,' to which an incendiary came through 'Litell Style,' as the edge or borderland." A study of the context makes this appear a rather rash venture. The first quotation is from p. 101 of Shillingford's Letters, in connection with a dispute over the setting fire to a "grete drie fryth almost evyn junant to the bak side of the costleve billyng and yn the cheiff place of the cite of Excetre therto enclose and enclosed a gret parcell of tymber, the which fright [vrith in the other Roll] . . . was sette afire." The Bishop in his answer to

this article says that one of the "Comminalte" came in "atte the litell stile . . . and brought fire in a sho and sette the saide egge a fire." The "saide egge" must be identical with the "grete drie fryth," for within it was the "xxⁱ worth tymber" and not only was the tymber likely to have been burnt but "the tenements of the saide Church as [the] biling of the saide Citee." Halliwell gives "vreath=a low hedge. *Devon*." So we must read this as a *hedge* enclosing timber, perhaps piled in the Close for use in building the Cathedral. But exactly where it stood is not clear. "The most costlew and stately billyng of the Citee," as it is styled in the other Roll, one would expect to be the Guildhall, but this could not have been "almost evyn junant" on its back-side to the Close. Could it have been St. Petrock's Church or "Bokerel"? The other reference is to be found on p. 94, and refers to a "fray" which took place "with ynne the cloos yeate yn the eygge by tweene the cimitery and the cyte." Possibly this was the Margeria, but there may have been a hedge within the Close. The question of the Margeria is of great interest; one wishes Miss Lega-Weekes had given details as to who held the tenements there and whether they were held of the City or of whom the Dean and Chapter bought them.

On the same page, 185, Miss Lega-Weekes refers to "Bokerel" and other houses bounded on the *south* by the churchyard of St. Peter. It is difficult to understand how the churchyard could lie to the south of that building. I would like to call her attention to three references in Shillingford's Letters that indicate that the boundaries of the Close and of the Cemetery were not identical: "With ynne that they calle the prosyncte of the cloos of Seynt Peter of Exceter and with oute the seide cimitery" (p. 84), "with ynne the seide Close and cimiterere" (p. 121), "yn dyvers places of the close and amydde the cimiterere" (p. 122).

See p. 215.

FRANCES ROSE-TROUP.

157. VIVIAN'S OF TRURO (VIII., p. 99, par. 88).—Thomas Vivian, of Comprigney in Kenwyn, was the fifth son of Richard Vivian, of Tavistock, who married at Whitchurch 22nd July, 1647, Frances, d. of William Poynter, of Mawgan in Pider. This Richard was the fourth son of John Vivian,

of St. Columb, who married at St. Kew 18th April, 1615, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of William Cavill. My information is from a *corrected* copy of the Vivian pedigree, published by Lt.-Col. J. L. Vivian, 1893.

MABEL COLBORNE.

158. STOKE GABRIEL SEXTONS.—Several correspondents have called our attention to the following extract from the *Exeter Express and Echo* of February 8th:—

“By the appointment of a son of the late sexton at Stoke Gabriel, near Totnes, the office is continued in the Narracott family, in which it has been since 1440.”

A similar statement appeared a few years ago in the London and local papers, and apparently escaped unchallenged. We are unable to answer our correspondents' questions as to what authority there is for the statement, but have every reason for doubting its accuracy. Parish Registers, which might be expected to yield such information, do not go back further than 1538, and Churchwardens' Accounts, another possible source, generally commence much later. We have communicated with the Rev. H. L. Pigot, who recently vacated the living of Stoke Gabriel, and he says he certainly has his doubts about the statement, but as far as he knows there is no means of proving or contradicting the claim. Can any reader supply evidence for or against? *See p. 214* EDS.

159. DRAKE'S EPITAPH.—Perhaps no verse is more generally associated with Drake than the so-called epitaph given in Prince's *Worthies of Devon*:—

The waves became his winding-sheet; the waters were his tomb;
But, for his fame, the ocean sea was not sufficient room.

Prince himself avowedly quotes from Risdon, but neither gives the name of the author, and, unfortunately, both were mistaken in applying the lines to Drake. They were really written by an Elizabethan poet, Richard Barnfield, and were by him applied to Hawkins. They occur in the Preface of *The Encomion of Lady Pecunia: or The Praise of Money*, 1598. I quote from Arber's edition (1882), p. 83:—"I have given *Pecunia* the title of a Woman, Both for the termination of the Word, and because (as Women are) shee is lov'd of men. The brauest Voyages in the World, haue been made

for Gold: for it, men have venterd (by Sea) to the furthest parts of the Earth: In the Pursute whereof, *England's Nestor* and *Neptune* (*Haukins* and *Drake*) lost their liues. Vpon the Deathes of the which two, of the first I writ thus:

*The Waters were his Winding sheete, the Sea was made his Toome;
Yet for his fame the Ocean Sea, was not sufficient roome.*

Of the latter this:—

*England his hart; his Corps the Waters haue;
And that which raysed his fame, became his grave."*

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

160. THE DEVONIAN YEAR BOOK FOR 1917.—We have received an advance copy of this work, which, as usual, is full of interesting matter. Want of space prevents our reviewing the contents of the volume, but we have much pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to it, and heartily congratulate Mr. R. Pearse Chope, the Editor, on its production.

EDS.

161. "CROWNED." CURIOUS ENTRY FROM KINGSBRIDGE PARISH REGISTER (IX., p. 159, par. 130).—Had "Extractus" been a native of Somerset, he would have heard the word in continual use. An inquest is never held in rural Somerset—the body is always "crowned," i.e., the Coroner holds his court of inquiry into the cause of death. Does "Extractus" not recollect the repeated use of the word by Shakespeare?

"The crowner hath set on her, and finds it Christian burial."

Hamlet, v., 1.

"But is this law?"

Ay, marry, is't: crowner's quest law." *Ibid.*

"Go thou and seek the crowner, and let him sit o' my coz: for he's in the third degree of drink, he's drowned." *Twelfth Night*, 1, v.

From the earliest time the chief function of a coroner was to hold an inquest in view of the body in case of death from violence or accident, or those who died in prison. Coroners are first clearly named in the Articles of the Eyre of 1194. The derivation of the name that designates the office of Coroner is that of "Custos placitorum coronas"—(Guardian of the pleas of the Crown)—a fact that is still preserved in the popular term of "Crowner," which is used in Somerset to this day. In Smith's *Commonwealth*, b. ii., c. 24, will be found the following:—"Coroner is one chosen by the prince of the meaner sort of gentlemen, and for the most

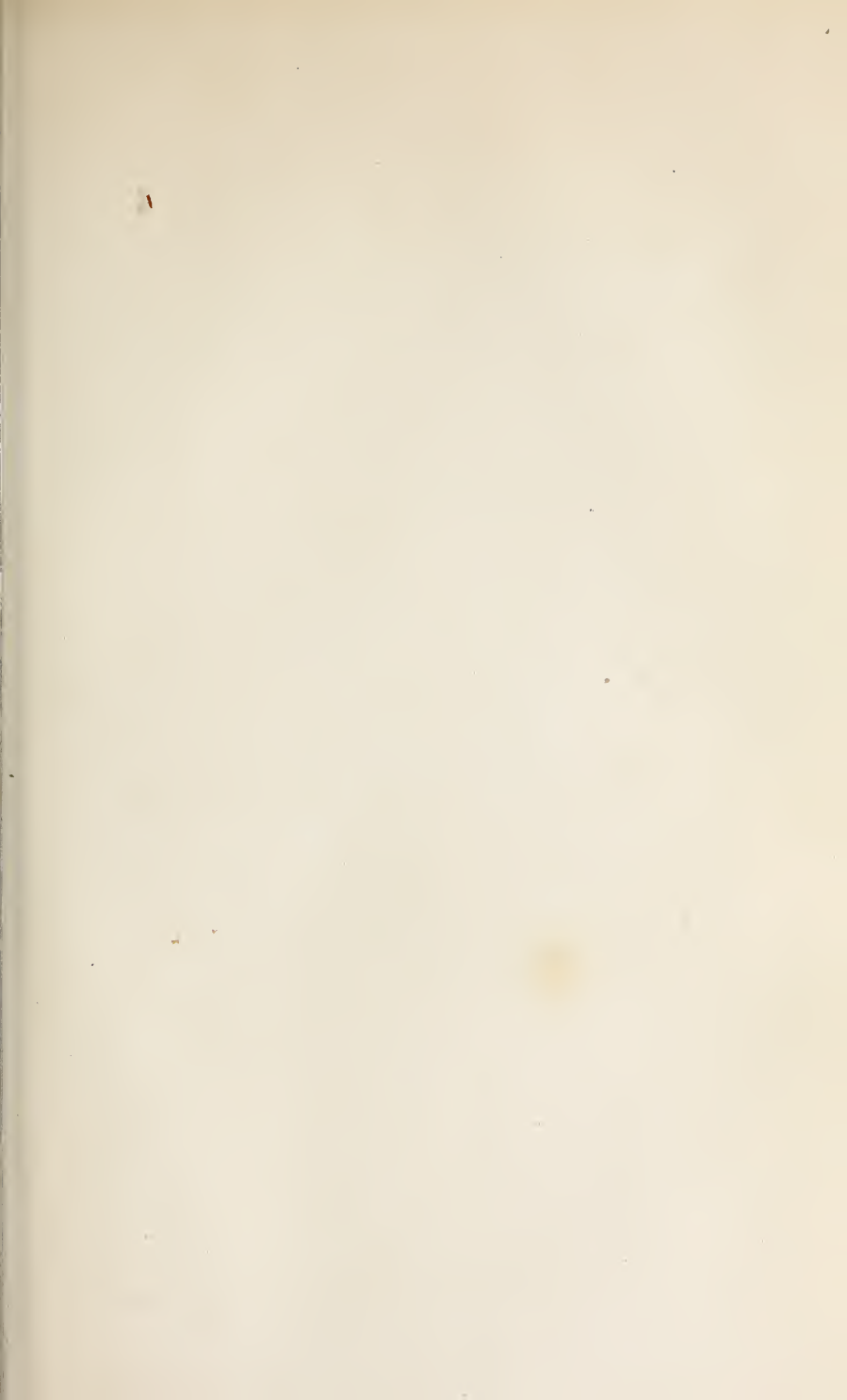
part a man seene in the lawes of the realme. I take it that this name commeth because that the death of euery subject by violence is accounted to touch the Crowne of the prince, and to be a detriment unto it." The Coroner in Saxon times collected the Crown revenues, then took charge of the Crown pleas, and it is easy to understand his being designated the "Crowner," who later attended to "crown" bodies of persons which had met violent or suspicious deaths. Then there is of course the Latin word "corona," the crown, to support this. The historical origin of Coroners is one of greatest interest. I ventured to deal with it as fully as possible in my *History of the Martin Family* (pp. 36-38).

See p. 22 A

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

[We also have to thank T. N. Briggs, K. M. C., W. Charnell, R. Pearse Chope, "Curioso II," "Devon," "Exeter," F. E. R. S., R. G. D., R. H. C., Oswald J. Reichel, "Tartar," H. A. Colthurst Tomkins, E. Lega-Weekes, W. S. B. H., and "Ygrec," for replies to this query, which has created much interest. The term appears to be fairly well-known and is still in daily use in some districts, but can hardly be said to be common. Mr. Charnell, writing from Blackawton, which is only about nine miles from Kingsbridge, says: "I do not remember having met [in his district] with this use of the word." Miss Lega-Weekes draws our attention to Risdon, who in his *Survey* says: "If any man die . . . in the Forest, the coroner of Lidford shall *crown* him." Mr. H. A. Colthurst Tomkins says: "The official is still called 'the Crowner' in some parts." Mr. Pearse Chope quotes Mrs. Hewett's *Peasant Speech of Devon*: "They've a'crownded Joey Tapp, who hanged 'isszell yisterday." Mr. Chope expresses regret that the word is not in general use, for, as he says, there is no other English word which expresses "hold a Coroner's inquest on," and it seems much to be preferred to "sit on" or "sit upon."

We regret that want of space prevents the publication of these replies in full; also that we are again compelled, for the same reason, to hold over other contributions. We trust that at no distant date an influx of subscribers will permit the issue of additional pages, which could be easily filled with interesting communications.—EDS.]





**C. L. Hart-Smith,
1859-1917.**

162. MR. C. L. HART-SMITH, who died at Launceston on April 17th, was the second son of the late Rev. W. Hart-Smith, formerly Vicar of St. Minver and Bedford. He was born at St. Minver in 1859, and received his education at the Bedford Grammar School. Adopting the legal profession, he was admitted a solicitor in 1884, and practised for some years at Stratton. While at Stratton he found time to indulge in his hobby of historical research and gathered much knowledge pertaining to the Blanchminster Charities. Subsequently, residing at Launceston, he was appointed Borough Librarian in 1901, and became a Fellow of the Library Association. At Launceston he acquired considerable and deserved repute as a local historian, and was a prolific contributor to the Press on the history of the borough. In 1914 he published an interesting volume entitled *The Borough of Dunhevet, Cornwall: Its Campanile or Bell Tower*. *See Vol. XI. p. 91. n.* It was always his contention that the tower of St. Mary Magdalene Church was not erected as such, and for ages was not treated as such, but was built and kept for civil purposes, and as the result of diligent research he collated a mass of facts in support of his arguments. He was, in fact, never happier than when poring through local records, and he rendered useful public service by indexing the Corporation's ancient documents. Mr. Hart-Smith was also an assiduous collector of old deeds, and at one time had in his possession many of great interest, some of which belonged to his grandfather, but realizing that the most fitting repository for such documents is a public institution where they would be permanently preserved and be available for the use of students, he distributed them among various towns, viz., Exeter, Bodmin, Redruth, Lostwithiel, and Launceston. Those presented to Exeter are, with one exception, which is in the Guildhall, in the City Library. They date from 1263, and refer to several parts of Devon. Many of them have interesting seals attached, and several of them bear notes in the handwriting of that well-known antiquary Dr. George Oliver. Pride in the traditions of his county, his family and his town were Mr. Hart-Smith's chief traits, and regret is generally felt at the passing away of one whose zeal for the causes he took up was never found wanting. We are indebted to the Editor of the *Launceston*

Weekly News for many of the details of the life of Mr. Hart-Smith, and for the loan of the block which accompanies this note. This was made from an early portrait of Mr. Hart-Smith, the only one extant.

Mr. Hart-Smith's family really belonged to Exeter where it played a prominent part in municipal life.

In 1910 the late Mr. W. Hart-Smith, the father of the subject of the above memoir, presented to the Exeter City Library what appears to be an unique lithograph of a Mr. Rippon as herald proclaiming the accession of William IV. at Exeter. It is dated June 30th, 1830. The letter which accompanied this gift, addressed to the late Alderman James Commin, contains much interesting information, and we think some extracts from it will interest our readers. Mr. Hart-Smith says: "Rippon was considered, I believe, one of the finest men in Devon. He was a tailor in St. Catherine Street, and was the parish clerk at St. Martin's. He led the congregation singing with a pitch-pipe—there was no organ in those days. Mr. Cossarat was Rector, and afterwards Mr. Marwood Tucker. Mrs. Steer then kept the Clarence Hotel, and Mr. Gendall's shop was next the church. Rippon was mounted on one of the great horses of Salter and Owen's City Brewery, down by Exe Bridge. The lithograph is a good likeness of the man, who was handsome. He was succeeded by a man called Woolland, of St. Sidwell's, whose voice was so poor that it led to our having a small organ in the gallery, played by Miss Sparkes, whose father was one of the Vicars Choral at the Cathedral, and sister of the afterwards well-known Dr. Sparkes of Leeds. She married a Curzon. My mother was a Chamberlain, and my grandmother a Hart—well-known names in the old Chamber of Exeter. My father was, I think, the last *Receiver* of Exeter when Mr. De la Garde was Mayor. He was a South Devon man, and his mother a Serjeant, of Liskeard. My wife was a Lawrence, of Launceston. My eldest brother was for more than fifty years Rector of North Tamerton. He might have taken out the freedom of the City, but neglected to do so. The other day I attended the proclamation of George V. in company with my old friend Richard Peter, of this town [Launceston], who was born on Oct. 9, 1809. Our united ages exceeded 184 years, and Mr. Peter had lived

in six reigns and I in five. I was ordained by Bishop Phillpotts more than sixty years ago. I can go to London now [from Launceston] much sooner than it used to take me to ride on the mail from Exeter to Launceston. We left the New London Inn (Cockram's) at 3.30 a.m. and got here at 9 a.m. numbed with the cold."

Rippon, as depicted astride the brewery horse, is certainly a fine looking man, apparently well over six feet. He is booted and spurred and wears a surcoat charged with the arms of England; in his right hand, which is encased in a leather glove with large gauntlet, he holds a baton. On his head he wears an elaborate erection made up of what resembles a jockey's cap with peak, beneath an elaborate college cap, or mortar board as we used to call them, with tassels suspended from each corner and a rose in the front, the whole being surmounted by a large plume of six ostrich feathers. His horse is covered with a cloth and harness ornamented with tassels and rosettes.

It would be of interest to learn something of the history of the office of Herald which Rippon held. What body appointed him and by whose authority did he wear such a gorgeous uniform? Was he appointed by the City Chamber?—the predecessor of the present day City Marshal perhaps.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

163. EXETER CATHEDRAL LIBRARY (IX., p. 177, par. 142, *et ante*.)—Since the paragraph mentioned above was written Dr. Craster has most kindly examined the Exeter-Bodleian MSS. He went through my list of suggested identifications and compared the 2° folio of each volume. In the course of this work he has added seven more MSS. as "almost certainly" belonging to the Dean and Chapter's gift, making 93 volumes in all. Of these nine cannot be found in the 1506 Inventory; these are:—Nos. 14, 23, 28, 44, 45, 53, 60, 65 and 73 of Dr. Craster's list.* Probably five of these were Leofric MSS., and may have been too precious to be used in the Cathedral services or in the Library, so were put away safely, thus escaping being inventoried.

It is a comfort to read in Canon Dalton's *Collegiate Church*

* No. 14, Bible, should be entered as 13-14th century, not 12th.

of *Ottery St. Mary* that it is said that Dr. Oliver "used to work in the Registry copying MSS. in pencil, to take home and re-copy for the Press; but evidently he did not revise his proofs by the MSS. afterwards—a very dangerous omission." This explains the number of errors that have crept into the printed copies of the inventories. Among the 86 in the list published, there is one title wrongly given and the proof-words of the 2^o folio in 17 cases are inaccurate.

Dr. Craster thinks that all the MSS. now bound together were so bound in 1506, and he believes that Wood had access to no other information than that contained in the Benefactor's Register when he gave the number of MSS. in the Exeter donation as 132—this referring to the separate items as given in that list. He also says that the Grandisson Hebrew MSS. I mentioned were the gift of Sir Robert Cotton.

FRANCES ROSE-TROUP.

164. JOHN MUDGE, PRINTER.—I have in my possession a leaflet issued by John Mudge, printer, of 3, Duke Street, Dock, apparently in the year 1814, in which he claims the right for all printers to print Acts of Parliament and sell them in competition with the King's printer. The particular Act in question was one for "Lighting, &c. the Town of Dock," which was passed in the year specified. The leaflet seems to be a particularly impudent production, for it bears the Royal Arms, which Mudge was certainly not entitled to use (whatever justice there might be in his general claim), and it is headed "Under Royal Patronage," which is almost certainly a false statement. Further, it has the misleading description of himself as "Printer to the King," followed in small letters by "and all his loyal Subjects." I have not been able to find any reference to this Mudge or his work, and he does not seem to have been connected with the well-known Mudge family, but such sublime impudence as is shown in this leaflet would augur well for his success in business. The whole leaflet is as follows:—

[ROYAL ARMS.]

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

Every Individual who has perused an Advertisement, stating that no one but the KING'S PRINTER can print Acts of Parliament, may have been (if they ever were so inclined) led to purchase an *Abstract* of the Act for "Lighting, &c. the Town of Dock"; and have been also told

how much more advantageous it is to give *Two Shillings* (or more or less, as *the (or any other)* Printer may please to charge) for an *Abstract*, than purchase a *True Copy from the Original* at EIGHTEEN PENCE, under the very considerative Motive of saving the Printer from Prosecution; and have also been recommended to buy the *Abstract*, to avoid the *Tediousness* of the Act itself; but I would ask any Man, whether, in case of Dispute, or for any other particular Cause, he can be *satisfied* with

LESS THAN THE LETTER OF THE LAW ?

when he knows the *Liability to Perversion* of the true Meaning and Intent of the Act.

Where is the Authority that denies the Privilege of printing Acts of Parliament? or, where the Authority that secures the Right to the King's Printer?

Having, during Four Sessions, worked on Acts of Parliament, when in London, I beg Leave to inform all who have been so ridiculously misled, that it is by no Means confined to the King's Printer, but as common to all who can recommend themselves to the Job, as even our own PARISH PRINTING, laying entirely at the Disposal of some individual Influence, and generally claimed by Strength of Interest, and not from Merit, or real Desert and Right.

What with *King's Printer, Stationer's Hall, and Parish Influence*, every fair speculation is put under Contraband.

I again advertise the Publication to take place of the *Act complete*, being a *True Copy from the Original*, at 1s. 6d. on MONDAY next, July 25th, I beg to subscribe myself,

A FAIR COMPETITOR,

JOHN MUDGE,

PRINTER TO THE KING,

and all his loyal Subjects, No. 3, Duke-street, Dock.

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

165. TEIGNGRACE CHURCH AND EARLY CONSECRATIONS (IX., p. 108, par. 93; p. 173, par. 138.)—Miss Lega-Weekes seems to have run *amok* over Gratian. The author of the *Decretum* did not live in the 14th century, "*c.* 1311 A.D.," but in the 12th century, *c.* 1144. By birth a Tuscan, he became a Benedictine monk, and was first an inmate of the monastery of Classe, near Ravenna, and afterwards of St. Felix at Bologna, where he completed the *Decretum*.

He was a text writer and did not write glosses, his aim being to harmonise disagreeing canons. His work was therefore called by him *Concordantia discordantium canonum*. In writing it his method was first to propound a thesis and the questions to which it gave rise, and then in answer to those questions to marshal all the authorities he could find for and

against. He usually harmonised the *differences* by a few short notes shewing that the *difference* arose either because one canon was later than, and therefore repealed, the other, or that it was in force in a different locality, or that it was made by a higher authority, or that one was of general, the others being of local application. But Gratian did not write glosses either on his own text or on the authorities he quoted. His pupil Paucopalea may have done so, but glosses were not allowed to be of authority in the schools.

A printed copy of Gratian's *Decretum*, printed "within a few years' range of 1414," i.e., 28 years before the first known printed work appeared at Mainz (which was printed in 1442 from the stolen Laurentian type) is indeed a find. It is to be hoped we may have fuller information about it.

Miss Lega-Weekes considers that both my translation of the passage from Pope Vigilius and also my reference (3 Dist. i., c. 24) need correction. May I briefly reply? *Minime*. Gratian's work consisted of three parts—the first, De ministeriis; the second, Quaestiones; the third, De Consecratione. The third part is again divided into four Distinctiones. The passage from Vigilius will be found in the first Distinction of the third part with a c. 24 prefixed. Possibly Miss Lega-Weekes may not be aware that a continuous numbering of the passages cited first appears in Le Conte's edition of the *Decretum*, published at Paris in 1556. It would not therefore be found in the prehistoric copy which she has unearthed. Since 1556 it has been followed in all editions. The reference III. Dist. i., c. 24, is therefore quite correct. It will be found on p. 1,135 of the authorised edition published by Richter in 1836, which also contains the notes of the 35 Correctores Romani appointed by Pius V. (1566-1572) to revise the corrupt text, who completed their work in 1582. The heading in Richter's edition is "Vigilius Papa ad Eleutherium Epist. i., c. 4," upon which the Correctores remark in note 117: "Tribuitur Juliano in ed. Par. et Lugdd. Julio in rell. et Iv. Pan. Est in epistola Vigili ad Profuturum script., A.D. 538."

The usual meaning of Sanctuarium is a holy place or a place devoted to holy purposes. The part of a church where the altar stands is therefore called Sanctuarium. So is the glebe-land given for the support of a church and its

incumbent. And being a place, it would be here more correctly understood of the cupboard or shrine placed under the altar than of the contents of the shrine, to which in this passage another name is given, "the pledge of the Holy Ghost." Whoever he may have been, the gloss-writer seems to have felt the force of Sanctuarium being a place for relics rather than the relics themselves. So after reliquiae sanctorum he suggested vel altaria.

Undoubtedly the *Gelasian Sacramentary* shews that in the eighth century the blessing of a church by a priest consisted of prayers, sprinkling with a mixture of water and wine after it had been blessed and the offering of the Eucharist (Wilson, *The Gelasian Sacramentary*, No. cxxxviii., p. 133), not quite the same things as those enumerated by Miss Legaweekes; but consecration by a bishop was a much more solemn rite, and for this we must go to the Pontifical not to the Sacramentary.

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

[*This correspondence must now cease.*—EDS.]

166. EARLY TOURS IN DEVON AND CORNWALL: THE "GREAT HOUSE," COLYTON (*Appendix*, p. 179, note 4.)—As the "Great House," Colyton, is some twelve or thirteen miles from Fairmile, via Ottery, Dr. Richard Pococke is not at all likely to have seen it; the seat of Sir Wm. Yonge that he saw was, of course, *Escot*, quite near to Fairmile.

Melchizedeck Alford (son of William Alford, of Lyme Regis, gent.; matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 10 Dec., 1641, aged 18; B.A., 1648; Vicar of Ottery St. Mary, March 20, 1660; buried at Ottery St. Mary, 10 Aug., 1689), married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Channon, of Escot, Esq. With his wife and two daughters he conveyed Escot, in 1680, to Sir Walter Yonge. From that date Escot became the residence of the Yonge family, and not the Great House, Colyton; though their vault in Colyton Church continued to be their place of burial (*D.N. & Q.*, vol. V., p. 129.)

The following entries from *Talaton Registers* are an addition to the *Channon Pedigree* as given by *Vivian*, p. 167:—

1621. Margery, the wife of Mr. Richard Channon, buried Dec. 11.

1622. Mr. Phillip Channon, gent., buried Aug. 7.

letter says: "I sang as a boy in the choir of Stratton Church with the 'all sorts of music.' The remarks before the playing of the hymn were somewhat amusing at times when the violin or 'baaze' viol players were not quite in tune—'Y'um hardly 'igh enough, Jack—screw her up a mite.' The Clerk used to leave his seat in the church at the beginning of the Third Collect, and, if he was sharp, was in the gallery in time to say 'Amen' at its close, if not, the Amen resounded from the gallery stairs somewhat muffled! He then gave out the hymn and the chord was sounded by the instruments, the clarionet or flute leading. I remember Mr. Honey* as a flute player; he was excellent, was quite a remarkable man, and one of nature's gentlemen. The Clerk gave out the hymn—as mentioned in Mr. Crosse's article—'Let us zing, etc.' It was rather strange sometimes to hear the cxix Psalm given out, 'Let us zing—the one hundred and twenty first—one and twenty second—one hundred and twenty third—one hundred and twenty fourth verses, with Gloria—Praæze God from whom all blessings flow!'

"Our great bass singer was Sam Peardon, the same man of whom I speak in my book as beating the drum. Sam had a very deep voice and gloried in the lower C—and I as a boy was keenly on the look out to see him do it; he made an extraordinary grimace over it, but when he got the note you could hear it well. I cannot remember much about Mr. Saunders, though I knew him, and his stout figure comes to my memory. I never heard what became of the instrument he invented or to what pitch of perfection he brought it. It was a species of harmonium. He was working some twelve years at it, and the village youths gathered outside his windows on the winter nights to listen to the awful noises which emanated from within the house. They probably imagined Mr. Saunders had some caged beast he was tormenting. Apropos of that, a farmer told me many years ago that he had a maid who went to Poundstock Church. She had not been accustomed to go to church, but one afternoon she sallied forth, and on her return told how she turned westward with the people to hear the music and was much astonished to hear a noise

* Referred to in Mr. Crosse Crosse's article, p. 163, *ante*.

which she said came from a little 'caave which cried out as they drew a stick across his stomach—There now, I cude 'ardly bare for hear 'um, he groaned so terrible-like.'"

Saunders mentioned in the above extract from Canon Shearme's letter is referred to in *Lively Recollections* on pp. 32-4: "At the neighbouring village of Poughill there dwelt a musical genius named Saunders, who had for many years been inventing an instrument of the harmonium species. No one had ever seen it, though many had listened to weird howls and growls and shrill whistling sounds proceeding from his house. Great was the excitement, therefore, when it was announced that the instrument was actually completed and would be played for the first time in Poughill Church on Christmas afternoon as an accompaniment to an anthem, composed especially for the occasion by the talented Saunders. My brother and I determined to go and hear it. The service proceeded as usual, till the proper moment for the anthem arrived. The Vicar, not knowing what title to give it, simply announced: 'Let us sing to the praise and glory of God—the anthem.' Then was heard much preliminary tuning of fiddles, bass-viols, flutes and clarionets, interspersed with unearthly noises from the new instrument. The congregation turned round to face the west gallery, as was the custom whenever an anthem was given. At length the curtain which hid the choir was drawn aside and the singing began with female voices alone: 'And Josup,' the male voices continuing: 'And Maary.' This was repeated several times, accompanied by tremendous blasts of instrumental chords, in which Saunders' new invention took a very prominent, though very unharmonious part. Then the anthem proceeded, women and men singing the same words alternately."

EDS.

169. LEGGE, ROBERT, OF GRETE TOTTON, DEVON.—A friend recently supplied me with an extract from the will of Robert Legge, of Grete Totton as follows:—

"I bequeath my soul to Almighty God and my body to holy grave to be buried in the church erth of our blessed lady's pisshe church of the saide grete Totton.

It: I bequeath to the Prior and vicary of the said church for tithes and offerynge forgotten vi^s viii^d.

It : I bequeath xx^{li} of lawful money of England to bye a grete bell the which shalbe a tenor to the other iiii bells and hit shalbe called our Lady bell well soundyng and chosen by the discrecion of myn ov'seers, the which shall toll to the pdōn aveys that is to say atte vith howre in the mornyng at xii howre at Midday and at vi howre in the eventyde."

The testator states he was born at Colbroke, Devon. The will was proved 1508.

A Robert Legg was Mayor of Totnes 1503 and again 1504, possibly the maker of the will.

It would appear that the new bell was duly bought. In 1442 it appears from a document among the Corporation Muniments there were only four bells and they were consecrated "on the Monday after the Feast of Transubstantiation of St. Thomas the Martyr, 1442." Leland, the historian, who visited Totnes in the reign of King Henry VIII., mentions in his Itinerary these bells and writes of them as "the greatest bells in all these quarters." In the Inventory of Church Goods, 7 Edward VI., 1553, in the Record Office is the entry, "Tottenes v bells in the towre there."

See p. 254

EDWARD WINDEATT.

170. DE LA TOUR FAMILY.—I shall be grateful if any reader of *D. & C. N. & Q.* can supply information concerning the above family, which settled in Barnstaple in or about the year 1680. Peter de la Tour was a naturalised Huguenot nobleman from La Rochelle, who married into the Barnstaple family of Berry. My father was James de la Tour Berry, son of William Berry, born in Exeter about 1795; his family came from Barnstaple or the neighbourhood.

OSCAR DE LA TOUR BERRY. *See Vol. x. p. 88.*

171. HOLCOMB ROGUS PARISH ACCOUNTS: THE DOG WHIPPER (IX., p. 175, par. 139, *et ante.*)—Is it not probable that the 10s. paid to one Robert Smith for whipping the dogs may refer to the post of huntsman (or "whipper-in," as locally termed) to the pack of hounds formerly kennelled at Holcombe Rogus? I have no information as to how many years the pack existed, but about the year 1893 the one belonging to the late — Rayer, Esq., of Holcombe Court, was abolished.

A. G. GIDLEY.

*No. 84.
& p. 44.*

172. WEST COUNTRY CLOCK AND WATCHMAKERS (IX., p. 185, par. 154, *et ante*).—Mr. Pearse Chope's additional list will be welcomed by all who are interested in old clocks, the number of which, judging by the correspondence which I have received since my last communication, being much larger than would be supposed. I should like to particularly thank for their reports Miss Cresswell, Miss M. Hare, Mr. C. Biggs, Mr. F. Day, Mr. Elijah Chick, Colonel Croft Lyons, Mr. John M. Martin, Mr. G. Lyne, Mr. Prescott Row, the Rev. O. J. Reichel, Mr. A. J. P. Skinner, and Mr. Willis Watson.

Several of the names in Mr. Pearse Chope's list are quite new to me. John Oatway's name I had come across before in *Notes and Queries*, II s., XII., p. 160, at which reference Mr. J. Landfear Lucas says, "a grandfather clock at Bideford bears the name John Oatway, Torrington," and asks "What was the date of this maker?" It is probable that this is the same John Oatway who Mr. Pearse Chope mentions as figuring in the Hartland Churchwardens' Accounts, and from which source I expect he can answer Mr. Lucas's question.

The following names are additional to the lists already published:—Bickle, R. H., Bishop's Nympton; Bradford, —, Tiverton; Bradford, —, Drayford, Worlington, nr. Witheridge (the specimen seen had only an hour hand); Braund, John, Hatherleigh; Brayley and Street, Bridgwater; Bucknell, Ja^s. Crediton (clock and watch); Chamberlain, Hen^r. Tiverton; Chasty, Robert, Hatherleigh; Chasty, William, Teignmouth.

I was assured by the owner of a clock by W. Chasty that he was a member of a well-known Teignmouth family of clock makers. I should be very grateful for reports of other examples. A correspondent writes that Robert Chasty "often permitted me to see him at work cutting cog-wheels, etc.," and that he "was an aged man when I knew him in the forties." Day, Christopher, South Molton; Drake, R., Beaminster; Follet, —, Sidmouth; Foster, James, Ashburton; Fox, John, Alverton; this name appears on the dial of a clock the movement of which bears the name "J. P. Vibert, Penzance." There is a village called Alverton near Penzance. Gard, Henry, Exeter; Gard, William, Exeter; Gaydon, J., Barnstaple; Gould, —, Bishop's

Nympton; Gould, G., South Molton; Gould, George [of] George Nympton, near South Molton; Harding, Charles, Sidmouth; Harner, ? John, Colyford; Harner, —, Membury; Hutchins, William, Cullompton; Huxtable, E., South Molton; Huxtable, —, Chittlehampton; Jacobs, A., Torquay; Kerfutt, Walter, Exon; Liscombe, Rich^d. [? of Kingsteignton or neighbourhood]; Lord, John, Farringdon; March, R., Honiton; Otercey, John, Torrington; Passmore, R., Barnstaple: Pile, Frã, Honiton (a good example at the Dolphin Hotel, Beer); Price, —, Wiveliscombe; Rew, Joseph, Wiveliscombe; Sayer, Mathw., Exon; Scoble, John S., Colyton; Simons, A., Bideford: Snell, E., Barnstaple; Stocker, —, Honiton; Strowbridge, —, Dawlish; Stumble or Stumbels, —, ? of Totnes; Vibert, J. P., Penzance. There is a very tall and handsome clock at Powderham Castle reputed to be by Stumbel, of Totnes. Pasted inside the door of the case is a slip of paper on which is printed "Mr. Stumbel's Directions to the Person who has the care of this clock," etc. No other specimen by this man has been recorded, and I doubt if the evidence provided by the piece of paper referred to is sufficient to warrant the conclusion that he was the maker. In style this clock is unlike other specimens of west country work. Can any reader who has access to Totnes records give any information about Stumbel?; Thorn, —, South Molton, Thorne, Mich^l. South Molton; Tucker, R., Bideford; Waldron, John, Tiverton? I have also met with the following records but have not succeeded in tracing examples of the work of the persons mentioned:—

"Newman, George, *Watchmaker*, and Eliz. Melhuish Butter, by lic."—*Topsham Marriage Register*, Apr. 30, 1774.

"Trevor, Richard, *Watchmaker*, and Margaret Elliott, by lic."—*Topsham Marriage Register*, 17 Feb., 1790.

"Joseph Trist, of Exeter, who is reported to have been a Clockmaker, was buried at the Mint, Exeter, about 1830-35."

"Scadding, James, of Sydmouth, Clockmaker, and ffollett, sp., 30 Aug., 1728."—*St. Pancras, Exeter, Marriage Register*.

"John Lamley, of the City of Exeter, Clockmaker, and Dinah Legg, of the same, widow."—*Exeter Marriage Licences*, 1700.

“Adrian Dupuy, of Plymouth, Watchmaker, and Florentia Foalus, of Charles, Plymouth, *widow.*”—*Exeter Marriage Licences*, July 10, 1734.

“Joseph Crago, Carpenter (who married Rachael, daughter of James West, of the parish of Sidbury, Clockmaker), died April 15 and was buried the 22, 1766.”—*Colyton Burial Register*.

“George Peream, of Axminster, Clockmaker and Gunsmith, and Hester Peream, of Ottery St. Mary, 6 Jan., 1742.”—*Exeter Cathedral Church Marriage Register*.

In the Exeter Guildhall is the will of John Savidge in which he is described as “of the City of Exeter, Clockmaker”; it is dated 1627, and was proved in the same year. I should be very glad to learn of examples of his work or any biographical details concerning him.

The Exeter Museum has recently acquired an interesting collection of watches bearing the names of the following Devonshire makers:—“W^m Curtis, Exeter” “Math^w. Sayer, Exon”; “A. Simons, Biddeford”; “R. Tucker, Bideford”; “Pet^r. Upjohn, Bideford”; “Ja^s. Bucknell, Crediton”; “Strowbridge, Dawlish”; “John Tucker, Tiverton”; “John Lord, Farringdon.” It is perhaps doubtful if the latter is a local specimen, as it seems unlikely that such a small place as Farringdon, near Honiton, would support a maker. There is a Faringdon in Berkshire. The collection was presented to Exeter by the South Kensington Museum authorities, having formed part of a collection made and bequeathed to the nation by Mr. Evan Roberts. Concerning Strowbridge, of Dawlish, a correspondent from that town in a recent issue of the *Express and Echo* raised doubts about Strowbridge’s claim to be a maker. He says, “We have a clock which has been in our family for many generations. A great number of years ago it needed repairing and was sent to Mr. Strowbridge. When it came back his name ‘H. Strowbridge, Dawlish,’ was engraved upon the dial.” This and my note above *re* John Fox corroborates the opinion which I expressed in my first communication on this subject, that many of those who are now regarded as makers were actually only repairers or vendors. There are several long case clocks about the County bearing the name of Thorne. The following extract from a manuscript

letter book of Martin Dunsford, the author of the *History of Tiverton*, lately acquired by the Exeter City Library, will assist in fixing the date of Abraham and Simon Thorne. In a letter to his sister, Mrs. French, dated 14 February, 1759, Dunsford says, "Abraham, son of Simon Thorne, Clockmaker at the lower end of our street, ridded house last Sunday night and is gone off, having taken in a number of watches to righting, many of which it is like have been privately sold. And Mr. Smale the Landlord has found means to come at some. Mr. Stone next to Mr. Terry and my Cousin Martin who are two of y^e sufferers can neither of 'em tell y^e time of y^e day and tell me has asked severall others without information and laugh at one another whilst others are more gravely condoling on the like occasion."

See p. 752

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

173. THE REV. THOS. BEDFORD, B.D., AND HIS DESCENDANTS (IX., p. 172, par. 137.)—I do not wish to anticipate replies to the above, but I should like to say that, by the courtesy of the Vicar of St. Andrew's parish, Plymouth, I have been enabled to search the register and found the following entry:—

August, 1633.—Baptism—"13th, William, son of Mr. Thomas Bedford, Preacher."

I have also been privileged to obtain a copy of the minute of the Kelway Trust in 1759, showing that the John Bedford who succeeded to the Headmastership of Plymouth Grammar School on the death, in 1738, of the John Bedford, the previous master, was the same who afterwards became Vicar of Charles, Plymouth.

(Extract.)—"John Bedford (the Headmaster of the Grammar School) being elected Vicar of Charles parish, in the room of the said W^m. Brent . . . and the said John Bedford having since his election resigned his office of Headmaster of the Grammar School, &c."

I wonder where this Vicar of Charles was *before* he became Headmaster of the Grammar School? W.S.B.H.

A William Bedford, B.A., was instituted Vicar of Whitchurch, near Tavistock, 15th Sep., 1769, and resigned in 1785, and according to a list in the church porch at Mary Tavy, a William Bedford was instituted there in 1775.—Eds.

See Vol. X. p. 50

174. DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN.—The importance of the reduction of vermin has often been pressed upon farmers and is now universally recognised as of vital importance in the production of our food supply, but it is probably rare for a vestry meeting to pass such a resolution as follows:—
 “A Resolution in Vestry this 9th day of April []. It’s unanimously agreed that Crows, Magpies, Red owls, fitches and foxes are animals very prejudicial to the Welfare of the Farmers and country in general we do agree to pay for killing the same the sum of Two pence for each Bird and fitch and the usual fee for foxes.

Jos. Davie Bassett,
John Caddy.”

The date is illegible, but as Mr. Davie took the name of Bassett in 1803, and the name appears to have been added by him to the plain signature Jos. Davie, the date would probably be about 1802-3.

The bag recorded in the churchwardens’ accounts includes also a number of hedgehogs, several badgers, polecats, jays and sparrows. The “usual fee” for a fox was 2s. 6d., 5s. for a vixen. Incidentally it may be remarked that fitch, generally spelt “fitchay” or “ficthey,” is a stoat, the weasel being known locally as a “vair,” a word which has not yet been recorded in the *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* list of verbal provincialisms.

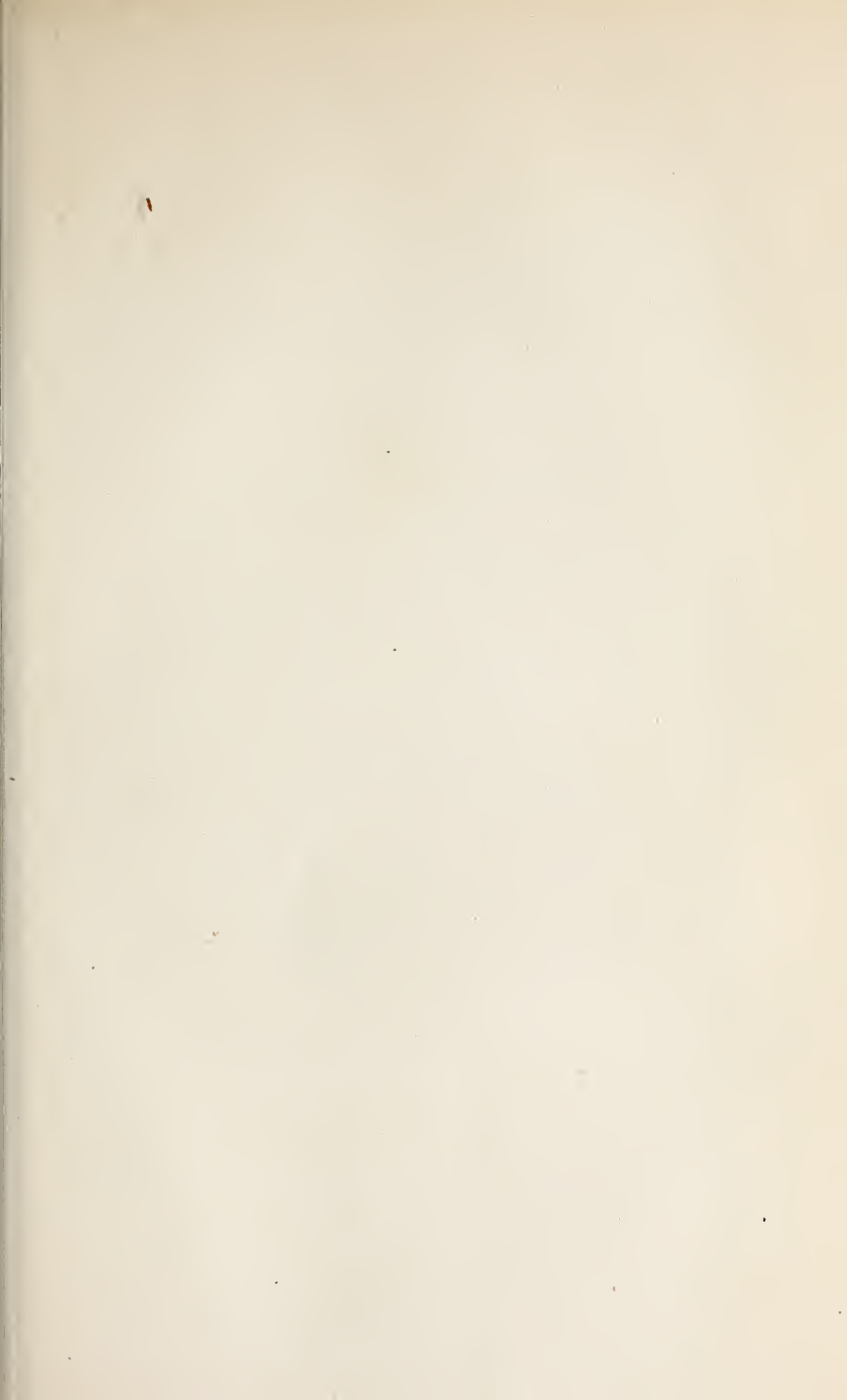
ROUGE-ET-NOIR.

175. SURNAME PRIDEAUX.—Can any of your readers tell me why some members of this ancient west country family adopt, and, in some cases, insist on “Priddix” as the pronunciation of their patronymic, whilst others are content with the more usual French form? CURIOSUS II.

Del P. 240.

176. AMMIELL WEEKES (VI., p. 154, par. 142.)—From *Seaton Registers* :—

1631. Ammiell, son of Georg Weekes and Jane his wife, baptized 6 November, being the Saboth day at evening prayer time.
1634. Jane, dau. of George Weekes and Jane his wife, bapt. 6 April.
1636. Josepe, son of George Weekes and Jane his wife, bapt. 4 December. A. J. P. S.





Arms of the Planters of New England.

177. SEAL OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE AFFAIRS OF NEW ENGLAND IN PLYMOUTH, CO. DEVON.—As a New Englander, I appeal to the readers of *D. & C. N. & Q.* to help us to find a good wax impression of the Double, or Great, or Common, Seal of the "Council for the Affairs of New England in Plymouth, Co. Devon"; i.e. the re-organized or (falsely so-called) Second Plymouth Company of 1620. If found it would be of value to both countries, and the approaching Tercentenary of Plymouth in New England would make the discovery specially interesting. The fragments of the Council's Records show that the matrix of the Great Seal was then kept in London. It was probably in use from about 1622 to 1635, the date of the surrender of the Council's Patent. Mr. R. N. Worth, in the last edition of his *History of Plymouth*, page 78, gives a list of known Patents. Some of the earlier Patents were issued by the Council, with the individual seals of the Executive Board, before the Great Seal was in use. But there were also probably Patents issued under the Great Seal, which were known to New England only by copy, and others, like the Thomas Cannock Patent, which were removed to distant colonies, and so perhaps home to England. It is probable where a Patent was issued to partners that both had sealed copies. The *locus in quo* was Plymouth (not London), and it seems possible that the Patents signed and sealed by the Council were sent down to Plymouth, to be legally and effectively transferred by a local agent to the Patentees or their representatives "between the four benches of the Guild Hall at Plymouth." The Town Clerk of Plymouth may have acted as transfer agent, recorded the transfers on the town books, and kept a good impression of the Seal for comparison. No such records, or Seal, are now reported at Plymouth, but they may have been preserved in other hands when the early files were scattered to the four winds, as noted by Mr. Worth.

There is no perfect impression of either face of the Seal known in New England, and there has been some unnecessary question whether the design of the coat of arms (with supporters and motto) preserved to us is that of the "Council for the Affairs," etc., or that of its predecessor, the Second Virginia Colony. This seems a needless doubt,

as the form for the earlier organization was prescribed in the original inclusive Royal Patent of 1606 to the First and Second Colonies of Virginia. The form was closely followed by the Home Council and the Council for the First Colony, and was probably used by the Second Colony when it issued its Commission to Capt. John Smith in 1617 and "made me Admiral of the Country for my life under their hands and the . . . Colonels (thus printed) *Seale, for New England.*" He, Captain Smith, claims his title, but gives no Council Seal in any early issue of his map prior to 1631. The shape of the early seals was a vesica $2\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, more or less, with "the King's Arms engraven on the one side thereof, and his portraiture on the other." "And the Seal for the Council of the said Second Colony shall also have engraven round about the one side thereof the aforesaid words, 'Sigillum Regis Magnae Britanniae Franciae et Hiberniae,' and on the other side, 'Pro Concilio (*sic*) secundae Coloniae Virginiae.'" There are no supporters, no other legend, and no room for either in this early design. After the early Popham failure at Sagadahock, the Second Colony did not press the settlement of the country and had little need of any seal. The Royal Patent of 1620 to the re-organized "Plymouth" syndicate or Council aforesaid grants them a common seal, but does not dictate the design.

We know that "Mr. Clarentious" (Wm. Camden, King of Arms) was consulted about the contemporary design for the common seal of the rival association, the re-organized Virginia Company, and it is pleasant to think that he may also have supplied the one in question. There is some hope that we may find the design of both seals in the notes at the British Museum called "Camden's Gifts." There is no record of either at the College of Arms, but they may have been erased at the surrender of the Patents. The better known design of the London (or Virginia) Company shows two armed men for supporters, as the Southern Virginia Colony was intended as a bulwark against Spanish aggression. The rival organization was less exposed to attack and made its appeal for more pacific settlement. It chose as the supporters for its coat of arms, apparently, Religion or Education and Colonization. The earliest known example of their coat of arms is on the title page of Capt. John

Smith's, *Generall Historie of Virginia, New England and the Summer Iles*, London, 1624. The best example is found in the perfect copies of Capt. John Smith's *Advertisements for the Unexperienced Planters of New England, or Anywhere*, London, 1631. The title page of the *Advertisements* further reads:—"With the Countrie's Armes, a description of the Coast Harbours . . .; with the Map allowed by our Royall King Charles." On the reverse of the title page is a rough woodcut, an unbalanced sketch of the generally accepted arms of the Council aforesaid, with supporters and motto. The *Advertisements* rarely shows the contemporaneous map, but when found the issue of 1631 gives for the first time on the copperplate a reproduction of the same coat as the woodcut. The design on the map shows some slight modification of the details of the mantling and the handling of the motto-scroll, but is much better balanced and better adapted to the circular face of a Great Seal.

Arms: In base, *argent three bars wavy azure*; in chief, quarterly, *France and England quarterly*, 1 and 4; (2) *Scotland*; (3) *Ireland*.

Crest: *On a helmet of its degree, on a bridled sea horse (?) Neptune holding a trident.*

Supporters: Dexter, *a woman clothed, right arm and breast bare, holding in her right hand a large book clasped, on the right shoulder a (?) dove*; sinister, *a woman clothed, both fore arms bare, holding in her left hand a square and dividers.*

Motto (below): "*Gens Incognita Mihi Serviet.*" No border or additional legend is given either on the map or the title-page. So much for the only known design of the arms of the Planters of New England.

For the "other side" (I hesitate to say definitely obverse or reverse) we have a few fragments of red sealing wax preserved with the 1631 Trelawney Patent at Portland, Maine, and some larger fragments in worse condition at (New) Plymouth in Massachusetts. These latter fragments were found attached to the second Patent issued to the settlers at Plymouth Colony, 13th January, 1629, in enlargement of their earlier powers. As stated before, not all the issues of the Council bore the Great Seal. The Pierce Patent, issued 1st June, 1621, under which the Plymouth Colony lived at first, did not have it. The

earliest mention of the common seal is on the Patent to Gorges and Mason, 10th August, 1622. With the exception of the fragments belonging to the Trelawney and Second Plymouth Patents, the seals of all the known Patents in this country have disappeared either from neglect or malicious intent. The remains of the Great Seal are now to be found at the Registry of Deeds, Plymouth, Massachusetts. It was originally about $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter. The wax composition was reddish brown and quite hard. It seems probable that some strain on the pendant split the seal into layers, and that these have been fractured and cross-fractured. Of course, there is the tradition, common to all seals, of its use for cracking walnuts. The Seal is known to have been detached from the Patent as early as 1818, when the fragments were "cemented" together by a watchmaker without knowledge of heraldry or numismatics. Apparently selected fragments were placed more or less at haphazard, and others, perhaps those of the opposite "face," were fused and poured into the interstices, making a questionable mosaic. Since 1818 the Seal has been broken in new lines of fracture. The present "other face" tells nothing definite. There was evidently a modern Tudor, or Stuart, craft "on waves," seen in three-quarter profile: one mast and shrouds are preserved; also anchor, hawsepipes and ports. There is the suggestion of a shield now lying on its side, which quite possibly hung on the mast, although it might belong to the other "face." The coat of arms of the London-Virginia Company had the cross of St. George on the escutcheon and supporters, as an allusion to London, while the ship in our case may well be an allusion to the home town. The "ship on waves" is found also on the Sigillum Aquate of Saltashe, as well as on that of its neighbour and rival, Plymouth. There is some doubt as to whether the three masts of the latter's seal were stripped, but as that of Saltash certainly bore yards, the question seems to be settled and the masts stripped for Plymouth. It is possible that the upper masts on our Great Seal were hidden by the suspended shield, which would naturally carry the Royal arms only in contradistinction to the Council's shield on the "other face." There were two human figures, of indeterminate

sex, on brackets or on the shore, standing as flankers on either side of the ship. Each had drawn back the inner leg, apparently to make room for the prow and stern of the craft. The (heraldic) dexter figure standing near the prow is the better preserved. It is clad in a short, mid-thigh petticoat, and holds with its right hand near the upper *nock* a long bow, strung, while with the other hand it holds a club, both resting on the ground. It is practically the same pose as that of the Indian on inset in Smith's Map of Virginia. The other figure is rather heavily robed about the loins, with the legs bare, apparently, and holds in the left hand and resting against the shoulder what might be a sceptre, an olive branch or a trident. The right arm and hand are missing. The artist would hardly select an Indian warrior, an object of horror after the Virginian massacre, and a discouragement to peaceful settlers. We are tempted to think of the lovable Princess Rebecca, *alias* Pocahontas, and of the fabled club, which did not fall on Captain John Smith. The other figure might be Britannia, with a trident offering to her sister Princess across the waves a copy of King James' version of the Bible. If religion or the arts and sciences are undressed for artistic effect on the "other side," it would seem likely that the same taste would rule in both cases. There are indications of mantling, but whether it properly belongs to this or the "other side" cannot be stated without careful dissection of the cemented fragments. There are the remains of a rim or bordure, but the inscription, though indicated, is illegible. There is preserved among the Trelawny fragments a part of the inscription which might be *agn*, and might be the remains of *Magnae Britanniae*.

There have been three periods in our Colonial life when there were general causes for the defacement of all such seals or matrices. First, at the time of the attempted resumption of the Patents; second, at the Andros usurpation; third, at the American Revolution, when we know that all the matrices were purloined from the Council Chamber in Boston in 1775. This impression was then in Plymouth, but was exposed to the same ebullition of sentiment against all the symbols of extraneous government. The Plymouth Patent with the Seal was in private hands

for many years and only discovered after close search. It was needed then as evidence in a prolonged dispute about boundaries between the Colonies. Some zealous partisan may have thought to destroy the validity of the Patent by defacing the coat of arms on the Council Seal. It is to be hoped that somewhere a perfect impression may be found.

HOWARD M. BUCK.

N.B.—The circles on the chart are taken from the impression at Plymouth.

178. STOKE GABRIEL SEXTONS (IX., p. 190, par. 159).— I have searched the early entries in the transcript of the Stoke Gabriel Register made by Mr. A. J. P. Skinner for the *Devon and Cornwall Record Society* and now deposited at the Exeter City Library. This register is one of the most complete in the county. It commences in 1538, but the earliest entry relating to the Narracott family appears in 1604, when Roberte Norkote married Elizabeth Crappinge. After this date the name frequently appears. The following extracts will remove any doubt which may arise in the reader's mind as to the relationship of Norkote to the modern form Narracott, and provides an excellent, although, in this case, conclusive example of the difficulties with which genealogists have to contend owing to the unstable state of the orthography of our ancestors.

BAPTISMS.

1604. 10 Feb., Alexander, s. of Robert Narcott.
 1607. 20 July, David, s. of Robert Narocott.
 1636. 5 May, Matthew, s. of Ellexander and Iset Narracott.
 1639. Edward, s. of Alixander and Isate Narracott.

BURIALS.

1609. Robert Narakatt.
 1642. Grace, d. of Alexander Narracott.

From this evidence it would appear that the name Narracott was unknown in Stoke Gabriel prior to 1604, when Robert, who was probably a stranger to the parish, married Elizabeth Crappinge, probably a native, and settled there. This appears to me to dispose of the contention that the "office of Sexton has continued in the Narracott family since 1440," a statement which, if true, would be difficult to substantiate, owing to the fact that documentary evidence

of such parochial happenings does not exist for such a remote period. One is sorry to deprive the family of what is no doubt a cherished tradition, but historical accuracy must receive attention. The knowledge that the pedigree of this family can be traced through the register in unbroken succession since 1604 to the present day should be sufficient to sustain their pride in their beautiful village and interesting old church.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

179. SOME STUDIES IN THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE (IX., p. 188, par. 156.)—My quotations from *The Shillingford Letters and Papers* as to the words "eygge" and "egge" were from pages 94 and 101. The passage cited by Mrs. Rose-Troup containing the word "fryth" occurs, I find, on p. 86; and on inter-comparison I agree that by "egge" Shillingford must have meant "hedge," notwithstanding that the *N. E. D.* gives "egge" as the 13th-17th century form of "edge," whereas no form of "hedge" appears therein without the initial *h*.

The *N. E. D.*, the *E. D. D.*, Halliwell Phillips, and Britten's *Old Farming Words* supply various definitions of "frith" or "fryth," e.g., underwood, brushwood, or ground overgrown with such, but those apparently best answering to the "grete drie fryth" that "late was sette yn the cymytere" are:—"a hedge, especially one made of wattled brushwood"; "a hurdle"; "an enclosure surrounded by a wreathed or wattled hedge." The *E. D. D.* cites, too, an item from *Woodbury Chw. Accts.* of 1604, "Pd. for freath and freathing about the Parish Close."

To revert to *Shillingford* (p. 101), it is not quite clear whether the "gret parcell of tymber" was enclosed "to" the frith, or "to" "the bak side of the costlewe billyng." (By the way, I wonder whether the latter was the "Hospitium de le Egle," which stood opposite the Guildhall.) If the frith was a strip of ground confined by a hedge, and lay between the back of the High Street houses and the path bordering the churchyard, it may have been comprised in the "Margeria Exon'," as may "the eygge bytwene the cimitery and the cyte," "in" which a man was stabbed, but it is possible that the terms "fryth," "egge" and "eygge" all designated a single hedge-row, and that this

may have run in line with "certeine elmes . . . which were . . . taken to be the boundes betwene the *liberties of the Citie* and the Sanctuarie and privileges of the seyde Church" (*Hooker*, ed. by Harte, p. 217). The depositions respecting these bounds are too lengthy for repetition in full, but I gather (see *Hooker*, pp. 212-218, and *Shillingford*, p. 138) that the City claimed jurisdiction over the "ways" (*inter alia*) leading from St. Petrock's to St. Martin's and from the latter to the Archdeacon's house, and that the elm-trees grew along the inner (i.e. Churchyard side) of these ways upon "bankes."

I thank Mrs. Rose-Troup for the references supporting my remarks as to the distinction between the Churchyard proper and the Close. As to my further contention that the boundary-line of the Close must have been liable to variation, I should have given in my book further particulars from grants and leases had space permitted, and I still hope to treat more fully, at some future time, of the tenements between the High Street and the Cemetery.

Mrs. Rose-Troup's difficulty in seeing how "Bokerel" and other houses near St. Petrock's could be "bounded on the south by 'the Churchyard,'" may be lessened if she takes into consideration the mention of [the part of] "the churchyard of St. Peter where St. Petherick's parish use to be buried in," and the gradual conversion of the site of the present Globe Hotel from "part of the Cathedral Cemetery" into a garden and houses. (My pp. 5, 180). Of course, I use the terms "north" and "south" only approximately, as do the old deeds.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

180. HOLCOMBE BURNEL CHURCH (IX., p. 183, par. 153).—The shaft in the churchyard is the remains of the old preaching cross, not a boundary cross. May not Windy Cross, about a mile below Cotley Castle, be the cross of Edric Borda? It stands at the junction of the roads for Longdown, Shillingford, Dunsford and Exeter, just inside a copse, into which it has been removed for preservation.

Though the present granite cross probably dates from the fifteenth century, it may have replaced an older one to mark the site of an important parish boundary.

BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

181. WIVES OF THE REVD. JOHN COLERIDGE.—*Marriage Licences, Exeter* :—

1752, Oct. 10—John Coleridge of South Molton, clerk, and Hannah Laskey of Barum, spinster, at South Molton.

1753, Dec. 18—John Coleridge of South Molton, clerk, and Ann Bowden of the same, spinster.

From these entries it would appear that the reverend gentleman was married *three* times, and that Ann Bowden was his *third* and not *second* wife. But the Vicar of South Molton (the Rev. S. P. Scott) has kindly searched his Register and informs me that it does not contain any record of Coleridge's marriage to Hannah Laskey, nor the burial of a Hannah Coleridge. Did this marriage take place elsewhere or did the parties alter their minds? His first wife was Mary Lendon.

A. J. P. S.

182. NOTES ON THE CHURCHES OF THE DEANERY OF KENN (VIII., p. 222, par. 177). On page 231 your correspondent suggests that possibly William Copplestone, of Tedburn, was a son of Richard, of Woodland, and Gertrude Sherman, and mentions that neither of the rectors, the Rev. John Copleston and Rev. Edward Copleston, appear in the pedigrees.

For some time I have been seeking information *re* the Rev. John Copleston, baptized at Bideford 18 Aug., 1683, son of Coriolanus and Mary Copleston, and elder brother of Christopher Copleston, of Bideford. The said Coriolanus Copleston was born at Alverdiscott on the 14th February, 1654, and was son of Lancelot Copleston of that place by his second wife. I should be grateful to any of your readers who could tell me whom this Rev. John Copleston married, where he lived, and when he died. He had a son Coriolanus, born 1718, who was curate in charge at Luton, Beds, 1770-1790.

In the course of my enquiries I have come across the name of another, Rev. John Copleston, the Rector of Tedburn, *obit* 1731.

In the registers of the parish church at Crediton are the following entries:—

Under date 8 January, 1701. Marriages—"Lardar Copelstan and Mary Parker."

Under date 24 November, 1709. Burials—"Richard Coles, servant with Mr. Copleston, of Tedburn, who died suddenly."

On enquiring further I found that the Rev. John Copleston, of Tedburn, was an ancestor of Dr. Edward Copleston, Bishop of Llandaff.

Now from the slab in the church at Tedburn it would appear that William Coplestone and the Rev. Edward Coplestone were related; and as the Rev. John Copleston preceded Edward Copleston as rector, may we not assume that he was related to both of them?

Col. Sir John Copleston, Sheriff of Devon, 1656-8, married Grace, d. of Anthony Copleston and his wife Mary, daughter and heiress of Humphrey Larder, of Upton Pyne. His second son was christened Larder.

Both Sir John and Dr. Edward were of the Dorset branch of the family, and I think that the Rev. John, the Rev. Edward and William Coplestone (gent.), of Tedburn, were all of that branch and not of the Woodland branch.

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W. H. COPLESTON.

183. STRODE CREST (IX., p. 179, par. 146, *et ante*).—I am afraid that my note *re* above has been misunderstood. I did not state that a 'savin' and 'yew' are the same, but that the man I quoted called a 'yew' 'savin.' As a matter of fact the actual plant was '*Taxus boccata adpressa*.' It is perhaps only a provincialism, but this old Devonian in his ignorance did not distinguish between 'Juniperus' and 'Taxus.' The crest on the medal which Lady Radford mentions is in my opinion a yew and has been trimmed to shape. One thing is quite certain, and that is that the crest is not '*Juniperus*' which is a low growing shrub. The motto "*Hieme Viresco*" evidently refers to an evergreen tree.

G. S.

This correspondence must now cease.—EDS.

184. HOCKTIDE.—The question has often been put to me, what is Hocktide? and I have done my best by answering that it is the secular High or Festival time after the close of the religious part of the Easter festival. It is held on the Tuesday after Low Sunday, Low Sunday

being also known as "the close of Easter." From the *North Wilts Herald* of 20th April, 1917, I enclose a few particulars as to how Hocktide was this year kept at Hungerford in the hope that they may interest your readers. I leave out lists of names and jurymen, etc. O. J. R.

"Just sufficient of the ancient custom at Hungerford in celebration of Hocktide was observed to preserve the link with the past. Bushnell, the town crier and bellman, in his well-known habit, summoned in stentorian notes the commoners to the Council House. Here Mr. T. W. Alexander (the constable) took the chair, and Mr. H. D'O. W. Astley (clerk) sat below him. The jury having been empanelled, the Constable's accounts showed a deficit on town expenditure, but happily the satisfactory result of the fishing (net credit of £99 13s.) left a handsome sum in hand. There was an unanimous request that the Constable should remain in office for a fourth year.

The election of officers being proceeded to, the retiring Bailiff became Portreeve. As Bailiff, Mr. A. Salt was elected. Two new Tithing-men had to be appointed. The Water Bailiffs were elected. The Overseers of the Common Port Downs were re-elected. The Keepers of the Keys of the Common Coffe, the Constable, were re-appointed. Messrs. L. H. Beard and A. J. Killick were charged with the duty of upholding the quality of Hungerford ale. Edward Bushnell was re-appointed bellman and town crier, and George New was appointed hayward.

The Constable and officers, with members of the jury, headed by the bellman, walked in procession to St. Lawrence's Church."

185. NORTH MOLTON WOOLLEN MERCHANTS' MARKS (IX., p. 89, par. 78.)—Mr. Day will find an interesting article entitled "Some Devonshire Merchants' Marks" in vol. xxiii. of the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*. The figure 4 appears to be generally associated with woollen merchants' marks, but why this should be does not seem to be known. Of the 27 marks figured in the article referred to, no fewer than 21 incorporate this figure in their design. The carvings in the Greenway Chapel at Tiverton and the Lane aisle at Cullompton provide many examples. H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

186. BRADSEL FAMILY.—"James Samborne, clerk" (who was Rector of Upper Clatford, Hants, from 1609 to 1627) married Christian Bradsel at Eling, Hants, on 25 Nov., 1605.

I desire to learn something of the ancestry of this Christian Bradsel. Her family name is most uncommon, and does not appear on the calendars of the Prerogative

Court of Canterbury. In Davies' *History of Southampton*, p. 302, it is stated among charitable bequests, "Mr. Bradsell gave to the vicar of Holy Rood £1 4s. yearly." In Foster's *Alumni Oxoniensis* the only one of the name noted is Francis Bradsell, *fil. gen.* of Hants, who matriculated at New College, Oxford, in 1596, aet. 20, proceeded B.A. in 1600, M.A. 1602-3, B.D. 1611, and was Rector of Stoke Bliss, Heref., 1604; of Enham, Hants, 1611; Vicar of Eling, 1613; Rector of Overton, 1614; and in 1619 was *Vicar of Heavitree and Ottery St. Mary, Devon*.

Probably this Francis Bradsell was a brother of Christian, who married James Samborne. Samborne was a Puritan, and was the friend, tutor and feoffee of Sir Thomas Jervoise. He died in 1626-7, and his widow survived him, and was living at Upper Clatford, Hants, in 1637.

Any information your readers can give as to the families of Bradsell, Bachiler or Samborne will be thankfully received.

V. C. SANBORN.

187. EARLY CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNT, ST. MARY MAJOR (Translation).—Account of John Sporier and John Root,* Wardens of the store of the Church of the Blessed Mary Major, Exeter. From the Feast of St. Michael Archangel, A.D. 1410, 11 Hen. [IV.] to the same Feast, A.D. 1411, 12 Hen. [IV.]

ARREARS (*Arr'*) The same render account of 33^s. 9½^d. arrears (*i.e. Balance*) from the last Account of the preceding year.

Sum 33^s. 9½^d.

FIXED RENTS (*Reddit' Ass'*) And of 13^s. 4^d. rent from two shops in North Street, Exeter, which Ralph Swayn now holds.

And of 13^s. from the tenement late Peter Trobrigge's in South Street, in the parish of Holy Trinity, which Thomas Eston now holds by deed (*cartam*) for a term of 58 years, this 12th year from the giving of the same.

* The early Churchwardens' Accounts of this parish were believed to have been all destroyed by fire, but I came upon this one account written on a small roll of parchment) among the large collection of ancient deeds belonging to the Charity Feoffees. I have deposited in the Exeter City Library a transcript in Latin which some readers may care to compare with this translation. It is to be wished that all the Feoffees' Deeds could be transcribed *in toto*, as they contain many personal names and other particulars omitted in the MS. Schedule of this collection made by Samuel M. Cox, solicitor to the feoffees, in 1836.

And of 2^s from a certain place formerly Nicholas Taverner's in Smythyn-strete, which Will. Scottisham, butcher, now holds.

And of 12^d. from the Tenement formerly Will. Hele's, outside the West Gate, which John Goodman acquired anew (*ex novo*).

And of 18^d. from a chamber next the Church of St. Petroc, Exeter, which John Nymet held, when alive, on the west side of the little lane or "thrange" leading from the Cemetery of St. Peter's to the said church of St. Petroc.

And of 3^s. 4^d. from the tenement which Nicholas Goodman formerly inhabited in the parish of St. Petroc.

And of 5^s. from the tenement formerly of Thomas Pik', now in the hands of the Mayor and Commonalty of Exeter.

And of 2^s. from the tenement of John Candler in High St., Exeter, opposite the Church of St. Stephen, which John Hill, Knt. (*miles*) lately held, and Robert Hille [or Hulle] his son, now holds.

And of 12^d. from the tenement of John Oxton, which the aforesaid John held when alive and which the said Robert his son now holds; which tenement lies in South Street Exeter and is now inhabited by John Brasyvter.

And of 2^s. 4^d. from the tenement of Andrew Lapflood, formerly Rector of the Church of the Blessed Mary Major, outside the East Gate with the adjacent garden.

And of 2^s. 4^d. from the tenement in St. Paul's Street, Exeter, formerly Hugh Ferrou's, which John Jolybloe now holds.

And of 4^s. from the tenement of Baldwin Bolle.

Sum 51^s 10^d.

RECEIPTS FROM OUTSIDE (*Receipt' for'*)

And of 3^s. 4^d. received from the legacy of M[aster] Richard Wikeslond.

And of 11^s. 7^d. collected from the parishioners on Easter Day called "Wex siluer."

And from sale of wool of the Store, this year 18^d.

Sum 16^s. 5^d.

Total sum of Receipts with Arrears 102^s 0¹/₂^d.

DEFICIT OF RENTS (*Defect' Redd'*) Whereof they reckon in deficit of rent from the tenement formerly Thomas Pyk's 5^s. because it is in the hands of the Mayor and Commonalty of Exeter.

In deficit of rent from the tenement formerly Andrew Lapflod's outside the East Gate 2^s. 4^d.

In deficit of rent from the tenement formerly Baldwin Bolle's, which used to yield 4^s but now yields no more than 2^s. and thus there is a deficit of 2^s.

Sum 9^s. 4^d.

EXPENSES. For one flagon and threequart[s ?] of oil, bought, 21^d.

For 4 lbs. of Paschal candle* (parschcandel) bought for saying Mattins on feast days in winter-time 6^d.

For 1 lb. of green candle bought for Christmas night 2^d.

For 12 lbs. of wax bought against the Feast of Easter 5^s. thus at 5^d. per lb.

For making up the same wax 6^d.

For washing† of vestments and surplices 7^d.

For expenses gone to, about the rent of Baldwin Bolle, and (? "swearing" against)† the Warden and College of Vicars Choral of the Cathedral Church of Exeter several items this year 6^s. 8^d.

For one flagon of wine for . . . of the church 6^d.

For nails bought of Nicholas Ma[rschel] for the doorway above the bell tower and one little chest in the vestry, for placing the Church books [in], viz. (? in) the altar there 6^d.

Item, to the same for one round plate of iron (*disco ferr'*) for the Thurible, and 1 nail for the coffer that is in the vestry 10^d.

For grease for the church bells this year 1½^d.

For 1 cord bought for the lamp ½^d.

For tile-stone (*lapid' tegl*) bought for repairing the church 5^s. price per thousand 2^s. 6^d.

For carriage 15^d.

For grease (unctur') bought for the west door of the church, 8^d.

*The great Paschal candle, a column of wax of exceptional size, stood in a massive candlestick on the Gospel side of the High Altar. It was lighted with much ceremonial from the newly blessed fire on Easter morn, and remained in the sanctuary till Ascension Day. See *Churchwardens' Accounts*, Dr. C. J. Cox, pp. 60, 161.

† *Loc'oe*, a contraction for *lotione*, a washing, commonly occurring in such accounts, is sometimes mis-rendered *locatione*, hire.

‡ *Jurat' cont'a* (*contra*) [or ? *conca* (*concernend'*.)]

For mending one wheel for the lesser bell of the church 2½^d.

For the making of three corporals 19^d with 5^d for red ~~cloth~~ **tartarin** for the same.

For the mending of the pavement in the nave of the church 6^d.

For the mending of the principal chalice of the church 18^d.

For one copy of the . . . of the Town for the rents of Baldwin Bolle, 4^d

For paper bought ½^d. Sum 28^s 2½^d.

PAYMENTS OF OBITS (*Soluc' Obituu'*)

For the obits of William Taverner, Robert Taverner, John and Nicholas Godman and others 3^s.

For the obits of Richard Olyuer, Joan his wife, John Dyrkyn, Agnes Wodelegh and other benefactors of the church 6^s 8^d.

For divers obits, paid the Rector of this church for (? souls) of [persons who died in] the olden times, 21^d.

Sum 11^s 5^d.

Sum of all Expenses 48^s 11½^d.

And they owe 53^s 1^d. Of which there is allowed them 2^s of the rent formerly Baldwin Bolle's, which cannot be collected (*levari*), of last year.

And 2^s of the same rent, of this year because it cannot be . . . and because there is pending the arbitration of Richard Bosonn, Citizen of Exeter, as being newly elected in this negotiation.

And they owe 49^s 1^d.

Of which there is allowed them 6^d for expenses about the Plea (*p'lit'*) of the rents of Baldwin Bolle for several times.

And they owe 48^s 7^d.

Endorsed:—Account of John Sporier and John Roffe 11th and 12th years of H. iii^j° / 150 151.†

See p. 239.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

188. RICHARD CROSSE.—It is stated that Richard Crosse, the miniature painter, was born in Devonshire in 1745. Can any reader give the name of his place of birth and where

* i.e., Cloth~~ing~~ from Tartary. See Du Cange.

† The last was presumably the 151st of a series of bygone accounts which have unhappily disappeared.

examples of his art can be seen? The South Kensington Museum appears to have only one specimen of his work. Is a catalogue of his works known to exist? Perhaps some of his descendants survive who may have examples which they would allow anyone interested in miniature painting to examine. Or perhaps a loan exhibition could be arranged at the Exeter Art Gallery in the Museum? Is it not the fact that it is often impossible for the possessor of a miniature signed "R.C." to be certain whether it is the work of Cosway or Crosse? STUDENT OF MINIATURES.

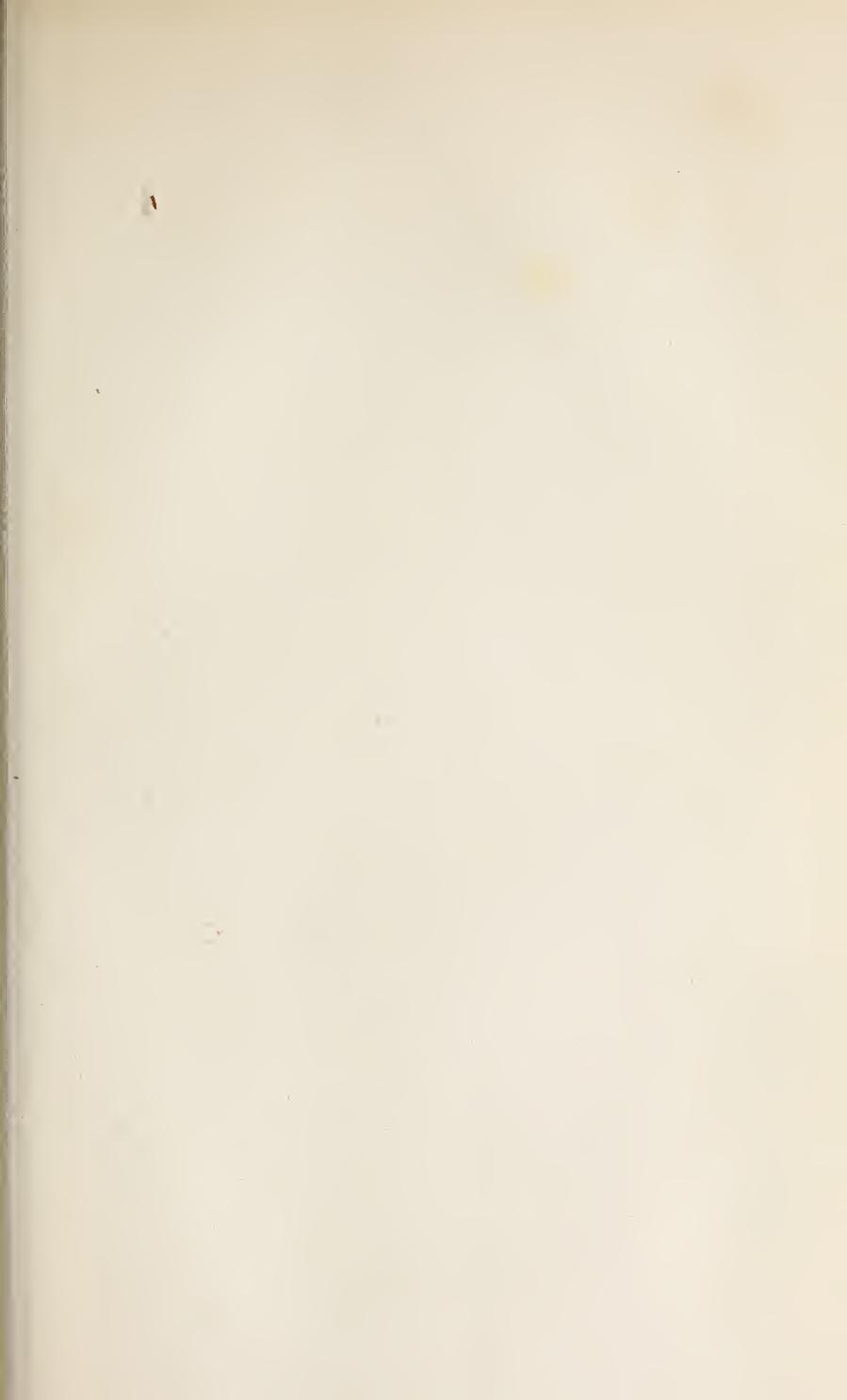
189. DEVON AND CORNWALL INCUMBENTS (IX., p. 160, par 134, *et ante*).—We wish to thank the Rev. Ernest C. Grimaldi, Vicar of Rattery, for the list of the incumbents of his parish which he has kindly forwarded and which has been filed with those previously received. Unknown to us, the late Rev. G. L. Hennessy, Vicar of Monkeokehampton, was for many years engaged in extracting records of institutions from the Bishops' Registers. His manuscripts have recently been acquired by the Exeter City Library, and will prove most valuable in checking and compiling lists.—EDS.

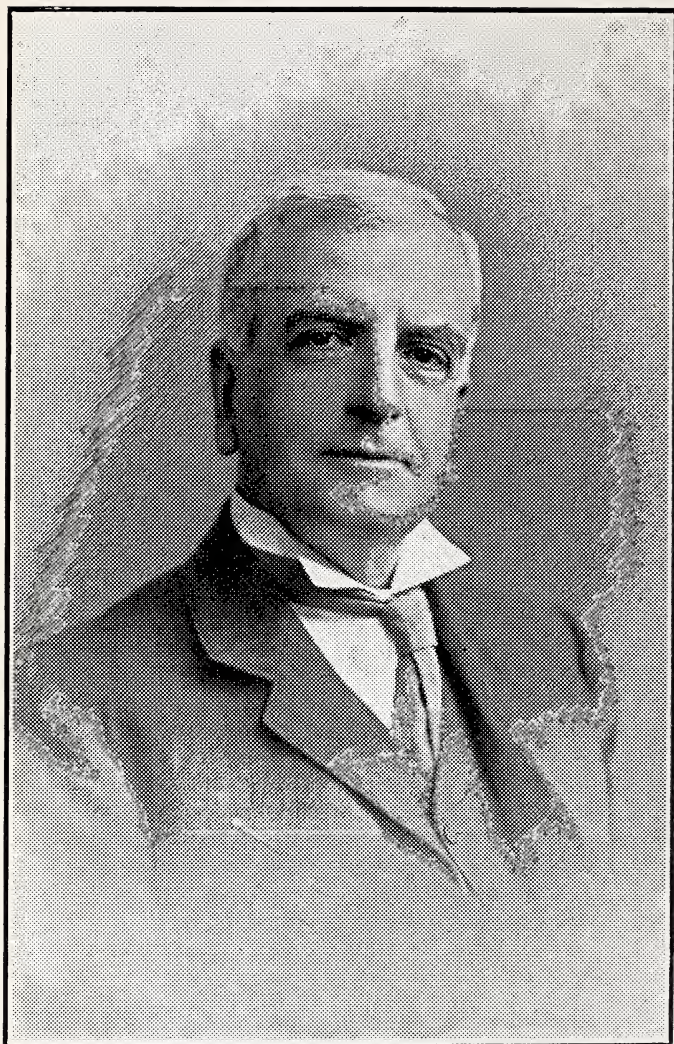
190. FAMILY OF ERICKE.—Can any of your readers give information concerning this family, some members of which were living in West Cornwall in the first half of the seventeenth century. About the year 1600 the manor of Truthwall was granted by the Crown in fee simple to John Ericke, at whose death it passed to his son, and in like manner for one or two generations, after which, failing male issue, it was inherited by Mary Ericke who in 1640 was married, at Phillack, to Michael Vyvyan. In 1624, William Ericke married at Breage Margaret Oliver. Witnesses to the will of James Penberthy, of St. Hilary, dated 1620, are Francis Godolphin, Jane Sydenham and William Ericke, clerk. E. Q. V.

191. "CROWNED" (IX., p. 191, par. 161, *et ante*).—The following entry from the Register of Stoke Gabriel appears to be worth recording:—Burials, 31 Oct., 1637, "Oates Lane, drowned and crowned." CURIOSUS II.

Dr. Gidley, Mr. Curzon Yeo and Mr. B. Glanvill Corney are also thanked for replies.

The discussion of this subject must now cease.—EDS.





Thurstan Peter, F.S.A.

192. THURSTAN PETER, F.S.A.—The death occurred at his residence at Trewirgie, Redruth, on Sep. 4, of Mr. Thurstan Collins Peter, the distinguished Cornish antiquary and historian.

Mr. Peter, who was born at Redruth on May 13th, 1854, was the third son of Mr. John Luke Peter, solicitor, of Redruth. He came of an old Cornish family, the Peters of Harlyn. His father, who married the third daughter of Thurstan Collins, of St. Columb, was the second son of the Rev. John Peter, who was the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Peter, of Treviles, and who inherited Treviles and other property through his cousin, Adml. John Luke. The Rev. Robt. Peter died at Treviles, Tregoney, in 1822, as did his grandson, the father of Mr. T. C. Peter, in 1900. The Rev. Robt. Peter was the son of John Peter, J.P., of Harlyn, in St. Merryn, who died in 1733, and married the second daughter of Sir John Coryton, Bart., of Newton Ferrers, near Callington. Mr. Thurstan Peter married in 1882 at St. Gabriel's, Warwick Square, Emily Frances, youngest daughter of Rowland Berkeley, of Benefield, Northamptonshire, and she pre-deceased her husband by several years. There were of the marriage two children—Mrs. Shepherd, wife of Lieut. John Chiene Shepherd, Royal Engineers, and Miss Gwladys Theodora Peter—both of whom survive him. Educated at Sherborne College, Mr. Peter became articled to his father, and when 24 years of age was admitted a solicitor, and commenced practice on his own account at Redruth. Shortly after, however, he joined his father, and the firm then became J. L. and T. C. Peter.

As a lawyer Mr. Peter developed a large practice and held many important public appointments, chief among which were registrar and high bailiff of Redruth County Court; superintendent registrar of births, deaths, and marriages since 1891; secretary and solicitor of Redruth Brewery Co.; secretary and solicitor of Redruth Foundry; clerk to Redruth Board of Guardians since 1880; and clerk to the Redruth Rural District Council. He was for several years a member of the Redruth Urban District Council. He also became clerk of the rural sanitary authority, and when that body was superseded, took up the clerkship of Redruth Rural Council.

His generosity was unbounded, as is evidenced by his numerous donations and services ungrudgingly rendered for the public good.

Outside his professional work, that which will leave the most indelible mark are his antiquarian and archæological interests. His association with the Royal Institution of Cornwall was early and important. He succeeded Mr. J. D. Enys as president. Dr. Richard Pearce, ever the friend of the advancing sciences and of research in Cornwall, gave a considerable sum of money for the construction of a wing to the Institution at Truro in memory of Dr. Barham, a man of some eminence as a scientist in the county. Thereupon Mr. John Charles Williams offered a substantial sum provided a similar amount could be collected. That this offer was accepted was largely due to Mr. Peter's energy and with Mr. Henry Jenner, as hon. secretary, Mr. Peter made the appeal which secured the full realization of the scheme. When war broke out Mr. Peter was elected president for a second term, so that he acted as president for four instead of two years. He retired from the office last December. With great ability Mr. Peter edited the *Journal of the Institution*, first in conjunction with Major Parkyn, from 1900 to 1908, and when the latter died he became sole editor. His literary output was considerable. The contributions from his pen were:—

To the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*:—
 "The Exploration of Carn Brea" (with map and seven plates), 1895, for which the Henwood gold medal was awarded in 1896; Note on the "Superstitions in the Mining District," 1897; Notes on the Church of St. Just-in-Penwith, with 11 plates, 1899; Notes on St. Michael's Mount, with seven plates, 1899; Notes on the Churches of St. Mylor and St. Mabe, with ten plates, 1900; Remarks on the Aims of the Institution, 1901; Report (with Mr. J. D. Enys and Mr. H. M. Whitley) on Mural Paintings in Cornish Churches, 1901; "Piran Old Church," with six plates, 1904; Notes on the Church of St. Ives, with four plates, 1905; "Tristan and Iseult," 1907; Note on Cornish Folk Tales, 1909; "Churchwardens' Accounts at Camborne, 1909"; "The St. Columb Green-book," 1912; "The Padstow Hobby Horse,"

1913; "The Bodmin Gospels," 1913; Presidential Addresses, 1912, 1913, and 1914; and Notes on Cornish Folk Lore, 1915.

To the *Reports of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society*:—"Recent Archæological Discoveries at Carn Brea," 1895; "Glasney and its Associations," 1898; "Cassiterides and Ictis: Where were they?" 1909.

Other works: *History of Cornwall for my Children, A History of Cornwall for Schools* (1908), *The History of Glasney Collegiate Church, Cornwall* (1903), and *The Cornish Drama*. Mr. Peter in 1906 thoroughly revised and re-wrote Collins's *History of Cornwall*.

His explorations of the prehistoric fortress of Carn Brea were important. He explored the hut circles and found neolithic implements, and it was the first time that anything really important had been done at Carn Brea. This work won for him the Henwood gold medal. Another work of great interest was that on the lost Piran Church, to the preservation of which he devoted himself. The St. Columb Green-book was a subject in which he revelled. To the Cornwall Polytechnic Society his best contribution is that in regard to Glasney, about the Collegiate Church of which he wrote a fine history. Another work of note is that on the Cornish drama. In 1914 Mr. Peter was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. Peter never took any part in party politics. At one time he held a commission in the old Volunteer force, and his sense of duty impelled him to again accept a commission in the recently-formed Cornwall Volunteer Regt., which, however, he had to resign on account of ill-health. He acted as joint secretary in 1892, on the occasion of the visit to Redruth of the Royal Cornwall Show, and afterwards on the formation of Redruth Exhibition Society became its first treasurer.

Mr. Peter was buried in Treleigh Churchyard.

We are indebted to the editor of the *West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser* for the loan of the block of the excellent portrait which illustrates this notice and for many of the details concerning Mr. Peter's most exemplary and useful life.

EDS.

193. THE SILVERTON MUMMERS.—I shall be glad to hear of any recent traces of mumming in Devon. Mrs. Ewing, in the volume entitled *The Peace Egg* (S.P.C.K., no date), published a Mumming Play. She states (page 54), "The following Christmas Mumming Play is compiled from five versions—'The Peace Egg,' 'The Wassail Cup,' 'Alexander the Great,' 'A Mock Play,' and 'The Silverton Mummings' Play, Devon,' which has been lent to me in manuscript." The version recorded below I took down (in 1900) from the lips of an old man, aged about 70, by name Denner, who was then an inmate in the Tiverton Union Workhouse. Strange to say, at the same time two other members of the troupe were inmates, one named Hopkins and another whose name I cannot recall. I shall never forget the real histrionic power, and even fury, that this third old man put into his part as he tried to instruct the boys whom I had brought into the workhouse, to play this ageless play to the last of the genuine mummings. Denner was cast for Dame Dolly. It is striking that mumming was not meant for boys but was a matter for men. The Silverton men played regularly in Exeter. The only hint of costume is that Father Christmas was dressed in an old long coat tied round with a hay band. In lieu of Room, a Dorset version has Rumour full of tongues, reminiscent of the Prologue in Shakespeare's *Henry V*.

The succession of strata in the epic is to me truly historic and therefore pathetic. We are now too self-conscious to put in Haig and Jellicoe as some unknown hands put in Wolfe, Wellington and Nelson. I believe that Mr. Barker, Rector of Silverton, belonged, as did some of Mrs. Ewing's family, to the Nelson Circle. It is possible that we owe to him the powerful touch recorded by Mrs. Ewing but not by my old friends:—*Doctor*: "Britons! our Nelson is dead!" *A voice replies from without*: "But he is not with the dead but in the arms of the living God." Such a shudder went through our land when the news of the drowning of Kitchener came.

The latest additions are easily the most corrupt, but "I tells them as they was told to me," and I have refrained from emendations, however tempting. If Silverton had been England in 1915, no Compulsory Service Act would have

been necessary. Conscripts are unknown in such parishes; the battered doggerel of the Silverton Mummers breathes that clean patriotism with which we trust to save the world from tyranny.

FRAGMENTS OF THE SILVERTON MUMMING PLAY

(Taken down by the Rev. E. S. Chalk from the mouth of one Denner, and two other inmates of the Tiverton Union Workhouse, 1900).

Enter FATHER CHRISTMAS.

Here comes I, old Father Christmas,
Welcome, or welcome not,
I hope old Father Christmas
Will never be forgot.
Isn't this a great age
For an old man like me?
Four score and three [or probably the current year],
My head so big,
My body so small,
My knees and legs so weak,
So down I fall.

And if you don't believe the words I say,
Enter in my son Room and prepare the way.

[Room is probably in origin the Old Fool whose name has been lost and another supplied from his opening words].

Room. Room, a room prepare his way,
No Turks nor dragons shall tarry this way,
For S. George he is a valiant man,
And I his armour bearer am.
I cut down all his enemies
If they were only here.
If you don't believe the words I say,
Enter in King of Egypt and boldly clear the way.

Enter KING OF EGYPT.

K. of E. Here am I, King of Egypt,
So grand and boldly does appear,
And with the tribes of British boys
I'm come to show you here,
Whilst heroes bold and Britons stand
We neither fear nor care,
For S. George he is my only son and heir.
And if you don't believe the words I say,
Enter in S. George, and act thy manly part,
And let the jovial company see
That thou hast a lion's heart.

Enter S. GEORGE.

S. George. Here am I, S. George and S. George,
Who did from England spring.
Some of my most victorious works
I'm now just going to begin.

First, into a dungeon I was put,
 Second, into a closet I was locked,
 And from thence under a table of hard rock of stone,
 Where I made my long sighs
 And most greivous (*sic*) moan.
 How many men strove me to subdue,
 Till I ran through the fiery dragon, and him I slew.
 And as I was a riding by another gate,
 Another fiery dragon I chanced to meet,
 By the flop of his wing,
 He almost lay me for dead.
 What a wonderful man I should have been
 If I'd have rose and cut off that monster's head!
 Since that I have been brought to know and understand
 That there is some proud Turk to circulate his feet in English
 Fight him? Yes. If I am sure to get slain, [land.
 For not one drop of blood will I circulate him in vain.

Enter TURK.

Hold, hold, S. George! Look on I that Turkish knight,
 From Turkish land I'm come to fight:
 Fight thee, S. George, that man of courage bold,
 And if thy blood be hot, soon will I make it cold.

S. George. To whom, to whom, to whom, proud Turk, to whom the
 challenge give?

Turk. To thee, to thee, thou English dog, no longer shalt thou live.
 Pull out thy sword and fight,
 Pull out thy purse and pay,
 For satisfaction will I have before I go away.

S. George. Don't talk so loud of satisfaction,
 No money will I pay,
 But I will fight with thee
 Manfully before I go away.

[*They fight.*]

Manfully, manfully, is my intent,
 Cursed be the man that does prevent.

[*They fight. S. George is wounded.*]

Turk. Ah, S. George, I have thee there
 And made thee heel (?).

S. George. Soon will I arise and make thee feel.

[*They fight. The Turk is stabbed.*]

Turk. Down on my bended knees I fall,
 One pardon from thee I crave,
 If thou spare my life
 I'll be thy Turkish slave.

S. George. Arise, thou Turkish dog,
 Go to thy country, and tell
 What brave and British champions
 There does in England dwell,
 For ten thousand men such as thee I'd fight,

For to maintain the crown of old England aright,
So arise, and go thy way.

Turk. Behold, ye see me arise and go my way,
God bless Saint George and all his royal ships at sea.

[*S. George calls the guard. The guard marches
round singing twice.*]

See that proud Turk a marching up and down,
With his hands into his pockets and his head a hanging down,
His pocket's lined with blue and his heart is never true,
Take him off into the castle, for this will never do.

Enter DAME DOLLY with a besom: loquitur.

Here comes I, old dame Dorothy,
With my great authority.

Lumps of pudding and pieces of beef,
My mother gave me when I was a thief.
Lumps of pudding and pieces of bread,
My mother gave me when I was a maid.
Look up my back and see how its swolled,
Look up in the tower and hear my bells.

[*Shakes bells in cap.*]

Enter FATHER CHRISTMAS: loquitur.

Hello, old Bet!

D. D. Hello, Jan!

F. C. Where you been to, then?

D. D. That's my business.

F. C. Where's that drippence I give thee last night?

D. D. I spent it.

F. C. And where's my share?

D. D. I eat my half first and yours was so good that I eat yours
[*They fight. D. D. is killed.*] [afterwards.]

F. C. O Doctor, Doctor! Is there a Doctor can be found,
Can cure my wife of this deep and deadly wound?

Enter DOCTOR: loquitur.

O yes, O yes, there is a Doctor, and a Doctor can be found.

F. C. What's your name?

Doctor. Doctor Ben.

F. C. What's thy fee?

Doctor. Ten pounds and a crown.

F. C. What can you cure?

Doctor. Hitch, pitch, pox, palsy and the gout,
All pains within and all pains without,
And if the very old Nick's in a man,
I can fetch him out (again).

[*Goes to Dame Dolly.*]

Here, old jig, take a drop of my flip flop,
And run it up thy very tip top,
And rise and fight again.

[*D. D. gets up. D. D. and F. C. scuffle and
run out. Doctor exit solus*]

Enter BLACK MAN : loquitur.

Here am I, Tippo : India is my right,
What power of fame shall I render over this British fight ?
Thirty thousand troops have I under my command,
Thirteen thousand of them soon shall before me stand,
Then soon will I let Cornwallis know
That India's ills shall overflow.

Enter CORNWALLIS : loquitur.

For why, Tippo, for why dost thou freely boast,
Or make mention of that mighty force,
For that by Zeboys (i.e. Sepoys) thou wast defeated.
Tippo. Me defeated ? Me defeated ? Not me.

[*They fight without damage.*]

Enter a FRENCH MARINE : loquitur.

Here am I, that French marine, sent here by bold Bonaparte
To see if I can't find out some of these here English dogs,
and stab them through the heart.
There is Sir Charles Jenkins and Lord Collingwood,
Their great renowns and fame,
But the greatest of these Admirals, Lord Nelson is his name.

Enter NELSON : loquitur.

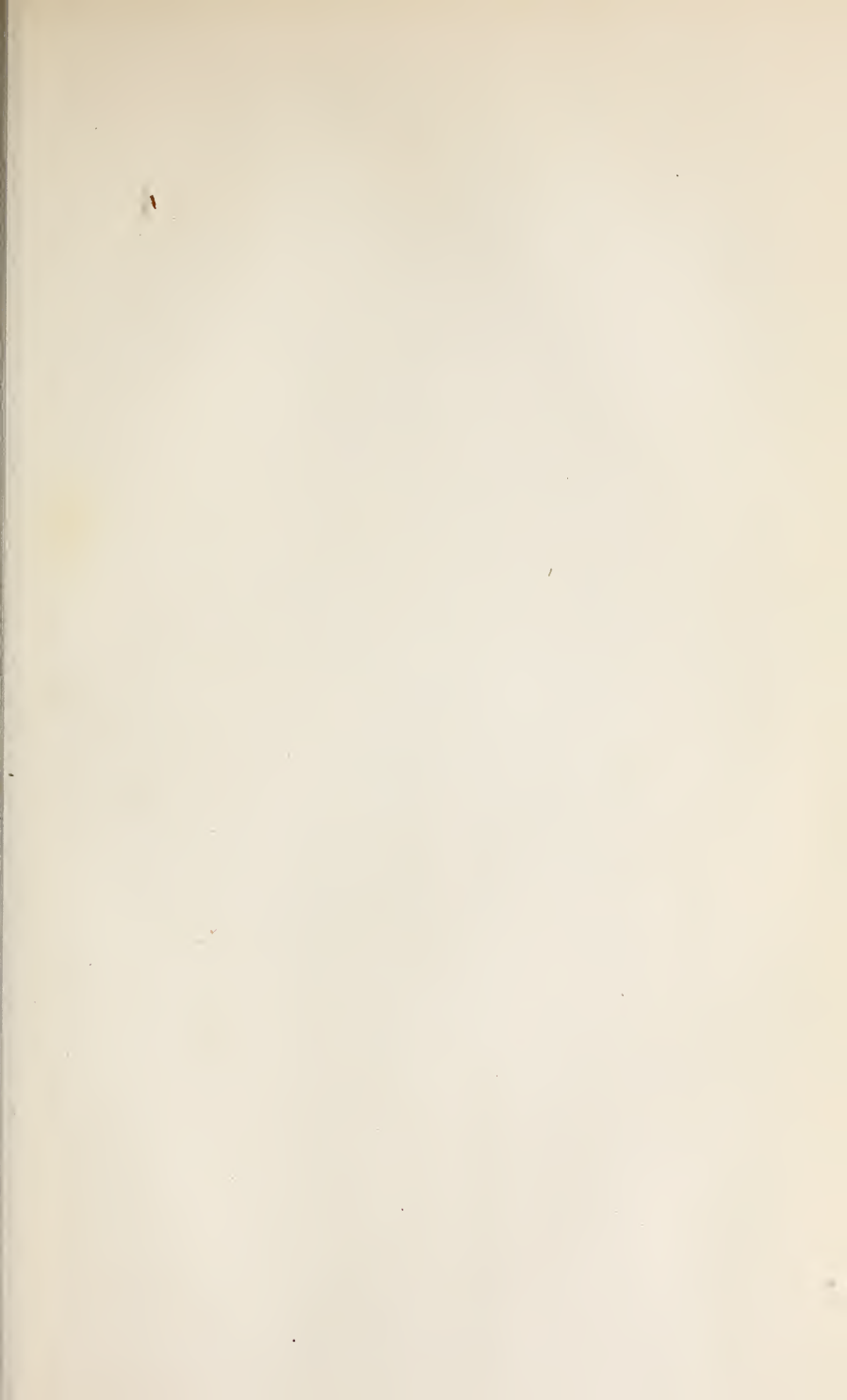
Here am I, Nelson bold : neither by French or Spanish dogs
Will ever I be controlled.
'Twas at the Battle of the Nile,
That here we sailed in glorious style :
Nine ships we sunk, twelve ran away,
And the men came in at last. [*Cetera desunt*].

Enter LORD COLLINGWOOD : loquitur.

'Twas at the battle I firmly stood ;
'Twas at the battle of Trafalgar bay
Where Lord Nelson did receive his scar,
He sent for me,
All for to take his sword, and see
That none of these great Britons
Never shall get slain
As long as Rule Britannia rules the main.
Rule Britannia rules the sea,
Britons never, never, never shall be slain.
He was took down from the deck so high,
Which here he lay until he die.
Till at last come up Lord Collingwood
With all his fighting men,
'Twas in the hour of victory
When Nelson did intend.
Mourn, old England, mourn,
Mourn and complain,
Our gallant hero, Nelson, is slain.

EDWIN S. CHALK.

See Vol. x. p. 7.





The Carew-Mohun Chimneypiece.

From photograph by Miss Kate M. Clarke.

194. THE CAREW-MOHUN CHIMNEYPIECE.—In a summer-house in the grounds of Bickleigh Rectory, near Tiverton, there is a very interesting piece of stone carving, a chimney-piece, which the Rector, the Rev. W. G. Carew, tells me was brought there from Bickleigh Court, the old home of the Carew family.

At each end is a lion supporting an heraldic shield; the dexter shield bears the arms of Carew: *Or three lions passant sable*; the sinister shield again bears the Carew arms impaling Mohun: *Or a cross engrailed sable*. The lions on this shield have been much rubbed and are indistinct, so they do not show well in the illustration.

Sir Henry Carew, who died in 1681, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Mohun, of Boconnoc, Cornwall. It may fairly be assumed that the chimney-piece was carved during their married life to commemorate the achievements of a former member of the family, Sir Peter Carew.

The carvings appear to refer to the "Prayer Book" rebellion of 1549, when the inhabitants of certain villages in the neighbourhood of Exeter refused to accept the reformed Prayer Book with the services in English, and demanded that the church services should remain as in the reign of Henry VIII. That king had indeed decreed that no alteration was to be made until his son Edward VI. was of age; he was at this time only eleven, so the insurgents were to some extent justified.

News of the disturbance reached the Royal Council, and Sir Peter Carew and his uncle, Sir Gawen Carew, were sent to Devon to suppress it, peaceably if possible; if not, by forcible means.

Hooker, who was an eye-witness of the events he records in his *History of Exeter*, gives a minute description of the whole affair, which is found in the first section of the history, edited by Professor Harte, and published by the Devon and Cornwall Record Society.

The main incidents of the rebellion are very well known, and there is no need to recapitulate them here. Strange to say, the episodes which appear on the stone are all minor matters. All the thrilling events recorded by Hooker, the burning of the barns at Crediton, the fighting at Clyst St. Mary, and various desperate affrays and doughty deeds at

the walls of Exeter have no record in the stone. Except for the halberds carried by some guards there is not a weapon of any sort; not a single piece of ordnance, no military operation of any kind. There is indeed a hint at the battle of the windmill; at the extreme left-hand top corner is a tiny windmill on a round hill.

Beyond the hill is a village; in the foreground is a row of four gable-ends indicating a street: behind is a church with a steeple flanked by two trees and more houses. The village is cut off definitely on the right by a soaring tower of masonry formed of large blocks of dressed stone. It is so much larger in scale than the other buildings in the composition that it seems to be meant for a partition.

In spite of the propinquity of the windmill the village is possibly Clyst St. Mary. This quiet little place was one of the chief centres of the "Commocion," as the rebellion was euphemistically called.

Beyond the tower is the fortified city of Exeter. It is surrounded by a battlemented wall pierced by two gate houses. Inside the first is a building which suggests the Guildhall. It has a porch with doorway between two wings with gabled roofs; each of these has two windows, one above the other. Behind is a large church, probably the Cathedral, flanked by two towers, one circular and one square, each with a spire; behind the building is another spire which may perhaps belong to it. Just beyond is a building with a spire which seems to be the Chapter-house, while to the right is another church with two towers and spires which might be St. Mary Major's. Between the church and the city wall is a street with houses each side. Of course, relatively to the Guildhall, the positions are wrong.

Working still to the right we have another substantial gate house in the wall. This gives access to a round hill with a castle on the top, which we may call Rougemont. On the hill are some vague forms which, though somewhat damaged, are evidently sheep. There is another building with a spire just inside the gate; this would be the chapel. Altogether there are eight spires in this section of the city, besides two in the village by the windmill.

It may be objected that spires were by no means general in Exeter, and that their presence would rather point to a

Flemish city. This would not follow from the introduction of the spires. If the carving were the work of a Fleming, as seems probable from its style, he would no doubt have worked from a verbal or written description, and he would consider that every church or public building must have at least one spire. This circumstance would also account for the incorrect position of some of the buildings.

The wall is continued for a short distance beyond the gatehouse; behind it is yet another church with a very tall spire, St. Sidwell's, no doubt, and an important looking dwelling-house with three large trees in a row in front. Outside the city walls are five more trees, the foliage varied and elaborately worked.

On the left, directly beyond the shield, is a dramatic scene, a man is being stoned. He is prone on the ground, quite at the lower edge of the stone—an old man with beard and moustache, wearing a long furred robe and a double pleated ruff round his neck. More than half the depth of the stone is occupied by the stone-throwing mob; the second from the top is a woman who is taking missiles—turnips perhaps—from her basket. About the middle of the group a bearded man on his knees is interceding for the victim.

Hooker tells us that Mr. Walter Raleigh met an old woman with her beads in her hand going to church at St. Mary Clyst; he reprimanded her for using the beads, saying that religion was reformed, and she would be punished if she did not obey the law. The woman in great indignation roused the other parishioners so that they fell on Mr. Raleigh on the road to Topsham, and might have killed him had he not been rescued by some mariners of Exmouth.

I think this is the episode represented here, though the encounter with the woman is omitted. She is no doubt the very active missile-thrower with the basket. Beyond the extended feet of Mr. Raleigh is a small headless figure, much damaged, carrying what may be an oar; no doubt he represents the rescuing party of mariners from Exmouth.

Just at this point is a diagonal patch about twelve inches long and from half to three inches wide where the stone has been rubbed smooth, so some of the details are not easy to decipher.

Outside the gate leading to the Castle is a beggar man sitting on the ground between two trees; he has two wooden legs. Beside him is a crutch, and a satchel hangs round his neck. A man dressed in something of a Puritan style is dropping alms into the cap held in the beggar's outstretched hand. I may mention here that the costumes do not indicate the date of the events portrayed. It was usual in the seventeenth century to represent all characters more or less in the dress of the day. There is nothing about the beggar in Hooker's account.

Beyond the tree on the beggar's left is a pack-mule toiling up the hill to the Castle gate with a load of wood, driven by a boy who comes behind with an uplifted stick in his hand. This may indicate the attempt of the rebels to burn the city gates.

Below the beggar and his benefactor is a gabled house, very delicately and elaborately carved, with a doorway at the side cut in the thickness of the stone. The house has two chimneys; on one side is a penthouse, on the other a square sign, hanging in the usual way from a horizontal cross-piece. It is probably an inn.

At the centre of the whole composition is a battlemented building with two large square windows; the seam where two parts of the stone are joined comes vertically between these windows. The design is not continuous across the seam, and some figures are incomplete; a strip of the stone is missing here. In the left-hand window a man is standing; the legs below the knees are out of sight, but what is shown of the figure fills the whole depth of the window. The man has both arms extended, he is delivering an harangue. Outside the window to the right of the orator is a man designed on a larger scale than the others; he has a moustache and beard and wears a full robe with a fur tippet over and a round cap. He also is making a speech; he gesticulates with his right hand, his left rests on the helmet of a soldier with a halberd. I take this to represent Sir Peter Carew. Behind him appear the head and shoulders of another man with moustache and pointed beard, holding his right hand extended.

In front, moving towards the bottom of the stone, there is a procession of citizens in furred cloaks, two and two,

each couple hand in hand. This may represent a conference of justices and gentlemen summoned by Sir Peter Carew in Exeter, or it may show the determined attitude of the Mayor and citizens, who refused to join the rebels though urged to do so.

In the group below the orator in the window is a country man in smock frock and round brimmed hat; he is an old man with long hair and a beard, and is holding up his hands in admiration of the orator above him. Facing him is another old man in furred gown and ruff; his hand rests on the shoulder of a boy. The stone is broken here, and the boy's feet are gone. Below the halberdier is the upper part of the figure of a lady with curled hair and trimmed mantle; the right hand is raised. The rest of the figure is broken away.

The other windows in the battlemented building is subdivided into two openings with round topped arches. A man sits at each; both are bearded, with furred robes. One has both hands extended over the window-sill, the other rests one hand on the head of a woman with a long flowing veil. Behind her are two soldiers with halberds, one with his cap in his left hand. A third halberd is visible, but the halberdier himself is not in view. The lady's hands are raised in appeal, but her attitude is one of great determination. There are three other figures in front of her, they seem to be only spectators. Below the halberdiers, an injured woman is being succoured by another. Hooker records an incident which may explain this group.

A man named Barnerd Duffill took on himself to attack the rebels without the orders or sanction of the officers in command. This was a very dangerous proceeding, and as the arguments of his fellows were of no avail, the Mayor sent for him and explained that he was under orders and must not act on his own initiative. Duffill still insisted that he should do the same thing again, so the Mayor had no alternative but to send him to prison. Duffill had a daughter, Frances, who seems to have inherited her father's determined character. On hearing her father was in prison she came in fury to the Mayor to demand his release; this being denied she not only used violent and abusive language to the Mayor, but struck him in the face. Her foolish

behaviour annoyed the citizens very much, and the result might have been serious, but the Mayor excused it. The affair was hushed up and everybody was pacified, including the maiden. Perhaps it is in token thereof that in the carving the Mayor puts his hand on her head.

To the right is the Castle approached by an imposing flight of steps; it has two towers and two wings, all battlemented, and the towers have conical roofs above the battlements. The courtyard is paved with large flag stones laid diamond wise, and there is a grove of trees on the spectator's right. In front of the Castle the lady appears again, still in the custody of the three halberdiers, who, perhaps, are escorting her to her home. A man in a tunic, whose head has perished, addresses the halberdiers. All the faces in this group are obliterated.

One would think that there were many more incidents which might be commemorated on the stone, but the work was evidently designed by a pacifist who thought all differences might be adjusted by conferences and speeches without the aid of lethal weapons. (Stones as hurled at Mr. Raleigh do not of course come into that category). Having no more peaceful scenes to record, the sculptor, by an unexpected transition, fills the remaining space with a group representing Susannah and the elders. This subject was extremely popular in the seventeenth century. It is the conventional well-known representation. The scene is a garden with trees, and in the middle a fountain with water playing. In front of the fountain is Susannah, lightly draped and with flowing hair, sitting on a stone bench with her feet in a large bath. The elders stand one on each side of Susannah; both have an intriguing expression, which is very skilfully rendered in work of so small a scale. One pulls his beard in uncertainty.

Below the bath is a double bounding line, perhaps intended to show that the group is distinct from the main subject. Below this again is a dog curled up asleep.

The lower edge of the chimney-piece may have formed a wide ogee curve, for there is a large gap, roughly triangular in shape, where the point of the ogee would have been. Some of the edge moulding remains fairly perfect on the left side; on the right it is more damaged. Some of

the stone is also gone from the top edge, especially at the right-hand corner. It will be seen that the lion is only just in, while at the other end there is a village and a windmill above the lion's head. The stone on the left measures thirty-one inches in depth, on the right twenty-six, so the top edge is on a decided slant. The length of the carving is ninety-one inches.

It is not known how it got so damaged, nor through what vicissitudes it has passed. The summer-house, where it now is, seems to have been built on purpose to take it, as it fills the entire width of the back wall, and it may reasonably be assumed it is safe for the future.

My thanks are due to the Rector of Bickleigh and to Mrs. Carew, who most cordially gave me every facility, and allowed me to stay as long as I liked taking the photograph and studying the design. In the preparation of the paper I have been helped by Mrs. Lega-Weekes, Miss Beatrix Cresswell and Mr. Tapley-Soper, and I gratefully thank them all.

KATE M. CLARKE.

195. EARLY CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNT, ST. MARY MAJOR (IX., p. 220, par. 187.)—In my translation of the entry "It iiij lb. de parschcandel empt' p matutin' dicend' in festivis dieb; tempe yemali vj^d." I have interpreted "parschcandel" by the familiar term "Paschal candle," but I have become uneasy in mind on the point since, considering the low price of this candle—1½^d. per lb. as compared with v^d. per lb. for the wax bought in readiness for Easter. This and the practical purpose for which it was destined ("for saying Mattins on feast-days in winter time") suggests that its material was tallow, which was permitted for lighting the church, though only wax might be used on the altar or for ceremonial purposes.

In Dr. Cox's book, *Churchwardens' Accounts* (pp. 167-8), are the analogous items: . . . "for Candyll for burning in the lantern on Wynter mornings in the body of the Churche x^d." . . . "for a ti off talow candelle one crystemas day in the mornyng ij^d."

Perhaps, then, the word in question was intended for *Parish candle*. Can any reader supply instances of such a term?

E. LEGA-WEEKES.

196. PAYMENT TO THE VICAR OF PINHOE.—In the year 1001 a large force of Danes landed at Exmouth and besieged Exeter, but were driven off. The Fyrd collected under their Reeves Eadsige and Kola and were defeated in a bloody battle near Pinhoe. The funeral mound of the brave departed still remains.

The Vicar of Pinhoe receives each 1st October 16s., minus 2s. 10d. for "auditing" from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Tradition runs that this pension was conferred on him because on the day of battle he galloped into Exeter and brought out arrows for the Fyrd; another tradition is that the pension was settled on him to pray for the souls of the slain.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, vol. ii., p. 313, says the Prior of St. Nicholas Priory, Exeter, paid the pension. It has been paid by the Woods and Forest Department.

By what authority was this pension voted? When was the first payment made? Has it been fairly regularly paid since its institution? Can any reader quote other similar cases?

See Vol. XI. p. 185. No. 133

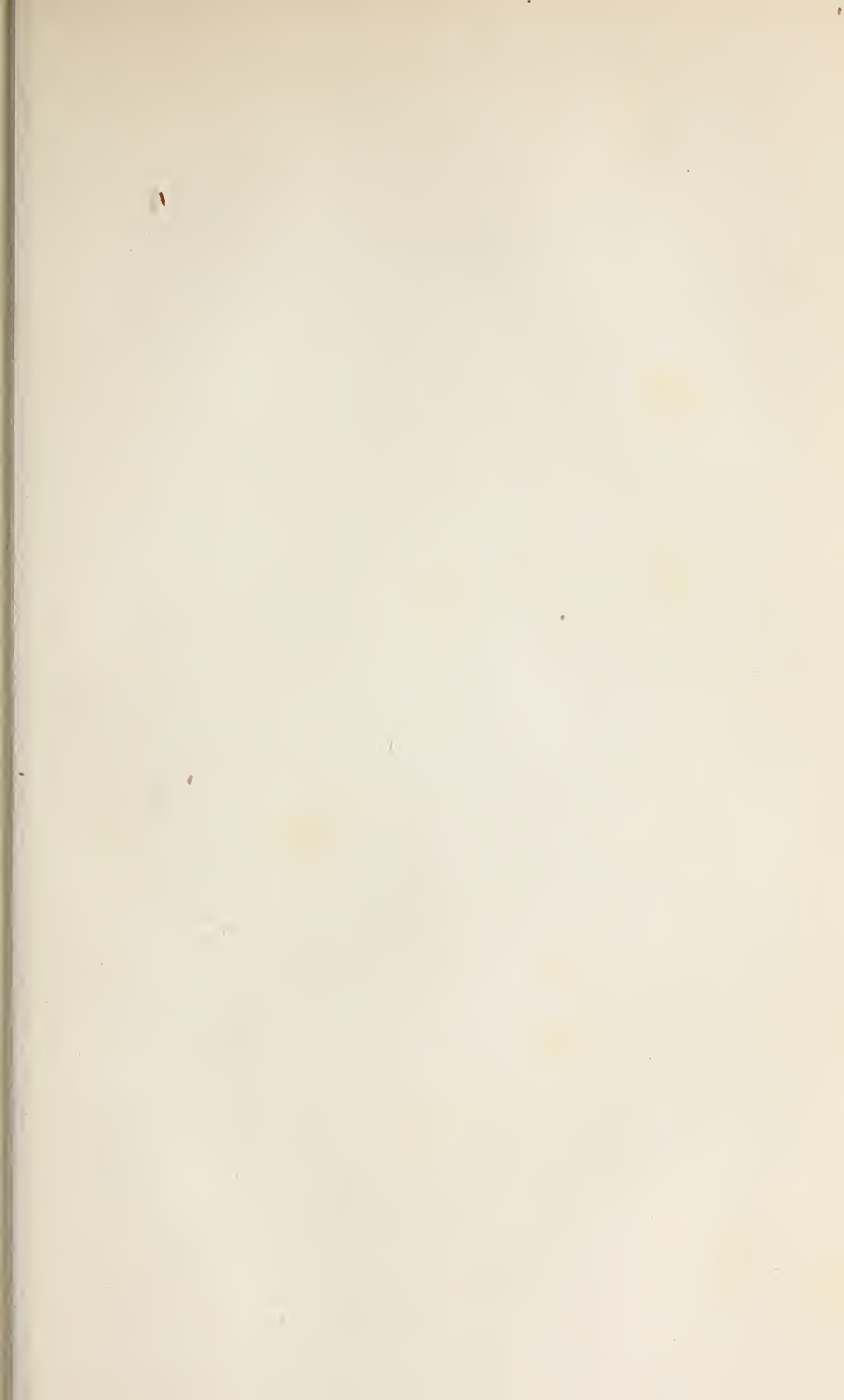
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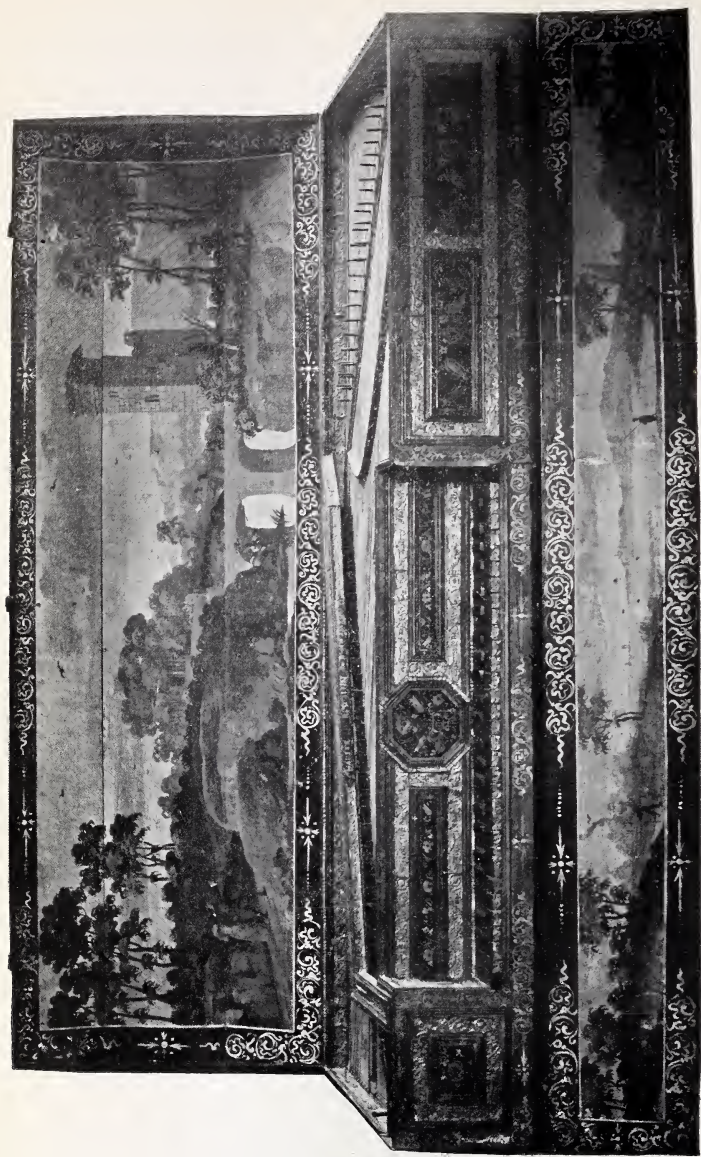
197. SURNAME PRIDEAUX (IX., p. 208, par. 176).—In reply to the query by Curiosus II., the proper way to pronounce the name Prideaux is "Pridux," the accent being on the first syllable and the vowel short; but those members of the clan who have from time to time abandoned their west country domicile, not apparently being specially deficient in common sense, have preferred answering to the 'Prido' or 'Preedo' of those who addressed them, to insisting on accuracy in the matter, and have indeed mostly ended by calling *themselves* erroneously.

The person from whom the family trace, one Paganus, who lived near Fowey before the Conquest, wrote his surname (or, if he couldn't write, had it written) 'Pridias,' which is, according to a pedigree open before me, a name "evidently of Celtic origin."

It has been stated, on what should be good authority, that there is in France a family of Prideaux which is in no way connected with the Prideaux folk of Devon and Cornwall.

H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.





Virginal by Charles Rewallin, of Exeter.

198. CHARLES REWALLIN, VIRGINAL MAKER OF EXETER.—A notable addition to the musical history of Exeter has recently been made as the result of some inquiries instituted by Mr. St. George Gray, the Curator of the Castle Museum at Taunton. In a communication concerning the removal to Taunton Castle of a small collection bequeathed by Mr. Arthur Hull, of Newhayes, to form the nucleus of a Museum at Chard, Mr. St. George Gray mentions a "rare Virginal, of a type which can be matched by a somewhat less well-preserved specimen in the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington. . . . Their specimen is identical in form to ours, and is distinctly dated 1655. Ours is 1675." The specimen now at Taunton fortunately bears an inscription which has led to the identification of its maker, together with some details of his life. The inscription reads: "Charles Rewallin made it Xon : 75." A reference to the Cathedral Register of Births, Marriages and Burials, published a few years ago by the Devon and Cornwall Record Society, yielded the following:—"Sept. 23rd, 1657, Charles Rewalling and Hester Gosticke, of Laurance (i.e., parish of St. Lawrence, Exeter), were married in the Cathedral." The date of Rewallin's birth has not yet been ascertained, but it is known that his death occurred about 1697 from the fact that in that year letters of administration of his goods were granted. To the administration is attached the following inventory of his goods, which we think is sufficiently interesting to reproduce:—

INVENTORY, 5 JULY, 1697.

A trew and perfect inventory of the goods of Charles Rewallin of the parish of Saint Sidwells in the County of Exon virginnall maker being surveyed and appraised by those whose names are here under written as followeth.

		£	s.	d.
Imprimis his wearing apparell	-			15 0
Item one chest in the lower fore chamber	-	1		5 0
It. Fyve joynt stools in the same room	-			3 0
It. fower chares in the same chamber	-			6 0
It. Three boxes and part of a tabell board	-			6 3
It. on[e] jack, on spit, on pare and irons and on pare of dogs	- - - -			7 0
It. two pare of tongs, on firepan and a pot brooke				1 6

It. one pare of billis [bellows] and a turner of grinding stone	-	-	-	-	1	0
It. five stilling irons and on corn bag and on form					2	6
It. In the higher fore chamber two brass pots and one iron pot	-	-	-	-	10	0
It. three brass Kittles on skillet and on pestell and Mortar	-	-	-	-	8	0
It. two pewter dishes & on flagon & three candlesticks	-	-	-	-	2	0
It. on dissen [dozen] of tranchers & a salt box	-				1	0
It. in the Easter high chamber on tabell board and on form	-	-	-	-	3	0
It. on bed and bedsted	-	-	-	-	15	0
It. Three trunks and two boxes	-				6	0
It. in the high back chamber on Argon [<i>sic</i> organ] & on spinet and on littel cabinet	-	-			17	5
It. In the loft on half hed bedsted & two boxes					6	0
It fower score Argon pipes & Lumber in the house	2	0	0			
It. for old iron	-	-	-	-	7	0
It. for goods not seen and unpraysed	-	-			5	0
It. for an organ at the Globe	-	-	-	-	15	0

The whole sum is 40 15 3

Martha Rewallin.

Richard Venner.

Christopher Sandford.

From this interesting inventory we may conclude that Rewallin was an actual builder of organs. The item "for an organ at the Globe" requires elucidating. The "Globe" was perhaps the Globe Inn, which still stands in the Cathedral Close. It has been suggested that as the residences of the Vicars Choral of the Cathedral were close by that the Globe may have been used for practice purposes. It is doubtful, however, if the Globe in the Cathedral Close is of sufficient antiquity to sustain this conjecture. Dymond, in his *Old Inns and Taverns of Exeter*, is unable to date it back further than the first quarter of the eighteenth century. He contents himself with the statement that "the Globe in St. Mary's Yard existed as a Tavern at least as early as 1726." Miss Lega-Weekes, in *Some Studies in the Topography of the Cathedral Close, Exeter*, p. 180-1, refers to several early

deeds as existing in the archives of the Dean and Chapter and amongst the deeds of St. Petrock's Church concerning dwelling houses and gardens on the site of the present day Globe Hotel, but no mention is made of the existence of a Tavern thereon; had there been one, it is more than likely that it would have been referred to by its sign. There does not, however, appear to be any record, either ancient or modern, of another Globe Tavern in Exeter, so that after all perhaps Rewallin's will provides us with the earliest reference to the present day Globe Hotel.

Those readers who are particularly interested in early musical instruments of the keyboard type are referred to Mr. St. George Gray's article in the *Connoisseur*, vol. xlvi., p. 80, October, 1916, from which the accompanying illustration has been reproduced by the courtesy of the editor.

The name of a still earlier Exeter organ maker has recently been recovered from the Exeter Receiver's Rolls preserved at the Guildhall. A transcript of these Rolls has been made, at the instance of the City Council, by Mr. Elijah Chick and deposited at the City Library where they can be more conveniently consulted. In the Roll for 1530, 21-22 Hen. VIII. (transcript vol. xvii., p. 251) is the following entry:—

"It. payed to John Wenscott the organ maker for makyng of the orgonesse in the joressens of Master Martyn v^{li} xvij^s iij^d."

See Vol. X.
p. 32.

Can any reader explain the meaning of the word "joressens"?

We also learn from the *Flying Post*, of April 10, 1867, that at that date there was established at St. James' Street, in Exeter, an organ maker of the name of Dicker, for on that date a fire broke out on his premises which destroyed the contents of his shops and organ room comprising nine organs. . . four were completed and five in course of erection. One of them was the largest in the West of England, being twice the size of that in the Cathedral, and was intended for a gentleman resident near Kingsbridge.

See Vol. X. p. 83. 82.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

199. THE FIRST DEVONSHIRE NEWSPAPER.—For many years Dr. Brushfield's valuable article on "Andrew Brice

and the Early Exeter Newspaper Press" (*Trans Devon. Assoc.*, xx., 163-214), remained unchallenged as an accurate and complete account of the origin of newspapers in Devonshire. According to this the first paper was *The Exeter Mercury: or Weekly Intelligence of News*, dated September 24th, 1714, and printed by Philip Bishop at his printing office in St. Peter's Churchyard. The following year appeared a bi-weekly, *The Protestant Mercury: or The Exeter Post-Boy with News Foreign and Domestick*, the first number of which was probably dated September 27th, 1715, though Dr. Brushfield, reckoning it as a weekly from No. IV., October 7th, gives the original date as September 16th. This was printed by Jos. Bliss at his new printing-house, near the London Inn, without East-Gate, and, as is evident from a comparison of their title-pages (facsimiles of which are given by Dr. Brushfield), was modelled on the *Exeter Mercury*, and was started in this form in opposition to it. But it now appears that Bliss had previously started a paper in 1707, for Mr. J. B. Williams has unearthed in the British Museum a solitary copy of this paper, the only one of the series known to exist. His discovery was first announced in *The Times Printing Number*, 1912, and he has since contributed two notes on the subject to *Notes and Queries* (12 S., ii., 81, 216). The paper is preserved in the Burney collection, Vol. 153 B, and its title is as follows:—

"*Jos. Bliss's Exeter Post-Boy*, containing an impartial collection of the most material news, both foreign and domestick. Friday, May the 4th, 1711. No. 211."

And the imprint at the end is:—

"Exon: Printed by Joseph Bliss, at the Exchange Coffee House, in St. Peter's Church-Yard."

This paper, therefore, commenced in April, 1707, but Mr. Williams supposes that another printer must have preceded Bliss, for Dr. Tanner, writing to Browne Willis in 1706, says, "I am told they print also a weekly paper at Exeter." At any rate, the only earlier provincial papers known are Burges's *Norwich Post*, 1701; Bonny's *Bristol Post-Boy*, 1702; and Crossgrove's *Gazette* (Norwich), 1706.

The *Exeter Post-Boy* is a quaint little sheet—two pages only, about foolscap size. At the top corners are two rough woodcuts, as in the later papers, the left-hand one being a

full-length portrait of Queen Anne, and the right-hand one the arms of Exeter, with the motto "Semper Fidelis." The first page contains "The Congratulatory Speech of William Bromley, Esq., Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, to the Right Honourable Robert Harley, Esq., Chancellor of Her Majesty's Exchequer, upon his attending the Service of the House of Commons, on Thursday, the 26th of April, 1711; together with the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Answer." This referred to his "Escape and Recovery from the barbarous and villanous Attempt made upon him by Sieur De Guiscard, a French Papist." Then follow some items of news, mostly foreign, received "by last Night's Post from London," and some other items relating to home affairs, dated "London, April 28." The only entries of local interest are:—


"Falmouth, April 30. Yesterday the *Litchfield* and *York* put in here with contrary Winds, bringing two Ships from India, but last from Ireland, under their Convoy.

"Plymouth, May 1. Yesterday sailed the *Experiment* and *Swiftsure* to join Sir Havendon Walker, Rear-Admiral of the White, who is this evening off this Harbour, with about 40 Ships, standing to the Westward."

The paper ends with a few local advertisements, which are of sufficient interest to be given in full:—

"On Tuesday next, being the 8th Day of this Instant May, at Abraham Hole's Coffee-House, in St. Peter's Church-Yard, will be sold by way of Auction a Catalogue of Choice Books, in Divinity, History and Law; beginning at 5 a-Clock in the Afternoon."

"Dr. Richard Harness, Chyrurgeon, Oculist and Manual Operator, in above 30 years' Travels, may now constantly be spoken with at his Chambers in the several Towns following: Every Tuesday at the Lamb in Ottery St. Mary; Every Wednesday at the 3 Tuns in Newton-Abbot: Every Saturday at the Swan in Crediton; And every Monday, Thursday and Friday at the 3 Tuns by the Guild-Hall in Exon.

 His Pills are sold only by Mrs. Elizabeth May at Mr. Phil. Bishop's, Bookseller, over-against the Guild-Hall."

“Mr. Tho. Boucher hath a choice Loading of Rock-Salt, which he will now sell Reasonably on Board the Vessel at Topsham.”

“Charles English still liveth at the Cork-Knife against the London-Inn, without Eastgate, Exon, where all Gentlemen, &c., may be truly and faithfully served with Superfine Corks, or those of a lower Price, to content. Likewise, if any want Corks for Fishery, he is ready to supply their wants.”

“At a Celler in Gandy’s Lane, is excellent good sound Red Port Wine to be sold at Five Shillings a Gallon; Attendance is daily given at Mr. James Binford’s House in the said Lane.”

“This is to give Notice, That on Wednesday, the 9th Day of May, will be held a Survey for sale of several Tenements, Courtlages and Gardens, and to each Tenement a Garden large or small, with a Well of very good Water (lately digg’d) to attend on the said Premises; in Fee-Simple, and to be sold in Parts, or the Whole; being the Lands of Nicholas Kennycott, and lying in the Parish of St. David’s, without North-gate, Exon, on the Left Hand going up the Hill, and in the several Possessions of Mr. Nath. Ford (at whose House the Survey will be held, between One and Two in the Afternoon), Calvin Kenshole, Stephen Worthy, Eliz. Minifie, Christopher Dives, Will. Busverges, John Barns, Peter Humphrys, John Drew, Charity Short, and of the said Nicholas Kennycott. You may inquire farther of Mr. John Carwithen, Town-Clerk, in St. Peter’s Church-Yard, Exon, before or at the Time, where you may be Advised of the Title, or else as your Council may advise. The best Profferer shall have a Reasonable Price, and civilly treated withal.”

“There is to be sold the Fee-simple of a Fair New Dwelling-House, in Rocks-lane, adjoining to the House of Mr. John Wills, Mercer, in the City of Exon, which consists of a Celler, 3 Ground-Rooms, and 6 Chambers. Inquire of the Reverend Mr. Nath. Seaman, Minister of Kings-bridge, or of Mrs. Michal Warren, near the Pallace-gate in Exon.”

“There is a very good Charriot, Callash and Harness to be sold by Thomas Bishop; and at the same House is

made and sold Wheels, Carriages and all other Materials belonging to a Coach, by Thomas Holms, near Pallace-Gate, Exon.”

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

200. PARISH ACCOUNTS.—In bygone times little public business appears to have been transacted without drinking. I append extracts from the Churchwardens' Parish Accounts of Countisbury showing what an indispensable adjunct beer used to be:—

		s.	d.
1703.	P ^d . when 1 fox was killed for beer	-	2 0
	P ^d . more for beer when do.	-	2 6
	P ^d . for beare when 2 foxes killed	-	7 0
	P ^d . when the ware a fox hunting for beare		
	another time	-	6
1718.	P ^d . for beare to drinke y ^e King ^s helth on		
	Coronation Day	-	1 0
	P ^d . for ale y ^e fift of Nov.	-	2 6
	P ^d . for ale for the foxhunters	-	2 0
1721.	P ^d . for beer for y ^e Dean Ruler	-	6
1732.	P ^d . for ale when y ^e bell was carried up	-	4 6

Also beer when y^e Dean Ruler visited and beer when the p^{sh} went to view the tower.

Ale for vestry meetings appears down to 1861, after which £1 is allowed yearly for expenses of the Lady Day Vestry till 1884. These expenses were for a dinner at the Blue Ball at which the Curate presided, supported by the Churchwardens and all ratepayers.

In 1681 beer was paid for ‘when the bell founder talk with the p^{sh}^s. for casting the bell,’ and beer when the bell was cast and beer when the bell was ‘taken out of the peet.’

How different were our ancestors, and how times have changed!

FRED DAY.

201. YEW TREES IN DEVON AND CORNWALL.—During a recent visit by the Teign Naturalists' Field Club to Dartington, attention was drawn to the yew tree which still stands to the west of the site once occupied by the parish church, removed, with the exception of the tower, in 1880.

The suggestion was made that the yew tree has probably outlasted the sacred edifice in spite of the many occasions on which the original Norman church, probably built by William de Falaise in the 11th century, has been re-built and restored.

The yew tree, which stands westward of the ruined tower, was found to measure 25 feet in circumference at about 3 feet from the ground, but as this included small lateral outgrowth the circumference of the bole or combination of boles is probably about 23 feet.

This dimension indicates considerable age, and the query was advanced that if the planting of yew trees in churchyards was not, at the period of the Conquest, a Norman custom, is it not possible that the ancient yew trees, to be found in the precincts of early churches all over our country, were planted by the Anglo-Saxon settlers, or even date from pre-Christian days? Dartington was given to the Saxon lady Beornwyn in 833, in exchange for her share of her father's estate in West Almer, Dorsetshire, and is perhaps the earliest mention in history of a manor in Devonshire.

Little information seems to have been collected concerning the yew trees of Devon. In 1888, a correspondent enquired in *Notes and Gleanings* the age of a yew tree then standing at the side of the tower of Heavitree Church, apparently without result.

Mr. John Lowe in his work on the *Yew Trees of Great Britain and Ireland* (Macmillan, 1897), gives a list of all trees having a girth of 10 feet and upwards. Under Cornwall none appears. Under Devon only three, of which the following particulars are given:—

	Girth at ground.	Girth at 3 feet.	Length of bole.	Height.	Diameter of umbrage.	Remarks.
Manaton	...	13	...	40	70	1892 (I.L.)
Stoke Gabriel	15	5	6.10	40	83	1836 (London)
St. John in the Wilderness	...	30	A compound tree.

From the omission of the trees at Dartington and Mamhead and the above mentioned specimen at Heavitree, this list is obviously incomplete. Charles VII., of France [1422-1461], ordered yew trees to be planted in all the churchyards of Normandy for providing wood for cross-bows. A similar edict for a general planting of these trees was issued in this

country by Richard III. in 1483, but it was not until the reign of Elizabeth that any special orders were given to plant yew trees in churchyards and cemeteries.

G. A. Hansard (*The Book of Archery*, 1841) for very good reasons, scouts the idea that the trees were ever placed in churchyards to provide wood for bow-staves and arrows. From the early Welsh laws it may be gathered that specimens of the yew were at a very early date dedicated to various saints, and the heaviest fine of "one pound" was inflicted for their protection as against 15d. for a non-consecrated yew. (Wotton, *Leges Walliæ*. See also J. Lowe, *Yew Trees*, *op. cit.* pp. 108-110).

Mr. John Lowe's work furnishes much other interesting and useful information, but as in the 12th century there were approximately 400 sacred edifices in Devon alone, mostly founded by the Normans, if it were not a Norman custom to mark a cemetery by the presence of a yew tree, any general custom of thus planting the tree would not have been permitted or come into vogue until the 13th century, in which case no existing specimen can be more than 600-700 years old. This, science utterly refutes, and the subject of these ancient trees deserves more attention.

In case of destruction by storm or decay of any of these trees, a most careful examination of the site should be made by some expert as to what depth the ground has been disturbed, and special search made for signs of any early interment, for the tree may have protected for centuries evidence of the greatest interest to antiquaries and historians. I cannot find a single instance, even in Mr. Lowe's book, of such an opportunity being taken advantage of or suggestion thereto made.

Readers of *D. & C. N. & Q.* are requested to furnish the Editors with particulars of ancient yew trees which are known to have existed in the past or are still growing in the West, showing the exact position in relation to the church and giving any information that may be gleaned from churchwardens' accounts or from other parish or private records. *See Vol. X. p. 83.* HUGH R. WATKIN.

202. "HONITON LACE-MAKING" (IX., p. 128, par. 109.)—
The writer of this book was Miss Mary Elizabeth Whitmore

Jones, formerly of Chastleton House, Co. Oxon., who was born on Feb. 11th, 1824 (not in Devon). It is understood that she stayed in Devon with her parents from 1845 to 1849, first at Exeter and then at Dawlish, and it seems probable that it was during this period that she learned to make Honiton lace. Miss Whitmore Jones died on Aug. 23rd, 1915, at Painswick, Co. Glos., and was buried at Chastleton. Her writings included the following:—"The A B C of Patience"; "Games of Patience for One or More Players" (with portrait and facsimile of her autograph); "The Grinding Mills" (a novel, 1903); "The Gunpowder Plot and Life of Robert Catesby, also an account of Chastleton House," 1909 (with the author's family history); "Honiton Lace-making" [1873]; "The Honiton Lace Book, being the second and enlarged edition of Honiton Lace-making" [1875]; "New Games of Patience," 1911; "The Siege of Derry" (pamp.), 1913; "Time and Tide" (a novel, 1907).

R. B. M.

203. MERCER FAMILY (IX., p. 164, par. 136).—I have to thank Sir Oswyn A. R. Murray, K.C.B., for the two following Wills:—

"Richard Mercer, Mr. of Artes, Fellow of Exon Colledge, Oxford: born Ottery St. Mary and now living in Chard: 31 May 1631: Have already given and bequeathed a great part of my goods: To my nieces *Elizabeth and Anstice Wallrand: To my brother and sister Mercer and their son after them, I mean my nephew William Mercer: To my brother Mercer my best gown, etc., also my gold ring 'being a seal of our arms,' and after him to his son William: To my wife Katherine an annuity of £20, which my brother Mercer must pay; also an annuity of £8 which Mr. Edmund Prideaux must pay, also the benefit of an annuity of £12 which Robert Harris of Wighton with George Steevens of Wighton is bound in several bonds to pay: Residue to my wife Katherine whom I make my executrix: Overseers—my cousin Mr. Nicholas Mercer of Exon and my Kinsman Mr. Samuel Isaacke gent. (Witnesses)—Chri: Senior, Anstis Walrond, Henry Turner.

* *Ottery St. Mary Registers*:—1610, Mrs. Margaret, wife of Humphry Walrond, Esq., buried 19 Oct.

A brief remembrance of such things as I have disposed in my lifetime, to be given at my death. To my sisters * Joan Marker and † Katherine Sampson. To my niece Mary Bussell 10s., if she restore 'the silver whishull with the currell which do belong to John and Francis Gibbons.' To my niece † Katherine Hitchcocke dwelling in Colyton and to her children: To my nephew † Nicholas Salter of Colyton and his children: To my nephew Richard Marker and his children: To my niece Margaret Mercer of Exeter, the daughter of my cousin Nicholas Mercer: To my godson Richard Isaacke: To my godson § Richard Pratt: To my nephew and godson ¶ Thomas Sampson: To my niece || Margaret Eveleigh: To my brother Thomas Mercer and to my cousin William Mercer and my sister Marker.

Proved 9 Feby., 163 $\frac{1}{2}$, by Katherine Mercer (P.C.C. 26, Audley).

Katherine Mercer of Chard, widow: 28 March 1639: To my niece Elizabeth wife of Samuel Izacke, gent, whom I make my executrix, desiring her to dispose some part amongst the children of her husband: (Witnesses) Margaret Walrond, Katheryn Yelverton, Christian Burges.

Proved, 29 June 1639, by Elizabeth wife of Samuel Izacke, gen: (P.C.C. 115, Harvey.) A. J. P. S.

* She married Henry Marker, gent., of Woodford, Ottery St. Mary; his Will, dated 18 Jany., 1621; proved 1 June, 1622. (P.C.C. 57, Sackville).

Ottery St. Mary Reg.:—1640, Mrs. Johane Marker, widow, buried 4 March.

Her Will, dated 19 Feb., 1640; proved 17 May, 1641. (P.C.C., 65, Evelyn).

† Probably wife of John Sampson (1572-1639), of Colyton, gent.

‡ *Colyton Registers*:—1618, John Hitchcock and Katherine Salter married 1 May. 1614, Nicholas Salter, of Colyton towne, and Edith Birde married 3 Oct. She was daughter of Robart Birde. They had a son Nicholas, bapt. 18 Aug., 1615.

§ Henry Marker, in his Will, names his daughter "Frances Marker" and his widow Joan, in hers, names "Frances Pratt."

¶ Thomas Sampson, son of John Sampson, was bapt. at Colyton 30 April, 1609. He married at Shute, 1639, Anne, widow of Ralph Huchenson, Vicar of Colyton, and daughter of William Walrond, of Bovey.

|| *Ottery St. Mary Reg.*:—1604, Margaret, daughter of Henrie Marker, gent., bapt. 6 May.

Joan Marker, in her Will, names her daughter "Margaret Eveleigh."

204. WEST COUNTRY WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS (IX., p. 204, par. 172, *et ante*).—I have recently seen a clock in Glasgow with the inscription “Peter Oyens, Plymouth Dock,” on the dial. The clock is enclosed in a mahogany case and has a brass face painted white, and semi-circular at the top. It has the hour and minute hands, a small dial for the seconds and also records the day of the month. The semi-circular top has a representation of a bearded figure of Time with scythe and a figure of a skeleton following behind. In the upper part on one side is the seated figure of a woman holding a peacock, and on the other a woman holding a vessel from which is issuing smoke. In the lower corner on one side is a woman seated with a lion, and in the other a woman with fish. The figures are apparently hand painted and are beautifully coloured.

J. W.

205. WEST COUNTRY CLOCK AND WATCHMAKERS (IX., p. 204, par. 172, *et ante*).—In the above article Mr. H. Tapley-Soper writes as follows:—“There is a very tall and handsome clock at Powderham Castle reputed to be by Stumbel of Totnes. Pasted inside the door of the case is a slip of paper on which is printed ‘Mr. Stumble’s Directions to the Person who has the care of this clock’ etc. No other specimen by this man has been recorded,” etc. etc.

I propose to ask you to record another which was an heirloom belonging to my father, and is now the property of my nephew. The clock is a very tall and handsome one, and besides recording the time, it gives the age of the moon and the day of the month. There are two sets of chimes, either of which can be set to chime every three hours. Inside the case is pasted a paper very neatly written in copy hand “Rules to be observed in keeping this clock,” followed by very minute instructions. The name “William Stumbels Totnes” (not Stumbel) is plainly engraved on the brass dial, but there is no date.

In Vol. IV. *D. N. & Q.*, page 82, the Hon. and Rev. H. H. Courtenay wrote regarding the Powderham clock asking if you could inform him when Stumbels lived, but I have never seen any answer given.

My father valued his clock very highly and always said it was very old; it is still a most excellent timekeeper. My

father's great great grandmother was Elizabeth Courtenay, daughter of Francis Courtenay who died in 1699. She married Arthur Champenowne, of Dartington, and died 1712. If both clocks came from the same source this may give a clue to the date. *See Vol. X. p. 28* J. G. HICKS.

206. ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, HONITON: MEMORIAL INSCRIPTION DESTROYED IN THE FIRE, MARCH 26, 1911.—
On the floor of the north aisle of the chancel:—

Here lieth the body of
John Blagdon of this
Town gent. who died
the 23 day of July
1694 aged 59 years.

Here lieth the body of
Margaret the daughter of John
Blagdon Esq. and Margaret his wife
and granddaughter
of the above named John
Blagdon Gent. who died the
8 day of May 1720 aged
23 years.

Large marble tablet N.E. corner of the same:—

Here lye the Bodies of
John Blagdon Esq., buried 10 Dec. 1714, aged 46.
Margaret his wife buried 20 Apr. 1733, aged 64.
Margaret their daughter buried 13 May 1720 aged 23.
John their son buried 18 Aug. 1727 aged 29.
Sarah his wife buried 5 Oct. 1724 aged 21.
Rachel daughter of H. Blagdon Esq. buried 25 March 1733
aged 6 weeks.
Elizabeth daughter of H. Blagdon Esq. buried 1 April 1733
aged 12 months.

Elizabeth Maunder his sister buried 30 Aug. 1736.
The said Henry Blagdon buried 25 Jan. 1737 aged 34.
Rachel his wife buried Nov^r. 15 1743 aged 39.

Marriage Licence, Exeter—1696, April 4, John Blagdon, of Honiton, & Margaret Crossing, of Buckerell, sp.

Margaret Crossing, baptized at Gittisham, 12 May, 1668, was the daughter of Hugh Crossing and his wife Margaret, daughter of William Putt, of Combe. *See Vol. X. p. 22. No. 10 & p. 19. No. 9.* A. J. P. S.

207. CHURCH BANDS (IX., p. 200, par. 168, *et ante*).—
These old bands are not a matter of very remote history. In Countisbury the churchwardens charged for repairs to the bass viol so recently as 1886.

At Hawkridge in 1870 the Rev. Mr. Jekyll at the commencement of Revel Service when the anthem 'The King of Glory' was to be rendered, was shocked at hearing the band leader, who had been imbibing, exclaim—not *sotto voce*, "Come, boys, 'ere's passun, us'll show the hellers who the King of Glory is."

When I was a schoolboy I was proud of playing a village organ in Essex, turned by a handle, its capacity being six tunes.

See Vol. X. p. 47.

FRED DAY.

208. ROBERT LEGGE, OF GRETE TOTTON, DEVON (IX., p. 202, par. 169).—In the Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 136, No. 51, is the following entry:—

"Wm. Gyles, M.A., serving priest, keeping a Grammar School, and a Song School in Totnes, and:

Agnes, executrix and late the wife of Robt. Legge, feoffee to uses.

Presentation to the Chapel of St. Edmund the King, Totnes, under the will of Sir Piers Eggecomb, Knt."

Agnes Legge is evidently the widow of Robert Legge, who gave the money for the bell. In the law note the Feast of Transubstantiation of St. Thomas should read "Translation of St. Thomas."

The Chapel of St. Edmund the King was the Chapel of St. Edmund King and Martyr, and St. Edward the Confessor, and was on Totnes old bridge. EDWARD WINDEATT.

209. COPLESTON FAMILY (IX., p. 217, par. 182).—Mr. Davidson in his Manuscript Notes on East Devon (now in the Exeter City Library) gives the following:—

"John Copleston, of Crewkerne, gent. (probably a younger son of Philip or Ralph Copleston, of Warleigh), had a son John Copleston, Provost of King's Coll., Cambridge, and Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, 1682. M.I. King's Coll. Chapel. Christopher Monk, Duke of Albemarle, called him 'kinsman.'

"Also another son, William Copleston, from whom Copleston of Offwell."

From Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*:—

"John Copleston, son of William Copleston, of Exeter, gent., matriculated at Merton Coll. 29 Nov., 1682, aged 18;

perhaps Rector of Tedburn St. Mary, Devon, 1688; Canon of Exeter, 1728, until his death in 1731."

John Copleston, Rector of Tedburn St. Mary, 12 March, 1681-2; buried in his chancel 21 June, 1731. He was succeeded 23 Sep., 1731, by his son Edward Copleston, born 6 June, 1699, matriculated at Exeter Coll., Oxford, 18 Mar., 1718-19, aged 18; B.A., 13 Oct., 1722; died 19 July, 1767. He married Anne,* daughter of John Bradford, Vicar of Newton St. Cyres (1703-1728). His son (amongst other issue) John Bradford Copleston, born at Tedburn St. Mary, 8 July, 1749; died at St. Thomas, Exeter, 8 April, 1831, and buried at Offwell, M.I.; Rector of Offwell 28 Sep., 1773, which he resigned 1 Aug., 1800, for the Vicarage of St. Thomas the Apostle, Exeter; Prebendary of Exeter. He married (Marr. Lic. of Exeter, 23 Oct., 1773), Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Gay, Vicar of Newton St. Cyres; she was baptized at Newton St. Cyres 6 Aug., 1747, and died 3 Jan., 1839, aged 92, M.I., Offwell. His first son—

Edward Copleston, born 2 Feb., 1776, died 14 Oct., 1849. M.I., Offwell. Matriculated at Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, 29 May, 1791; B.A., 1795; M.A., 1795; B.D., 1808; D.D., 1815; Rector of Offwell, 17 Dec., 1800; resigned 1804. Dean of Chester, Dean of St. Paul's, and Bishop of Landaff. His second son—

John Gains Copleston, born 5 March, 1778, died 18 July, 1841; M.I. Offwell. Matriculated at Pembroke Coll., Oxford,

* From *Newton St. Cyres Register* :— (*See also Vol X. p. 23.*)

1649. Nov. 29, Mr. Robert Bradford and Jane Bremridge married.

1678.—Sept. 19, Mr. John Bradford, Vicar of this parish, and Mrs. Anne Cheeke, of the parish of St. Sidwell's in Exon, gentleman, married by Licence.

1679. John, son of John Bradford, Vicar, born 9 Nov., bapt. Nov. 23.

1708. Jan. 29, Mr. John Bradford, Vicar, and Mrs. Ann Hall, of Ashton, married.

1709. Ann, dau. of John Bradford, Vicar, bapt. Jan. 24.

1732. Apr. 12, Mr. Edward Copleston, Rector of Tedburn St. Mary, and Mrs. Ann Bradford married.

From *St. Sidwell's Registers* :—

1657. March 17, Mr. Edward Cheeke and Mrs. Ann Walldron married.

1658. Dec. 16, Ann, dau. of Mr Edward Cheeke, borne.

1660. Sept. 23, Ann, dau. of Mr. Roger Cheeke, bapt.

Marr. Lic., Exeter. 1761. Oct. 30, John Vye, of Upton Pyne, clerk, and Ann Copleston, of Tedburn St. Mary, spr.

11 May, 1795; Corpus Christi Coll., B.A., 1799; M.A., 1802. Rector of Offwell, 9 April, 1804. He married Harriet, daughter of James and Amy Townsend, of Offwell; she died 10 Jan., 1835, aged 61; M.I., Offwell. A. J. P. SKINNER.


x p. 80

210. DOG WHIPPERS (IX., p. 203, par. 171, *et ante*).—The sums paid to Dog Whippers at Holcombe Rogus have no reference to the hounds not long since kept by the late Mr. Rayer. They ceased to be paid for more than a century before Holcombe Court was purchased by him from the Bluett family. FRED DAY.

211. CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.—

- V. 7, p. 227, line 27, for clans *read* "claus," i.e. clavis.
 p. 229, line 2, for clams *read* "claus," i.e. clavis.
- V. 8, p. 245, Index. *Under* Drake, Wilfred, *add* "On Heraldic Discovery at S. Nicholas Priory, 49."
- V. 9, p. 3, line 24, for 1772 *read* "1722."
 p. 5, line 12, for Howand *read* "Howard."
 p. 89, line 27, for VIII. *read* "VII."
 p. 106, line 23, for (D. & C. N. & Q., Vol. VIII., part iii., p. 100) *read* "Some Studies in the Topography of the Cathedral Close, Exeter," by Ethel Lega-Weekes, p. 100.
 p. 114, line 22, for "in the stairs of No. 1, Southernhay," *read* "in removing debris from the stair of a ruinous tower, adjoining the city wall, in the Bishop's Palace grounds."
 p. 98, line 27, for Callington *read* "Cotlington."
 p. 140, line 11, for Daus *read* "Duns."
 p. 140, line 26, for Voragine *read* "Voraigue."
 p. 140, line 43, for Holcor *read* "Holcot."
 p. 173, line 11, for 1414 *read* "1494."
 p. 173, line 24, for 1311 *read* "1131."
 p. 203, line 15, for transubstantiation *read* "translation."
 p. 222, line 17, for (? swearing) against *read* (? "swearing against.")
 p. 223, line 4, delete parentheses.
 p. 223, footnote, for clothes *read* "cloth."

NOTE TO BINDER.—A schedule of tenements in Preston Street by Miss Lega-Weekes, which will be found opposite p. 16 in Vol. IX., should be removed when binding and inserted opposite p. 238 in Vol. VIII.

Done 

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