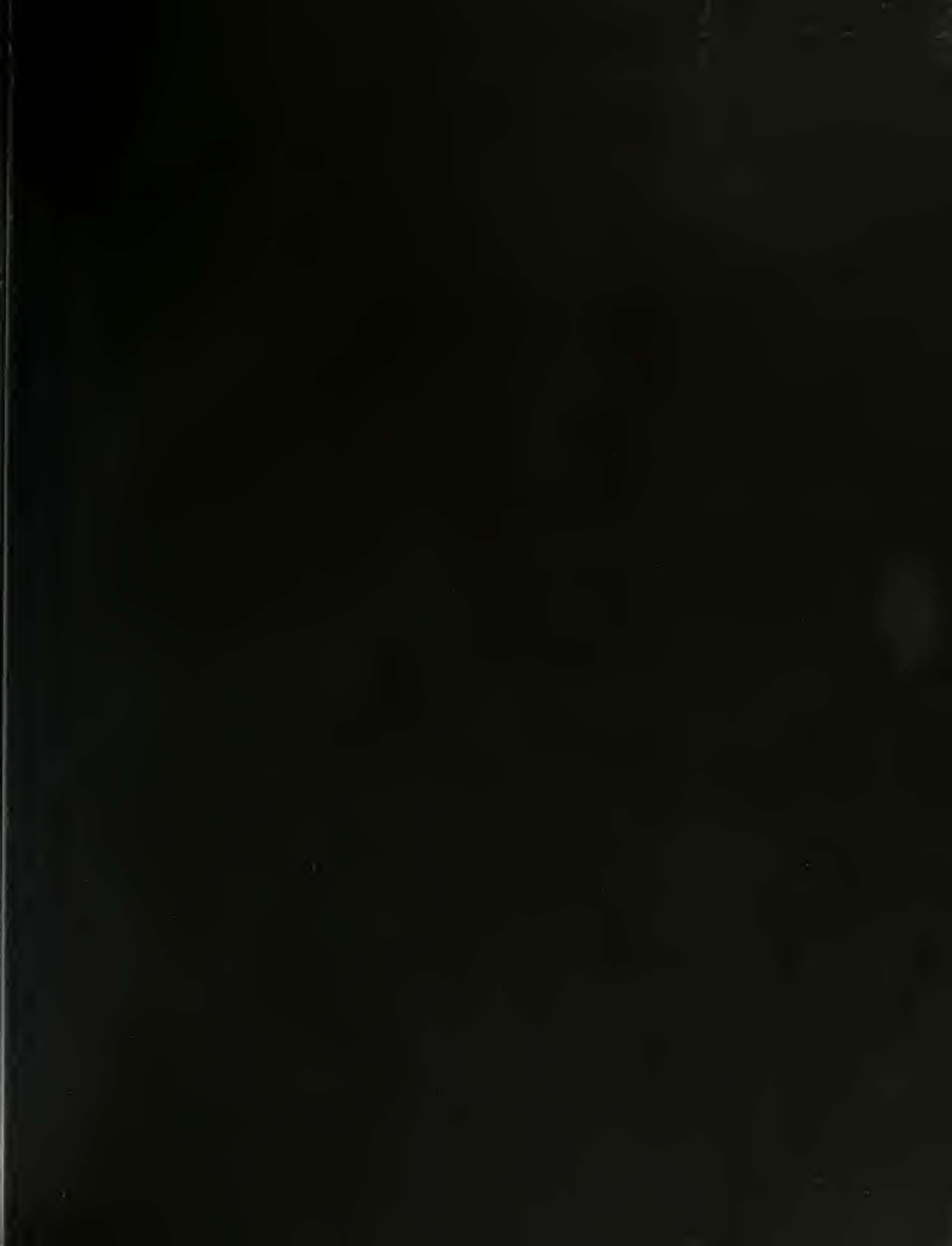


SWAINSWICK



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ANNALS OF SWAINSWICK





THE ANNALS
OF THE
PARISH OF SWAINSWICK

(NEAR THE CITY OF BATH)

WITH

ABSTRACTS OF THE REGISTER, THE CHURCH ACCOUNTS
AND THE OVERSEERS' BOOKS

BY

R. E. M. PEACH

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'HISTORY OF THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN, BATH;'

'BATH OLD AND NEW;' 'BATH ABBEY CHURCH,' ETC.

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TO

THE REV. JOHN EARLE, M.A.

RECTOR OF THE PARISH,
PREBENDARY OF WELLS, AND PROFESSOR OF ANGLO-SAXON
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

By his very obedient Servant

R. E. M. PEACH

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P R E F A C E.

ABOUT ten years ago the late Mrs. HENLEY JERVIS placed in my hands a fair copy, which she had made with no little care, intelligence and industry, of the parochial documents relating to the parish of Swainswick, with full permission to use them in any way I might think proper.

On carefully going through those papers and records, I thought they were very valuable as illustrating the manners, customs, and rural and business habits of this small but very interesting village community, during a period of nearly three centuries.

The records, when brought into juxtaposition with present methods and present circumstances, show with tolerable clearness the great contrast between the past and the present. The "good old times" may be fairly estimated by what, with more or less accuracy, may be called this village diary; and although, in many respects, the moral and material condition of the community was far superior to that of many neighbouring villages, they fall far below the ideal perfection which is sometimes ascribed to them. The Prynnes, the Clarkes, the Whittingtons, and the Gunnings kept the affairs of the parish comparatively straight; but the bulk of the farmers and those into whose hands fell the parochial business, could not sign even their names, and the best of them scarcely possessed the intelligence and the culture which a boy of twelve in the village school could now exhibit. It is not easy to tell how "the lower middle class" in the "good old times" obtained even the small amount

of rough information which enabled them to get through their business and to perform their parochial duties, for in these records the whole charge to the parish for "skooling" does not amount to ten shillings. The sons of the squires, as we know, could be, and were sent to the Bath Grammar School, and all below them perhaps got a knowledge of the "A B C" at a dame's school.

Having, in connection with a previous work, obtained some knowledge of the parish in relation to W. Prynne and certain historic incidents, I endeavoured, by degrees, to prosecute further researches into the history of this "village community," with the intention of combining the results with Mrs. HENLEY JERVIS'S previous labours.

But, having done all that I could, so far as my individual efforts were concerned, material elements were still wanting, which it was desirable to obtain before proceeding with the work.

The descent of the manor, the devolution of the leases, and other details so essential to the elucidation of minute circumstances—especially as regards persons—were wanting. These, with other valuable matter, have been most kindly and fully supplied by Mr. C. L. SHADWELL of Oriel College, Oxford.

Bath, in the past, naturally exercised much influence over the village communities by which she is surrounded, and it is interesting to trace the inter-relations which subsisted between them. But this is more especially the case socially as regards those villages in which the squire has taken a leading part and become a popular idol—as in the case, for instance, of Sir John Harington and many successors at Kelston, the Hungerfords, Bassetts, Holders, Ralph Allen, etc., at Claverton and Bathampton; and the family of Bridges at Keynsham.

But, during the seventeenth century, at least, the remarkable personality of Prynne, and to some extent the *prestige* he derived from his grandfather,¹ brought Swainswick into closer and more important relations with Bath than either of those referred to.

¹ W. Sherston.

These relations it has been my ardent desire to make clear; and, if in this, as in other portions of my labour, my efforts have not been commensurate either with that desire, or the demands of the subject, I shall still indulge the hope that they are not altogether a failure.

The activity, the learning, and the zeal displayed by the Metropolitan as well as the various Provincial, Historical, and Archæological Societies, seconded by the enterprise and ability of private individuals, during the last forty years, have done a vast deal in the promotion of research and the elucidation of obscure and interesting features of local history, more especially in the city and neighbourhood of Bath. In this respect, we owe no little gratitude to antiquaries like the Rev. Professor EARLE, Mr. EMANUEL GREEN, the Rev. F. J. POYNTON, to each and all of whom I owe a special acknowledgment for their kind and courteous help in this work. Nor must I omit to mention the kind assistance, so cheerfully and obligingly rendered me by the Rev. L. BLOMEFIELD, Mr. CHARLES TERRY, Mr. C. W. DYMOND, Mr. J. D. BUSH, Mr. C. C. GILL, Mr. B. H. WATTS, and Mr. W. J. WILLCOX.

R. E. M. PEACH.

BATH, 1890.







SWAINSWICK.

Origin and Derivation of Name.

SWAINSWICK has been the subject of some speculation as to its origin. The tradition is that it derives its name from the fact that Bladud, after leaving Keynsham, and safely crossing the Avon at Swineford, with his pigs, took up his abode at the village; and hence its name, *Swainswick* or *Swineswick*.

Wood,¹ the historian of Bath, believed the whole history of Bladud, and relates it, with all its amusing exaggerations and accretions, as if it admitted of no historic doubt. The story, which may have been known for centuries, is mentioned by Geoffrey of Monmouth. Warner,² in reference to the legend of Bladud and the swine, says "it was firmly believed for some centuries, and is attested in the works of almost all our early historians;" but although he quotes Leland³ and Jones⁴ in support of this assertion, neither of those authors alludes to the pigs. Leland knew little about the legend except what he got from Geoffrey of Monmouth, and it is very doubtful if it became thoroughly known until Wood amplified the tradition, and invested it with the dignity of historic truth, by according his own unhesitating belief in its veracity and authenticity. Dr. Peirce, so far as we can trace, is the first who

¹ "Description of Bath," vol. i. 1749. The legend probably has as much truth as the legends of Rome. It is a concrete tradition of the British idea of the connection between the Sun and Thermal Waters. The Britons dominated as to Bath, and, expelled by Saxons, lingered about it at Walcot and Keyns' Ham, and thus kept alive the tradition embodied in Bladud. Briefly put, this is Professor Sayce's view.

² "History of Bath," 1801.

³ "Itinerary," vols. 9 and 10.

⁴ Dr. Jones, a Welshman, in 1572, wrote a quaint little book on the Bath Waters, "The Bathes of Bathes Ayde," in which he affirmed his belief in the story of Bladud, and cites a few of the crudest and most ludicrous theories. Since this work was begun a curious manuscript by Jones has fallen into our hands, entitled "Galen's Book of Temperaments, First out of Latin into English, with Annotations in ye epitomi, written by John Jones, M.D., Author of the Baths of Bathes Ayde," 1573, 88 pages.

seriously connects the story of the pigs with Bladud and Bath history.¹ The legend of Bladud itself is interesting, and some historians, after Wood's time, accepted the story as an accurate account of the founding of the ancient British city of *Caerbren*, with its fortress *Kaerbadus*,² at a period contemporaneous with King Solomon. John Wood, the architect by whom modern Bath was designed and built, was a singular admixture of practical ability and genius, combined with a marvellous passion for archæological extravagances and Pythagorean circles, with every other form of astronomical and astrological nonsense derived from the old chroniclers.³ His book on Bath is a strange compound of astonishing credulity and most valuable knowledge. Ralph Allen (the Squire Allworthy of *Tom Jones*) discovered his genius, and helped, by his liberal and judicious patronage, to develop it. For his worthy patron he built in Bath a house of unusual beauty, as well as the stately mansion of Prior Park, and by his judicious method of working the Bath freestone on Allen's estate, he established public confidence in its durability and other valuable qualities, which, from that time until now has caused it to be used more than any other stone for building and facing purposes. The preface to the second volume of the second edition of Wood's work on Bath has been rendered immortal by Macaulay, who quotes it in his eloquent description of the city. This book will, notwithstanding its obscure style and "mountebank diction,"

¹ The earliest writer to whom we can trace the pig story is Peirce in his *Bath Memoirs*, pp. 172, 174. It may be given by some earlier writer, but we have in vain looked for it. We have seen it attributed to Jones and Turner and other earlier writers. The former gives the story of Bladud but not of the pigs, the latter of neither.

Henry Chapman, a shrewd but unscrupulous citizen of Bath, was, in early life, an adherent of royalty; for a time he seemed to waver in his loyalty, but at the Restoration he became a vehement supporter of the royalist cause. Chapman wrote a clever *brochure*, entitled *Thermæ Redivivæ*; at the end of which he quotes certain doggerel lines purporting to be written by Tom Coryat, but which were, no doubt, his own production. In these lines the reference to the pigs is a joke and a caricature, and as such was intended by the writer. A quotation of eight lines will make it clear:—

"Lud Hudibrass, a meazle voule, did zend his zun, a graezing,
Who vortuend hither for to cum, and geed his pigs sum peazun.
Poor Bladud, he was manger grown, his dad, which zum call vather,
Zet Bladud pig, and pig Bladud, and zo they ved together.
Then Bladud did the pigs invect, who, grunting, ran away,
And vound whot waters presently, which made him fresh and gay.
Bladud was not so grote a vool, but zeeing what pig nid doe,
He beath'd and wash'd, and rins'd and beath'd, from noddle down to toe."

² *Caer* a city, and *Bren* a king. The ancient British name for the Bath, or the central portion of the city containing the springs, was *Caer Emaint*, i.e., the City of Ointment. Another name for the city at large was *Caer yr Naint Twynin*, i.e., the City in the Warm Vale. *Caer Palladur*, *Caer Badon*, were also ancient British names, signifying the City of Pallas's Water and the City of Bath respectively.

³ The Bladud legend he gives really from Geoffrey of Monmouth.

ever remain a mine of information to those who seek to know anything of ancient or modern Bath. The judicious reader will know how to separate the wheat from the chaff—to discriminate between the wild theories and the facts—facts carefully arrived at, if not expressed with literary skill.

When Wood died in 1754 he was buried by his own desire in the churchyard of Swainswick, which village he believed to have been founded by Bladud, son of Hudibras, in the reign of Solomon, king of Israel. If, however, Swainswick cannot boast an origin so remote as that claimed for it by Wood, according to some writers it is entitled to a kingly origin,¹ from the assumption that Sweyn "held his camp on the heights of Swainswick," in 1013. On what evidence this statement is supposed to rest it is not easy to guess. Professor Freeman does not say so.²

¹ "To our right and a little behind us lies the village rustically called Swanswick, improperly Swineswick, refinedly Swainswick. This place has now for years been connected with the great world by the innovation of the Gloucester turnpike road. But all the time that Bath was growing so great, and even long after it had grown so, the whole valley between us and Lansdown seems to have been left to the natives like an undiscovered land. Few strange monuments are found in this valley: here you may see a country churchyard where, with an occasional squire and parson,

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep,"

"Nestled in the opposite brow of Lansdown is Charlcombe, whose church is said by tradition to be the mother-church of Bath. This church, as well as the other two old churches in this valley, namely, Langridge and Swainswick, are Norman structures, all nearly on one identical model, but differing now a good deal in appearance by reason of subsequent modifications. Of these three, Langridge preserves most of its original type, and Swainswick least. Langridge Church, and all about it, is most interesting and lovely, and solemn and romantic."—*Professor Earle's Guide to the Knowledge of Bath.*

² "With Edgar the glory of England sank, and the reign of his elder son, Edward, was short and troubled, and the young prince himself died by violence. . . . He was succeeded by his brother Ethelred. . . . In his time the Danish invasions began again, in a new form, and with a more terrible effect than ever. . . . For the fourth time during this reign, Sweyn was beaten back from the walls of London, the only resistance he appears to have met with during his fearful march. He now turned back into Wessex, first to Wallingford, then to Bath, destroying in his usual fashion as he went. At Bath the terrible drama was brought to an end. Æthelman, Ealdorman of Devonshire, with all the Thegns [Thanes] of the West, came to him, submitted, and gave hostages."—Freeman's "Norman Conquest," vol. i.

Collinson, in his "History of Somersetshire," after combating Wood's theory of the etymology, thinks it "probable that the derivation is from *Swein*, a Saxon lord, who had much property in these parts." It is a mere *obiter dictum*, inasmuch as we can find no trace of any "Saxon lord," and if any such ground existed we should still have had the name in Domesday. The name of the village or manor occurs in many ancient documents as Swayneswyke, and some of its native-born sons who had settled in Bath derived their name of Swayne from it, as other born citizens did from their respective occupations. In 1336, and again in 1338, the name of the manor is called Swayneswyke in a tax return of the Bath Forum Hundred. In the Roll of 1340, there is a William de Swayne returned whose tax [Nonarum] amounted to xvij*d*. In 1379, John Swayne (with others) was the collector of the poll tax in Bath. He lived in a street

It seems to be a mere conjecture. It is most improbable that, having regard to the character of Sweyn, and the enterprise on which he was bent, that he would have turned three miles out of his way from the city of Bath to an obscure village to perform a function which was intended to show his power, and to impress a due sense of it upon the western chiefs. Moreover, as Professor Earle says :—" In the history of this name it is first to be observed that it does not occur in Domesday, and therefore presumably did not exist in 1086. But if the name was derived

called *Sowter Street*, in which there were thirty-eight heads of families. There was a Thomas Swayne also in the same street, and the return includes "John, servant to Thomas Swayne." On looking over the earlier Roll (1340) we find a large proportion of persons bearing the names of the respective villages from which they came, with the prefix *de* before them. In the later poll tax returns the same names occur without the *de*, marking a stronger and more definite recognition of citizenship. The same principle is illustrated in the case of others, whose birthplaces either were not known, or who preferred being designated by their several callings, with the prefix *le*; for instance, in the earlier lists, the names of the Webbes, the Mareshals, the Taylours, the Fullers, etc., all appear with the *le* before them; whilst in the later Roll they are simply Webbes, etc. In the deeds and documents earlier than the 1340 Roll the manor is called Swayneswyke, and the names of several persons as Swayne with the *de*. It is clear that although this does not go far to settle the derivation of the name, yet it proves that it is of little less antiquity than the Conquest, and much older in its present form than other manors as they are now known. For example, in the 1336 Roll, Bathwick is still called Wyke Abbatisse; in St. Michael's Accounts, it is referred to as Barewyke, a form of Bathwick, later as Berewyke, and finally as Bathwick; Bathampton as Hampton, and Batheaston as Eston, and Bathford as Ford. In 1502, in the same accounts, there is mention made of the letting, *locacio*, of the "King's Crown" in the town, at Swaynswick, and at Mersfylde, (so spelt), that is Marshfield. No trace can be found of any inn of that name at Swainswick, but there was, we believe, a "Crown" at Marshfield. The inn at the latter place, called the White Hart, was formerly the manor-house, the residence of the Gunnings.

With reference to streets there is little difficulty in tracing the localities of the ancient streets, notwithstanding the changes in the modern nomenclature. Broad Street, or Brade Street, and Walecot Street remain as they were centuries ago. Bymnbury Street, a very ancient street, still exists, leading from the Bymnbury Walls, between the Royal United and Bellott's Hospitals. Byebathe Street (name known to few) was on the site of what was called Bell-tree Lane and now Beau Street. Mr. Emanuel Green, in his interesting and valuable paper on the Poll Tax in Bath, temp. 2, Richard II., referring to Sowter Street, says no trace of it can be found. In the record of the persons taxed and the streets in which they lived, there is no locality given which answers to Cheap Street and High Street, and there is no doubt that Sowter Street, from the number and quality of the persons taxed, must have occupied those sites, which were the ancient *principia*, whilst Norgate or Noryegate Street was, of course, the *Vicus Borealis* of the Roman city. In Mr. Green's later paper on "Bath Lay Subsidies, from Henry IV. to Henry VIII.," the soundness of this view is rendered still more clear. No Sowter Street is mentioned in 1524, whilst "Chepe" Street appears for the first time, and the parish of St. Mary Within, which had no place in the Poll Tax Roll [the earliest Rector being appointed in 1415], now forms part of the City, including Sowter Street, to the beginning of Cheap Street. How long St. Mary Within continued to exist as a parish after 1545, when the latest reference to it is made in this paper, is not clear; but it seems probable that it merged into the parish of S. Peter and S. Paul about the year 1546, or whenever that parish was constituted after the Reformation. The last Rector was William Clement, appointed in 1541, resigned in 1545. The Church, with the exception of the tower, was pulled down about the same time. The conduit of St. Mary remained until 1755.

from Sweyn, who came to Bath in 1013, it would have been well established by that time, nor was it likely ever to grow afterwards.

"In Domesday this place is one among several Wicks, which have since, all but one, acquired a distinguishing prefix—as, Tatwick, Bathwick. I suppose, then, that the prefix grew in popular usage, and that it began in the need to discriminate between the Wicks, and that the original sense is the homely one of swineherd, for so *swīn* meant in old English. Now this word died out of literature, being perhaps partly suppressed by a cognate form *swain*, which was from the Danish settlements, and became literary.

"When I came here in 1857, the two pronunciations, Swanswick and Swainswick, were distributed in such a manner that it was clearly town against country. Not a single genuine Swanswicker said Swainswick.

"The Oriel usage is curious and illustrative. As a fellow of Oriel I never heard anything but Swanswick. This is the traditional pronunciation in the College, and yet their writings show the form as Swainswick. That is to say, their writings are the work of townsmen, but their pronunciation was due to intercourse with the people, and the tradition of the pronunciation was strong enough to live on in the face of that spelling, 'Swainswick.'"

Yet another hypothesis may be worthy of consideration—S/wainswick or Swanswick—water village, from its close proximity to the river. There are Wansfords and Swanfords, Swanburn, etc. The Celtic root is *ar*,¹ water, and the prefix in such words—*arsis*. As good old Edward Lhuyd, the Oxford antiquary says, "from the industrious alteration of words" (by the common people) "for the easier speaking of them. B/ath itself is an instance of this; W/ath in Yorkshire is another: both are the Celtic *Ath*, or ford. Bath/ford has the modern word added, so Ath/lone, Water/ford, and many others."²

We quote a short passage from that quaint book, Polydore Virgil's "English History," vol. i. page 254, published by the Camden Society. After speaking of Sweyn's discomfiture in his attack on London, 1013, he goes on—"The Danish prince, whilst he coveted to succoure his companie, and to maynetyne the victorie which he reckened to bee allreadie in his handdes was environed of his enemies, bothe on the right hande and on the lefte, not withoute greate occision of his menne, soe that necessitee urged him to breake forthe in the midst of his enimies weapons, and bothe daye and nighte, for the space of two dayse hee tooke his journie toward Bathe. This certio was a singuler and notable fighte, wheerin

¹ See Rev. Isaac Taylor's "Words and Places," p. 144.

² "*Ath*; *Erse*; a ford, e.g., Athlone," *Ibid.*, p. 331

the Englishe people didd well specific their manwhode and valiance, who havinge Etheldredus to their capetan, a mann of small corage and lesse wisdom, didd repell so mightie hostillitee from the assault of the citee. While Swene sojornied at Bathe hee was soe molested with penurie of corne, that he was constrayned to suffer the Englishemen to redime of him the tribute wherwith the realme before was levied, after the which receipte of this monnie he retiercd into Denmarck mindinge with a great number in all speede to returne againe into this lande."

This passage seems to forbid the probability of Sweyn deliberately wasting his time and resources in climbing a steep and rugged hill to reach this village without any ostensible purpose.¹

William of Malmesbury, in reference to the same event, says, "With his shattered army Sweyn retreated to Bath, when Ethelmer, governor of the western district, with his followers, submitted to him."

The Manor.

At least as early as the Thirteenth Century the Manor of Swainswick was held by the family of Husse, or Hussey, perhaps descended from Walter Hosatus, whose name occurs repeatedly in Domesday. From this family it passed to William de Iford, who purchased it in 16 Edw. III. It was again sold by his brother Nicholas to Henry Forde, 41 Edw. III., and continued apparently with his descendants, and their feoffees, until 1521, when it was bought by Dr. Richard Dudley, and by him given to Oriel College, Oxford, the present lords.

The following document exhibits the state of the Manor at the time of its acquisition by the Forde family:—

ROLL OF TENANTS OF THE MANOR, A.D. 1369. 43 EDW. III.
(Copied from an original MS. in Oriel College Muniment Room).

[This Roll is important, as supplying information elucidatory of the history of the manor, and its local distribution and occupation at an early period, of which no local historian, so far, has availed himself.]

Curia HENRICI DE FORDE & supervidentium suorum ibidem tenta die Mercurii prox. ante festum Sancti Thome Apostoli, anno xliij^o.

Henry de Forde, son of John de Forde, purchased the manor and advowson of Swainswick in this year, 1369. This was probably his first court, held for the purpose of putting on record the state of the manor under its new lord. (See note on page 14.)

¹ It seems probable that at some earlier period the village tradition got mixed up with Swanwick, now corruptly called Swanage. The *Saxon Chronicle* (A.D. 877), says that a Danish fleet was defeated at Swanawic, on the south coast; and it has been conjectured, with some probability, that a chief bearing the common Danish name of Sweyn may have been in command, from whom we derive the name of "Sweyn's Bay." Rev. Isaac Taylor's "Words and Places," p. 120.

NICHOLAS FOUKE tenet in feodo unum mesuagium & certas parcelas terre per redditum 1 lb. piperis ad festum Sancti Michaelis & quia ignoratur de certitudine terre &c. Ideo habet diem ad prox. & fecit fidelitatem.

Nicholas Fouke. The name of Fouke occurs frequently in the Oriel deeds, both before and after this date.

JULIANA WARYN tenet certas parcelas terre &c. per redditum xij^d ad Gulam Augusti. Non fecit fidelitatem.

JOHANNES TOMLYNS fecit fidelitatem & recognovit tenere quoddam tene-mentum voc' Paketstonesmede per redditum xij^s. Idem tenet unum toftum cum curtilagio juxta pontem de Lambrige, & venit ad levationem prati de Wanteham.

Lambrige : Lambridge at Lower Swainswick.

Wanteham : Wandham mead in Swainswick.

JOHANNES TORNER de Wolfryngton tenet in feodo unum mes' & unum ferdele terre per servicium 1^d ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Non fecit fidelitatem. Ideo distring⁷.

John Torner de Wolfryngton : one of this name and place is a party to deeds *temp.* Edw. II. Another sold lands to Richard Dudley in 1526, now part of the College estate. Wolfryngton is the ancient name for Wolverton.¹ It may be observed, although John Torner, Torney, or Turney, appears to have derived his name from Wolverton (Wolfryngton)—"John Torner de Wolfryngton,"—yet, by the list of Incumbents, it seems he was the patron in 1328. Previous to that date, moreover, he exercised the rights of "lord" or owner. Collinson, however, gives us no information anterior to Edw. IV. He says:—In 19 of Edw. IV. "Walter Turney died seized of this manor, which he held of John Wadham, Esq., leaving issue Philip Turney, his son and heir. This family bore *Argent*, a chevron between three bulls passant *sable*, attired, *or*, they were lords also of Telsford. By an inquisition taken at Norton, 1 July, 6 Hen. VIII., it was found that Philip the son of John Turney, by Elizabeth his wife, died that year seized of the manors of Woolverton, Weke, Telsford, Chatley, and Swanswick, and that John Turney was his brother and next heir, of the age of twelve years (Inq. post mort. Philip Turney)."

THOMAS RUSHUDE ut in rotulo. Distring⁷.

PRIOR BATH, ut in rotulo.

JOHANNES DEDEMULL tenet per scriptum unum mes' & unum molendinum aquaticum & mull fulle [fulling mill] aquaticum & ferdele terre cum pertinentibus per redditum xx^s &c.

John Dedemull : This name is to this day associated with the mills at Lower Swainswick. Ded Mills (corruptly Dead Mills), from this John Dede ; a corruption probably of De le Mull. The derivation had been or seems to have been overlooked, and dropped out of local records. With so obvious an origin it is singular that such an absurd derivation should have been ascribed by recent writers, namely, that many of the slain and wounded at the battle of Lansdown were removed there, and hence the name *Dead Mills*. If we look at its position, and the difficulty of access from the site of the battle at that time, and at the fact of its close proximity to Waller's line of march, when he evacuated Bath and retreated to Devizes, the theory becomes ludicrous. The mills, until the beginning of the present century, were used in the manufacture of gunpowder.

¹ Near Frome.

Idem tenet ij parcelas prati voc' Herstan per redditum vi^a viij^d, sectam curie & iij gallinas & i gallum de Churshete ad festum Sancti Martini & 1^a voc' Hertpeny ad festum Ascensionis domini & dominus & omnes famuli ejusdem debent molere Stempnefre &c., & habet diem ad ostendendum scriptum ad prox' & veniet ad messionem per duos dies & veniet ad levationem omnium pratorum &c.

Churshete : Church shot or scot, an ecclesiastical due, payable on the day of St. Martin, consisting chiefly of corn.

Stempnefre : free of charge : see Ducange s.v. Stempnefreoch.

JOHANNA ATTE MULLE tenet unam domum ij acras terre in Westfeld in duabus parcellis una jacet inter terras HENRICI CHAMPENEYS & JOHANNIS WEBBE & alia jacet subter la Mullene inter terras domini & persone per redditum ij^a vj^a ad iij^{or} terminos usuales.

Item, reddit viij^d pro una parcella terre & iij capones ad festum Nativitatis Domini & habet diem ad prox' &c.

JOHANNES WEBBE fecit domino fidelitatem unum mes' quod fuit J. HOKE & unum ferdele terre cum pertinentibus per redditum iij^a & solvet ad festum Sancti Thome Apostoli i lb. cere & dominus solvet unam lb. sarclabit per dimidiam diem ad pratum de Wantham ad levationem per dimidiam diem & per diem integrum ad messionem sectam curie & huntret servitio Regis.

Henry Champneys : one of this name, son of John Champneys of Kilmyngton, bought a messuage in Swainswick, 14 Edw. III.

John Webbe : a well-known Swainswick name. This John Webbe in all probability was the grandfather of Edward Webbe, the agent of the College from 1529 to 1573.

Idem tenet unum pratum voc' Calfheye de dominico domini per redditum vj^a tolcestrum.

Calfheye : Calfhays, name of a field in Swainswick.

Tolcestrum : a payment to the lord for leave to brew.

ADAM WYSDOM tenet unum mes' & ferdele terre secundum consuetudinem manerii per redditum vij^a ad iij^{or} terminos, Churshete & hertpeny & denarium beati Petri ad ecclesiam, tolcestrum levabit & vertet ad quinque prata videlicet & sarculabit per dimidiam diem & messionem i diem &c.

Idem tenet ij acras in duobus campis & unum pratum voc' Wysdamesmede per redditum iij^a. Item i acram terre desuper Westwode per redditum iij^d & i acram terre in Vig' campo & quoddam pratum voc' Westmede per redditum dimid. marc. Item tenet quandam domum quam ROBERTUS ATTEMULL prius per eundem redditum. Erit prepositus.

Adam Wysdom : the name of Henry Wysdom occurs in a deed *temp.* Edw. I. in Munim. Oriel.

WILHELMUS BOLIFANT fecit fidelitatem & tenet unum mes' & unum ferdele terre per redditum v^a & per alia sicut Adam Wysdom.

Idem tenet unum aliud cotagium ut in rotulo. Idem tenet parcellam pasture juxta Botcheswell pro qua reddit i^d ad ecclesiam voc' Peterspeny.

Idem tenet unam parcellam spineti ad emendandum tenementum suum in recompensam unius acre terre quam HENRICUS CHAMPENAYS cepit &c. Erit prepositus &c.

WILLELMUS GOLDYNG tenet unum ferdele terre ut in rotulo & omnia facit sicut ADAM WYSDOM preter quod reddit denarium beati Petri & fecit fidelitatem & non erit prepositus.

WILLELMUS DAVID fecit fidelitatem & tenet in villa unum mes' & unum ferdele terre per redditum vij^s & omnia alia sicut ADAM WYSDOM.

ADAM WUD tenet unum mes' & unum ferdele claus' terre per redditum videlicet ij acras terre juxta la FOSSWAY SUPER LONGMEDE & i acram, terre juxta crucem in campo orientali. Et in campo occidentali i acram dimid' cum deyle e terra JOHANNIS STURYE per redditum viij^s Churshete & omnia sicut ADAM WYSDOM. Preceptum est quod reddat in manus domini.

Longmead : This is still a well-known locality in the City of Bath.

NICHOLAS FOKE tenet cotagium quod fuit HENRICI HUDD ad voluntatem per redditum ij^s.

Henry Hudd : one of this name appears 6 Hen. VIII. in Munim, Oriel. Hudd is a name still common in the city of Bath.

JOHANNES THRESSHER tenet cotagium & villenagium quod fuerat per redditum xii^d ad voluntatem.

JOHANNES TAILLOR ATTE HOKE tenet i acram terre & parcellam clausi per redditum vi^d ad Michs. & Hok.

AGNES ESTUN tenet unam acram terre apud Fulewelle in campo orientali & dimid. acram in Aysshcombe in campo occidentali & i acram apud Anokwelle dimid. acram in Smitfeld.

WALTERUS SHEPHURD i acram terre apud Wolynch de terra STURYE per redditum xij^d.

WILLELMUS BOLIFAUNT pro toto homagio presentat quod remanet in manu domini unum tenementum cum pertinentibus quod fuit JOHANNIS STURYE continens unum ferdele terre. Unde ADAM WUD tenet i acram dimid. in Naille. WILLELMUS DAVID i acram voc' Shofelbrode acre, WILLELMUS GOLDYNG dimid. acram terre & i parvam spelam bosci pro quadam capitali terra quam dominus tenet penes se de dominico suo, WALTERUS SHEPHURD tenet i acram per xij^d in orientali, ADAM ESTUN i acram apud Fulwell & residuum jacet in manu domini.

Adam Eston : he and Alice his wife are mentioned in a Deed 10 Edw. III.

Item, unum tenementum quod fuit THOME GOLDYNG remanet integre in manu domini.

Item, tenementum ADE GEFFREY unum ferdele terre. Unde ADAM WUD, tenet i acram apud Fordeleye in Estfeld juxta Difusse, WILLELMUS DAVID

i acram terre apud Annokwelle & ij parcelle terre de eodem tenemento & de tenemento STURVE occupate sunt per MAGISTRUM SANCTI JOHANNIS per tres annos ad mortem WILLELMI IFORD.

Geffrey : Edith, daughter of William Geffrey, acquired a messuage in Swainswick, 30 Edw. I.

William Iford : lately lord of the manor ; his brother and heir, Nicholas de Iford sold the estate to Henry Forde.

Item, tenementum quod fuit ROBERTI MIDEWYNTER continens ij acras. Unde ADAM WYSDOM occupavit toftum & croftum & residuum remanet in manu domini.

The Village.

The village of Upper Swainswick and the church are about three miles north-eastward from the Guildhall of the city of Bath. In its main characteristics the village remains pretty much what it was three centuries ago. In front, looking westward, across a narrow gorge, lies the village of Woolley,¹ and above rise the heights of Lansdown. North westward, up the valley, nestles the village of Langridge, situated on a spur or ridge of Lansdown—hence its name, Langridge or Longridge, or hog's back ; and to the south-east Little Solsbury.²

¹ Formerly a detached part of the hamlet of Bathwick, and still ecclesiastically attached to the rectory of that parish. The houses form a figure of the letter T. The manor and church of Woolley, or Woolley Abbas, with Bathwick (now an integral part of the city of Bath), were presented in 1288 to the Convent of Wherwell in Hampshire, the gift being confirmed by Pope Gregory IX. At the Reformation Woolley passed to William Sherston, and thence to the Wyatts, and from the latter it was purchased early in the eighteenth century by William Parkin, Esq., who bequeathed it to Elizabeth Parkin of Ravenfield, Yorkshire. This lady, in 1761, employed John Wood, the younger, to rebuild the church, which has scarcely a single merit to boast of, notwithstanding the eminence of the architect. In 1873, on lowering the pulpit, a parchment was found on which was engrossed, "Delapsurâ antiquâ capellâ hanc splendidiorem solâ impensâ Elizabetha Parkin de Ravenfield agro Eboracensi et hujus Manorii Woollei Domina ædificari jussit, anno Christi 1761." Miss Parkin in 1791 devised the Manor of Woolley to her kinsman, Matthew Worgan, Esq. In Woolley church there is a tablet to Mr. Worgan's mother, who died on the 24th of March 1767. The mills appear to have been in existence for some three centuries, and were long used as gunpowder mills. At present they are flour-mills.

² "At the southernmost extremity of the Cotswold Hills, overlooking the valley of the Avon, there is an almost isolated eminence, which is the most commanding, though not the highest of its group, and which from its shape is calculated to draw the attention of the spectator. From most points of the compass it appears as a truncated cone, with a flat top of about half the diameter of its base. The flatness of the top is common to all the hills in this oolitic district, and it is only the combination of this feature with the profile of the sides that gives it an air of singularity.

"But if this eminence is peculiar in its shape, it is no less remarkable by position. The explorer who, attracted by its uncommon aspect, has reached its level top, is thence enabled to command a view of the valley of the Avon through a greater extent of its course than would be possible from any other point. For almost at his feet the river, which comes flowing towards him from the south through the long and lovely valley of Warleigh, makes a bend abruptly to the westward, and draws his eye to the nest-like hollow where the city of Bath reposes. It is the peculiar advantage of this position, that it affords him an extensive view of the valley of the

The village is as primitive as it was at Prynne's birth, nearly 300 years ago, and the garden of the house in which he was born has been little changed during that long period. The fronts of the houses for the most part face the gardens, not the street.

river, both upwards and downwards, such as he could command from no other point. Besides this home view, there is also an expansive general prospect reaching to Alfred's Tower at Stourhead, which is situated at the opposite extreme of the county. Nor are these all the peculiarities of this peculiarly-shapen and peculiarly-stationed eminence. It has a peculiar name. Placed in the midst of names of a common everyday type, it has itself a name that a man must travel far to match, if indeed he can match it anywhere. It is called Solisbury or Solsbury. This is a name that recalls romantic places, like Salisbury Plain and Salisbury Crags, but whether it has any affinity with these must depend on what these shall be decided to mean. I shall endeavour to ascertain the meaning of our "Solisbury" alone. In the "Itinerary of Antoninus," we find Bath under the name of *Aquæ Solis*, i.e., *The Waters of the Sun*; and we might have been content to see in this a mere Roman designation totally excluding the knowledge of any previous name, and superseding any native associations rooted to this locality before the Romans came. Happily, however, the diligence of learned antiquaries has found a way for us through the Roman barrier. It seems clear from the inscribed stones that have been from time to time dug out in various parts of Bath, that under this name *Solis* we have something more interesting to us than the genitive case of Sol, the sun. It is found spelt *Sul* in the connection *deæ Sul-Minervæ*, which shows that it was the name of a divinity, and that this Sul was identified in attributions with the Roman's Minerva. We take the fact as established, that *Solis*, however understood or misunderstood by the Romans, represents *Sul*, a local and native sacred name, which these waters owned before ever a Roman bathed in them.

"And with this we return to the consideration of SOLIS BURY or SOLSBURY. The termination 'bury' signifies a fort or stronghold, and it is to the English language what *Arx* was to the Latin, or *πολις* in its archaic use, equivalent to *ἄκρον ἀκροπολις*, was to the Greek.

"It seems, then, that Solsbury is *Arx Solis* or *Sulis*, and that this name sets up a claim as of some special relationship, having subsisted between this hill and this city of *Aquæ Solis* or *Sulis*. This conclusion, which speech-lore alone might justify, looks very secure when surrounded by its evidence, viz., of inscriptions, itinerary, local configuration and position.

"To what, then, does this lead? It leads us to catch a glimpse of an answer to the question with which this chapter opens. It suggests that in the days when this country was occupied by an indefinite number of petty nations, and when these were so commonly in a state of war with each other, that the open country was exposed to frequent raids,—a position of natural strength exercised on the population just the same kind of attraction that a castle did in times nearer to our own. How many a modern town owes its existence to a mediæval baron, who chose the then solitary spot to pitch his castle on. So, in more remote ages, when an isolated hill was the best refuge, these hills became in like manner the parents of cities. Such is the history of Old Sarum and Salisbury—such is the history of Edinburgh, which is grouped about its "maiden castle"—of Dorchester, whose "maiden castle" is as far from the town as Solsbury from ancient Bath—of Durham, if one may be guided by appearance, analogy, and name—of Corinth with its Acrocorinthos, and Syracuse with its Acradina.

"But the most striking topographical parallel which can, perhaps, anywhere be found to illustrate this probable relation between Solsbury and Bath, is afforded by Florence, and its (reputed) parent-fortress, *Fasulæ*. Three miles N.N.E. of Florence rises the ancient *Arx*, which now goes by the village name of *Fiesole*, but which was once the fortified town of *Fiesulæ*. It occupied the summit of the hill, an advanced post or buttress of the Apennines, overlooking the Val d'Arno, as Solsbury overlooks the Valley of the Avon. No one can turn a practised eye on Solsbury without at once perceiving that, moderate as it is in elevation, it possesses almost all the qualities desirable in a popular hill fortress. The level top of 30 acres area, spacious enough to accommodate a considerable population, would be available in a moment of alarm for all the neighbouring people, with their flocks and herds and moveables. Here they could

On approaching Upper Swainswick by the winding hill from the Foss-way, there is an "occupation road or lane" branching off from the main road, which leads directly to the lower part of the village, and to the church with its peaceful churchyard.

The Church.

The church¹ is dedicated to St. Mary, and is made up of chancel, nave, western tower, southern porch, north aisle, and ladye-chapel. The early church must have been simple and beautiful. Enough remains to assure us of that. The Norman work of the inner church door, as distinguished from that of the porch, with its cushioned capitals, head terminals, chevroned arches, and dog-toothed label, is one of those admirable specimens of art of which many are still preserved around us.

The beauty of the early church is indicated by what remains of the delicately-moulded jambs and the flowing lines of the tracery. The beautiful and unique three-light window (to the east of the southern porch), with its quaint and uncommon ogee head, hood, and finished terminal, is as early as 1300. The outer door of the porch has also an ogee head, and the remains of a similar terminal to the hood can be traced. The other windows of the old and leaning south wall consist of a fine example of the Decorated, and a high pulpit window of the Perpen-

encamp, and let the danger pass. It is precipitous enough for defence, and yet not so steep as to be inaccessible for horned cattle. Above all, its sides are well supplied with water, that requisite without which the most inviting positions are untenable.

"In estimating the importance of an ancient site, the archæologist will always glance at the adjacent roads. Not at the modern highways of communication and traffic, but at those sequestered byways where, if anywhere, the fairies frolic still. These are mostly of high antiquity, and they often point silently to spots once frequented and celebrated, now deserted and silent. The old road at Bathford, the ferry at Bathampton, and the roads leading to it, may possibly contain a tacit allusion to the ancient greatness of Solsbury. We venture a surmise that if the system of pre-Roman roads in this part could be recovered, it would be found that this hill was the centre towards which they converged. In short, we shrink not from the responsibility of opining that Solsbury was something more than a hill-fort occupied merely on an emergency; that it is the venerable site of a well-inhabited and populous British city.

"But not to urge this opinion on the reader, we would assert no more than this, that in Solsbury we seem to find the first favourable condition for the congregation of a population in this valley. That Solsbury was once a city, and that Bath was colonised by a migration therefrom, is a supposition that may be accepted or rejected; but that it was the *Arx* or 'burg' of the Avon valley, and of the city of Sul, is hardly likely to be disputed. It matters little whether it actually gave a population to the city beneath it, or only fostered the growth of the city by its facilities for retreat; in either case Solsbury must occupy the first chapter in a History of Bath."—Professor Earle's *Guide to the Knowledge of Bath*, etc.

¹Professor Earle truly says, that within a circle of seven or eight miles, there are many churches rich in remains of the Norman period. Charlcombe church, which has a very good Norman arch; Langridge church, again, has a most splendid Norman arch. Remains of the same period are likewise to be found at North Wraxall, Swainswick, and Twerton.

dicular period. On the south side of the chancel is a three-light round-headed Perpendicular window, and certain modern work which we must allow to speak for itself. The square western tower is built into the church, and on the north side of this end of the nave, its western face being nearly flush with the western face of the nave and more recent north aisle. The south-east angle of the tower, with the Decorated arches which carry it, is supported on a canted pillar, and the angle overhanging the eastern side is finished by a squint. The nave floor is continued under the tower for the bell-ringers. Under the impost-moulding of the arch, on the eastern face of the tower, are the remains of a beautiful early crocketed and canopied niche. The belfry is lighted on each face of the tower by a trefoil-headed two-light window. The top of the tower has saddle-back roof, with a simple parapet, and there still remains the old squint-window-opening in the north face of the tower.

In 1847 the Rev. J. P. Maud, finding the bells out of tune, had them recast and hung in new frames. The original peal bore inscriptions as follow:—

1. REX ET REGINA BEATI 1664. R.P.
C.W.
2. GEORGE CLARKE, LAWRENCE WALDRUN, JOHN NODES, Churchwardens. (R.P. 1664).
3. FILII DEI, ORA PRO NOBIS.
4. ANNO DOMINI 1636.
5. These bells were cast at the charge of the parish, BENJAMIN TANNER, Clrk.; GEORGE CLARKE, Lawe. Waldrun; JOHN NODES. C.W.
R.P. 1664.

The north aisle is Perpendicular, and is lighted on the north side by a two-light, well-moulded, recessed window, with carved terminals to the hoods, and one good four-light Perpendicular window. The entrance to the ladye-chapel at the end of the north aisle was by a narrow door with a low four-centred arch and carved spandrels. On the west jamb there are the remains (much mutilated) of a stoup, with its curious terminal, and carved and crocketed head. At the east end of the ladye-chapel is a four-light, flat-headed window, with square drip stones.

The north aisle opens into the nave by two moulded Perpendicular arches, and a small one of a nondescript character at the east end. These arches are supported on moulded piers, with attached pillars having good moulded abaci and bases. For the support of figures small corbels project from these pillars. The chancel arch has the usual mouldings, without any special character. The base of the font is Early English, but the octagon bowl is probably modern.

The ladye-chapel opens into the chancel by a good four-centred arch, with sunk panelled traceried soffits, similar to many yet remaining in Somerset churches.

In the east wall of the ladye-chapel is a moulded corbel for the support of an image of the virgin, and close by in the south wall a stoup.

There are remains of a recessed tomb in the north wall. The carved spandrel of the arch still shows above the pews.

On the east side of the south wall, on entering the church, are the remains of a once beautifully canopied and crocketed niche of the Decorated period.

The curious old hatchment now over the door inside has C. R. 1647, with the Royal Arms. No mention of it is made in the Churchwardens' Accounts. William Prynne most probably had it put up. Formerly it was over the chancel arch.

The chancel is approached by four steps from the nave; and in the floor, before the altar rail, there is a very interesting brass in a good state of preservation, bearing the following inscription:—

“Orate p̄ aīa Edmūdi fforde¹ de Swayneswyke armigeri qui obiit xviij^o die Februarij, A^o Dni mccccxxxix^o et A^o Regni Regis Henrici vi^{to} post conquestū xviij^o cui⁹ aīe H-picietur Deū.” On three scrolls over his head, “Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit et in nobilissimo die de terra surrecturus sum. Et in carne meo videbo Deū salvatorē meū.” The stone in which this brass is fixed seems to have lain formerly on a raised tomb. [Illustration 11.]

¹ In 1345 the name of Richard de Forde is to be found as a citizen of Bath, living in “Norgate” Street. He is described as an “artificer,” that is, a manufacturer of cloth. The industry at that time was very flourishing, and appears to have been divided into two branches—namely, the weaving and fulling, *i.e.*, the process of scouring, cleansing, and thickening, by beating the cloth in its unfinished state. This part of the manufacturing was a distinct branch and carried on by an important class of men called filators, fullators, or fullers—hence the name Fuller. This Richard de Forde paid 5s. poll-tax, an equal sum having been paid only by another citizen, a “pety marchand,” called John Compe. It seems probable that this wealthy Richard de Forde was the Edm. Forde of Forde. There was a Henry de Forde, Rector of St. Michael’s, Bath, who in 1339 exchanged (*per mutū*) with Robert de Aissehelegh [Ashley]. We have no doubt that the Webbes were originally Bath clothiers. The name is generic from their calling, and appears on the same rolls.

“In Ford, in Ley, in Ham, in Ton
The most of English surnames run.”

INCUMBENTS OF SWAINSWICK.

The complete table of Incumbents here given is from the "Somerset Incumbents" in the Hugo MSS., 30, 279-80, in the British Museum, recently edited and published by the Rev. Frederic William Weaver, M.A. This work is one of the most valuable contributions lately made to Somerset Bibliography. The Notes are an addition.

Date of Institution.	Incumbent.	How Vacated.	Patron.	Ref. to Bishop's Register.
1297 . . .	WILLELMUS (persona) . . .			Pryn., 3, 711.
1318 . . .	WILL DE BATHON ¹ . . .			Drok., 13.
1328 . . .	JOH. PRINCE ² . . .	per mort. W. de B.	JOH. TORNY . . .	— 273.
1332 . . .	THO. DE RYSINDON ³ . . .	per mut. . . .	EDM. HUSSEE . . .	Rad., 56.
1336 ij. Kal. Jun . . .	JOH. PRINCE . . .	per mut. . . .		— 153.
1336 xvii. Kal. Sept.	WILL DE SOUTHAM . . .		EDM. HUSSE . . .	— 142.
1345 ij. Non. Maii.	ROB. BREWES DE LOVYNGTON . . .		WILL DE IFORDE . . .	— 304.
	WILL. SCHAW . . .			
1402 July 23 . . .	JOHN SMYTH . . .	per mut. c. W. S. .	EDM. FORDE, domicellus .	Bowet, 19.
1402 Oct. 13. . . .	EDW. KEMPLEY . . .		EDM. FORDE . . .	— 20.
1431 Mar. 15	WILL. WHIT		EDM. FORDE, arm. . . .	Staff., 75.
	JOH. YATE			
1448 Mar. 14	JOHN DAVY <i>als.</i> Hemmyn, A. B.	per res. J. V. . . .	EDM. BLUNT, arm. . . .	Beck., 85.
1451 Dec. 2	JOH. TAYLOR <i>als.</i> PEMBROKE	per res. J. D. . . .	" "	— 135.
1454 Sep. 6	JOH. MATHEW	per mort. J. T. <i>al.</i> P. . .	" "	— 184.
1466 Sep. 22	WILL. CLYFFTON	per dimiss. J. M. . . .	" "	Still., 6.
1469 July 8	JOH. AUGRYME	per res. W. C. . . .	Margareta que fuit. uxor, EDM. BLUNT	— 26.
	Sep. 15	per mort. J. A. . . .	" "	— 27.
1459 Mar. 30	THO. PYCHER	per mort. R. C. (<i>sic</i>) . .	JOH. HUSY, mil. et Marg. uxor sua	King, 35.
1504 Apr. 22	THO. BLAKEBOROWE . . .	per res. T. P. . . .	JOH. HUSY, mil. . . .	Vac., King, 9.
1547 Aug. 31	THO. IRELAND	per mort. T. B. . . .	ANTH. WAYTE, gen. . . .	Knight, 35.
1558 Jan. 11	JOH. RAWE ⁴	per mort. ult. rect. . .	JOHN SMITH, præpositus aulae beatæ Mariæ Oxon (Oryel Coll.)	Bourne, 35.
1577 April 10	RIC. DAVYS, A.M. ⁵	per mort. J. R. . . .	ANTON. BLENCOW, præp. Collegii Orieliensis . .	Bark., 46.
1629 Jan. 2	BENJ. TANNER ⁶	Succ. R. D. . . .	JOH. TANNER, et ROB. DAVIES, a.c. per præpositum, etc., coll. Oriel	Curl, 1.
1674 June 20	JOH. TAILOUR, A.M. ⁷ . . .	per mort. B. T. . . .	HESTER BAVIE, [Bave] vidua	Mew, 11.
1728 July 12	JOH. WOLLIN, A.M. ⁸ . . .	per mort. J. T. . . .	Præp. et Scholares collegii Oriel	Wynne.
1735 Dec. 13	JOH. PENN, A.B. . . .	per cess. J. W. . . .	" "	"
1744	WILLIAM WALKER	per mort. J. P. . . .	" "	Willes.
1811	JOH. POOLE	per mort. W. W. . . .	" "	Beadon.
1857	JOHN EARLE	per mort. J. P. . . .	" "	Auckland.

¹ In the first year of his incumbency Will. de Bathon seems to have met with ill-will (*malitia*) from his flock, the Bishop, therefore (John de Droekensford), granted him "*Lic. absentendi*," to leave his benefice to fitting persons for two years, and to act as Cathedral Vicar of Wells. Again, in 1324, the same Bishop granted to Robert Rume power to act as coadjutor to "Will de Bathe, senior Cathedral Vicar and Rector of Swainswick, who is disabled by age and blindness, to take care of his revenues, parishioners, and person."

² *Cessit ad vicariam de Chippenham (Sarum).*

³ *Cessit ad Chippenham.*

⁴ It seems that John Rawe resigned sometime before Davys was appointed, his funeral taking place, according to the register, on the 8th December 1575, so that the living was vacant sixteen months.

[Notes to this Table continued on following page.]

3. *Overseers' Accounts*—

- 1674 William Fry, Curate.
 1676 John Taylor, Rector, his signature repeated to April 21, 1712.
 1712 John Hillier, Minister, and again 1713 when this book ends.

4. *Poor Rates, etc.*—

- 1715 April 20, John Hillier, Minister.
 1717 April 22, John Taylor, Rr.
 1720 April 18, Walter Robbins, Minister.
 1729 Walter Robbins, Curate. { And this formula continues year by year.
 1737 June 21, John Penn, Rector.
 1740 August 24, Walter Robbins, Curate.
 1749 Walter Robbins, Minister.

5. *Marriages, 1754-1811*—

- 1803 William Walker, Rector { This is the first 'Rector' in this book, and indeed the only one.
 1814-1847 Rev. John Primat Maud was Curate, but he invariably signed himself "Minister," and is so called on the Memorial Tablet.
 1847-1857 Rev. G. Dance was Curate.

The ancient rectory-house is no longer in existence. It stood below the present one, its gable abutting on the lane, a strip of garden separating it from the barton, which was flanked by the tithe-barn on one side and the stables on the other. The barn was pulled down, and the present schools built with the old materials on the same site by the present rector. The present rectory-house was formerly a small farm-house called "Streets," and was held, with about 25 acres of land, by copy of Court-roll until 1739, when the last two lives were exchanged for a 21 years' lease granted to Mr. James Street, a Bath apothecary.

1753 to 1760. Mrs. Street.

1768. William Street, who died in 1785 and is buried at Swainswick.

1775 to 1789. Randle Gauton. The lease expired in 1810.

1811. Lease to Rev. John Poole, Rector of Swainswick, during his incumbency.

In 1820 the house was conveyed to the Rector absolutely. During the incumbency of the present Rector the house has been enlarged by him and made what it is.

⁵ Buried January 3, 1629. He was curate as early as 1556, so that he was rector and curate 71 years.

⁶ Burial not recorded.

[†] Samuel Batt was his curate for three years. He died and is buried at Charlcombe. In the south wall of the Chancel a tablet was placed:—

"H.S.E.

"Samuel Batt, filius natu minimus Michaelis et Annæ Batt. de Monkton Deverel in agro Wilton, ecclesiæ Anglicanae Presbyter. A. M. e Coll. Regiæ Cantab qui ubi in hic et vicina parochia de Swayneswick, Johannis Taylor, Rectoris, vices per triennium impleverat, animam Deo placide reddidit Sept. calend. sextilis. Anno Do 1701. Ætatis 30. Frater mæstissimus. MICHAEL BATT."

Samuel Batt was succeeded by John Whittington. The signature of John Tailour, as Rector, appears for the last time in 1712 in the Churchwarden's Accounts. It seems probable therefore that from that time until his death in 1728 he was non-resident, and that Thomas Scudamore was his curate, in succession to John Whittington.]

² Burial not recorded.

MEMORIALS AND INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCH AND
CHURCHYARD.

Inside the Church.

Hidden beneath the Altar Steps.

Johannis Wood, Armigeri Sepulchrum, ANNA, daughter of JOHN WOOD,¹ of Bath,
Esq., by Elizabeth, his wife, born August 8th 1762, died February 21st 1768.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF MARY CAPELL,
wife of Edward Capell, Esq., and late wife of Thomas Prynne,
of Swanswicke, gent, deceased, by whom she had issue three sons and five
daughters, who departed this life 12th of March Anno Dom. 1631 (1632, N.S.)

On tablets against the Belfry Pillar.

1870

MAJOR GEORGE WILLOCK gave £100 for the benefit of the Parish.

1874

EMMA ANNE LOCKEY, of Swainswick Cottage, bequeathed £300 for the benefit of
the Parish.

SEPULCHRAL SLABS,

NOW ALL BURIED UNDER THE ALTAR STEPS, BUT ONCE VISIBLE.

On the Altar Steps.

Here lyeth the body of ELIZABETH, the wife of George Clarke,
who dyed the 7th day of June 1670.

Here lyeth the bodie of MRS. BEATRIX CLARKE, daughter of Mr.
George Clarke, who departed this life the 6th day of July 1690.

Here lyeth the body of THOMAS PRYNNE, gentleman, who
departed this life the first day of July 1620.

Here lieth the bodi of EDWARD WEBB, late farmer, and AGNES,²
his wife, who diseced the 15th daie of June, A.D. 1573.

¹ This is the second John Wood, the eminent architect.

² The burial is not recorded in the Register.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Swainswick Church.

A. S.	ANNE SCUDAMORE,	}	Infant Children of Thomas and Mary.
E. S. 1731.	EDWARD SCUDAMORE.		

Before the West Window on a paving stone.

In the Alley between pews.

To the memory of SARAH, second daughter of Thomas Scudamore, gent, and Mary his wife, dyed September 29 1713, in the 27th year of her age.

ANNE
[DAN] ERS
EON
[TAN] NER
DYED
OC [TOBER]

In a vault beneath are deposited the remains of WILLIAM STREET, Esq., who died 12th May 1785, aged 59.

ELIZABETH STREET, relict of above William Street, died 21 April, 1789, aged 59.

WILLIAM STREET, son of the above named William and Elizabeth Street, died 20th May, 1785, aged 17.

North Aisle, on the wall, above a marble tablet.

In a vault near this spot, are deposited the remains of the REV. THOMAS STREET, 35 years curate of the Parish of Lyncombe and Widcombe in this county—who died 9th March, 1830, aged 64.

Also of ANNE READV, his widow, who died 23 March, 1833, aged 67.

On North Wall—(a stone slab).

Near this place resteth the body of WILLIAM LONG, of the Parish of Box, who departed this life July ye 9th, 1701.

Come hither mortall, cast an eye,
Then go thy way prepare to dye,
Read here thy doom, for know thou must
One day like me, be turned to dust.

Near this place resteth the body of MARV, the wife of William Long, who departed this life May the 3rd, 1702.

These near related friends whom death did sever,
Death at last have brought them near together.

Near this place resteth ye body of JOHN GRIFFIN, of this Parish, who married Mary, ye only child of William and Mary Long, who departed this March the 12th, 1712, aged 39 years.

The grave is but a fineing pot unto beleiving eyes
For there its flesh shall lose its dross, and like the sun shall rise.

Also near this spot lyeth the body of MARV GRIFFIN—she dyed May the 13th, 1733.

Thus generations pass away, and leaves their bodys in the clay.

Lies near, ANN, EDWARD, ELENOR, and SARAH SCUDAMORE, their grandchildren.

Two black Tablets on North Wall.
 Que nos trahunt (licet minatura) sequamur.

Between these two opposite pillars doe rest the bodys of JOHN and WILLIAM TANNER, both ye sons of John Tanner, of this Parish, and Anne his wife. WILLIAM, ye younger, born ye 23rd of November, Ano Dni 1680, and dyed ye 23rd of June following. JOHN, born ye 14th day of May, Ano Dim 1678, who, to ye inestimable loss of his parents, but (we hope), to ye great gain and joy of himself, fell asleep ye 30th day of March, Ano Dni 1697, after a languishing sickness undergone with exemplary patience and magnanimity of spirit to ye degree of a miracle.

Hæc potuit virtus adolescens plura minantem
 Indignata rapit mors et ad astra tulit.

Here lyeth ye body of ANN, late wife of William Danvers of Monck [Monks], in ye Parish of Corsham, gentleman. Sole daughter of John Tanner of this Parish, and Ann, his wife. Born ye ninth day of May, Ano Dom 1682, and fell asleep ye 26 day of November, Ano Dom 1701.

A farther and fairer account might be given of her, and due to her without affectation, but this short one shall suffice and better satisfie vs, that wee hope, and do assuredly believe also, that the Lord is her portion for ever.

On the Pillar facing South Door.

JANE DANVERS died 5 July 1801, aged 82 years, seventy of which were passed in this Parish in the exercise of benevolence to her poor neighbours, and in social intercourse with the more affluent.

JOHN DANVERS married in 1610 Susan Ayliffe, daughter of John Ayliffe, Arm., and in 1616 was admitted tenant to Monks Estate in the Manor of Corsham, which formerly belonged to Sir Henry Baynton, Knight.

JOHN DANVERS, of Monks, grandson or great grandson of the above, married, in 1662, Dorothy Stafford, daughter of Wm. Stafford, Esq., of Marlewood, near Thornbury, Gloucestershire.

WILLIAM DANVERS, only sorrowing son of this marriage, sold Monks Estate in 1698. He married in 1701 Ann, only daughter of John Tanner, of Swainswick, who died without issue. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Pearce, by whom he had five daughters. Two of these, Betty Danvers and Jane Danvers, lived at Swainswick, the last dying, as we have shown, in 1801.

Only one of the daughters of Wm. Danvers left children, Bridget, who married Richard Ward, of Wick, and afterwards of Upper Hazel, Gloucestershire. The eldest son of this marriage was Francis Ward, who married a Miss Brickdale of Bristol, and was the father of the late Richard Brickdale Ward of that city.

Mrs. DOROTHY DANVERS was a person of some note, a strong Jacobite. She was also "dresser" to the Queen. See "Diary of Lady Cowper," December 22, 1714.

There were other Danverses in Bath, but, we find, not closely connected with the Corsham and the Swainswick family.

Daniel Danvers, whose portrait is in the Board room of the Royal Water Hospital, was the Treasurer of that Institution from 1765 until his death. He was a member of the banking firm of Cam, Whitehead, Danvers, and Phillott. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Samuel Howse, of Widcombe, wine merchant, who was the twin brother of Henry Edward Howse, of Lyncombe, D.D. Elizabeth Howse (born Danvers, October 27, 1756) died in 1787, the year after her marriage, and Samuel Howse subsequently married Martha, daughter of James Hill, Alderman and Mayor of Bristol.

In the old Register of Baptisms at the Frog Lane Presbyterian Chapel, Bath (which preceded the present Chapel in Trim Street), there are entries of the baptism of several children of the same Daniel Danvers, as follows: all baptized by the Rev. John Frank on dates assigned.

May 15, 1755, MARY.	Nov. 10, 1761, JOHN MATTHIAS KING.
Oct. 27, 1756, ELIZABETH.	Jan. 7, 1763, SARAH.
Nov. 26, 1757, MARY.	Feb. 7, 1764, CHARLES, died in 1803.
Nov. 22, 1759, DANIEL, died in Bristol in 1803.	June 25, 1769, JOHN.
June 27, 1760, SARAH.	

Between the old monuments to Griffins and Tanners, two white marble mural slabs inscribed.

Near this place are deposited the remains of FRANCES, wife of FRANCIS WILLOCK. She died at Bath the 28th of May 1800, aged 41 years.

Near this place are deposited the remains of MARY WINN, relict of THOMAS WINN, of Ackton in the County of York. She died at Bath 15th March 1794, aged 68 years.

Under the window in the North Aisle, near these slabs, is a brass inscription.

This window is restored in memory of GEORGE WILLOCK, late Major in the 6th Madras Light Cavalry, who died at Bah 25, April 1870, aged 77 years, by his son, GEORGE WOODWARD WILLOCK, 3d Bengal Cavalry, A.D. 1877.

Sacred to the memory of TEMPERANCE DERHAM, whose mortal remains were interred in this churchyard, A.D. 1845, with those of her late husband, G. DERHAM, Esq.

Also to the memory of their only daughter SOPHIA, who was buried with her mother's relations at Chepstow. 1838.

Sacred to the memory of JANE, the beloved wife of THOMAS WINTLE, of Swainswick Villa, Esq., who departed this life 21 May, 1858.

"Behold, God is my salvation, I will trust and not be afraid."

Also to the memory of the above THOMAS WINTLE, Esq., who died March 19, 1868, aged 80.

Also to the memory of SARAH BESLEY WINTLE, widow of the above THOMAS WINTLE. She died at Clifton on 25 July, 1877.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. JOHN PRIMATT MAUD, M.A., who was born the 8th of August A.D. 1791, and died the 24th of December A.D. 1847, having for the last thirty-three years of his life watched over the spiritual interests of this parish, and ministered to the wants of his poorer brethren. His mortal remains, by his own desire, rest in the burial ground adjoining Langridge Church. His immortal spirit is committed to his heavenly Father in the humble hope, through the merits of Jesus Christ, of a blessed eternity.

To the memory of Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE, wife of the late Edward Clarke, of Hyde, in the Island of Jamaica and Swanswick Estates. She departed this life 14 October, 1764, aged 53.

Also to the memory of ANN CLARKE, their beautiful daughter, who died July 20th, 1764, aged 17.

On the north wall of the Chancel is the following:—

This monument is erected in affectionate remembrance of JOHN HAYGARTH, M.D., F.R.S., late of Lambridge House in this parish. In public life he may be regarded as a physician who advanced the cause of medical science by his writings, and exercised much sagacity in his treatment of diseases. As a philosopher he is known to have added to the stock of well-authenticated facts concerning the influence of the mind upon the body. As a philanthropist he was unwearied in his exertions to diminish the amount of human misery, active in his endeavours to spread the blessings of education throughout the land, and ardent in his plans to increase the comforts of the poor. In private life he was strong in his domestic attachments, constant in his friendship, tender in his sympathies, and abounding in good will to all. He died in reliance on the atoning blood of his Saviour, June 10th, 1827, aged 87 years.

Immediately under this is a brass with the following inscriptions:—

MARY SAINSBURY entered into rest 11th Sunday after Trinity, 1880, and was carried to Cold Ashton. This tablet is raised by the love of many who cherish the memory of her loving worth among them.

"Where I am there shall also my servants be."

In South Chancel.

Mrs. CATHERINE WINSLOE died suddenly, December 28, 1802. Wife of Thomas Winsloe, Esq., of Twickenham, universally lamented.

Also died, ever to be lamented, November 27, 1805, Mrs. MARY STOWEY, sister of the above, and wife of James Stowey, Esq., of Taunton.

Sacred to the memory of ALEXANDER PETRIE, son of Colonel Petrie, of Swanswick. Died at Tampice, 19th August 1833, aged 30.

Under the Belfry, a Memorial Slab with an Urn above it.

Beneath this marble rests the body of MARY MORGAN, wife of the Rev. N. Morgan, of the City of Bath. In whom was united the pious Christian, the affectionate wife, the tender mother and the faithful friend. She died Sept. 23, 1796, aged 47 years. Requiescat in pace.

*On a broken Monument behind the organ (the inscription is gone),
Under an urn is a Coat of Arms which we cannot attribute.*

Against Pillar.

Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH MAUD, who died 5th of March 1820, in the 60th year of her age.

Jesus said, "He that believeth in me though he were dead yet shall he live."

On South Wall.

MARY BRODERIP¹ died 13 May 1827, aged 61.

"He that believeth on the Son of Man hath life."

¹ This lady was the sister of the late Mr. Broderip, the eminent naturalist, for many years a London Police Magistrate, and the life-long friend of Theodore Hook. The Broderips and the Mauds were closely related.

Outside the Church.

ON the south wall of the porch is a stone to the Woodward family—inscription nearly obliterated.

Near the Window, by the Pulpit.

ANNE, the wife of Robert Cole, she died 14 day of June, A.D. 1761. Aged 87 years. (37?)

The step of the Pulpit is formed from an old incised slab—only a portion of drapery left. This must be a very ancient desecration.

At the east end a granite tomb marks the place in which rest the honoured remains of Henry Edmund Carrington, son of N. T. Carrington, the poet, and for many years editor and proprietor of the *Bath Chronicle*. The following inscription is engraved around its edge:—

HENRY EDMUND CARRINGTON, of Bath, obit February 5, 1859, aged 53.

This monument is placed near his remains by affectionate friends and fellow-citizens. As a journalist he was deeply impressed with the responsibility of his calling. He was true to the interests of his party, generous and just to his opponents. He loved the city of his adoption with patriotic fervour, and his name was a symbol of truth, honour and integrity. He possessed a rare literary faculty, and this shown in the charming edition of his father's poem *Dartmoor*, which he edited, and to which he contributed a most interesting preface.



TATWICK.

“**B**ESIDES this, there was in ancient times another manor in this parish, called Tatwick, now a small hamlet distant a mile northward from the village, which, in the time of King William the Conqueror, partly belonged to William Hosed, or Hosatus, and partly to Ralph de Berkley. These estates are thus surveyed in the book called Domesday.

“William [Hosed] holds Tatewiche. Three thanes held it in the time of King Edward, and gelded for one hide and a half. The arable is one carucate, which is held in demesne, and three servants, and two cottagers, and half an acre of meadow, and ten acres of coppice wood. It was formerly worth ten shillings, now thirty shillings.”

“Ralph [de Bercheclai] holds Tatwiche. Godrie held it in the time of King Edward, and gelded for half-a-hide. The arable is one carucate, and there are three servants. There is one acre of wood. Formerly it was worth ten shillings but now fifteen shillings.” [Collinson.]

After the conquest this manor was given to the monks of Bath, and at the dissolution (32) Henry VIII. was granted to Sir William Dennis. Certain lands here were purchased (5) Edward III. of Elias de St. Alban, for the maintenance of a chantry, founded in the parish church of Cold-Ashton,¹ in Gloucestershire.

Of later memorials we are able to add much that may be useful and

¹ In the early deeds relating to Turney's Court and Tatwick, mention is made of the “Free Chapel” [see page 26]. In the list of Chantreys and Free Chapels of Somerset, no mention is made of either at Tatwick. It seems more than probable that the Free Chapel thus referred to, although nominally in the “parish church of Cold Ashton,” was none other than this Free Chapel provided for the use of the churchless village, and which would now be represented by the beautiful old barn which retains every indication of an ancient ecclesiastical edifice; or at any rate, the Chantry Chapel at Cold Ashton might have divided the patrimony with Tatwick.

The small village church of Cold Ashton is of the Somersetshire type, of the perpendicular order, founded and built chiefly by one Thomas Keys, the rebus of whose name is carved on the hood terminals of the windows and doors. The Church consists of south aisle, a clerestoried nave, chancel, and low west tower. The walls of the Church are terminated by a moulded parapet. The chancel arch is four-centered, and this and the two arches of the aisle are boldly moulded. The most noticeable feature of the interior is the very beautiful and unique pulpit at the north-east end of the nave. It is approached by the staircase which led to the old rood-loft, and is recessed in the thick wall. The canopied head is formed of delicate tracery and crocketed

interesting. Wood in describing the village and its situation, as might be expected, seeks for the meaning of the name Tatwick in his favourite occult theory of Pagan worship and Druidic rites.¹ He says:

"The other Vales of Bath, all branching from Troy Novant, and of the very same kind with it, seem to have been seats for the other gods of our Pagan ancestors; for three miles and a half north of the hot springs of the city there is a place in the bottom of a valley called Tatwick, a name implying the Mansion of Tutates or Mercury; two miles south of the same springs there is a hollow dent against the back of a hill, corruptly called Horse Comb, a name importing the small Vale of Hesus or Mars; and not far to the west of this dent we have another comb bearing the British name of the sun, or rather of the Image by which that luminary was represented, called, and worshipped. This name was Haul, Hayl, Heil, or Heol; it implies a circle, and the sun still goes by it in Cornwall and in Wales.

"Diametrically south of Tatwick we find another mansion of Mercury situated in the bottom of a valley, at the distance of about four miles and three-quarters of a mile south from the hot springs, and this place retains more of the name of God than the former, it being called Taites."

Then after a quaint disquisition on the forms and rites of the Pagans in their worship upon and around the hills of Bath, he adds:

"We may likewise conclude, that upon some temple or sacred work belonging to Solsbury Hill, the king lost his life, by practising what was beyond the ability of man to perform, to give rise to the tradition con-

work, supported on buttresses; the octagonal body is made of oak, beautifully and delicately traceried and carved, which until lately retained its original colour.

The staircase to the rood and the corbels which supported the beam still exist.

There is an interesting hagioscope, to obtain a view of the old altar from the south aisle.

The font is original, of octagonal shape, and well carved.

¹ Wood was one of those "antiquaries, who," as Mr. Froude says, "are fine architects of castles in the air," and many of them, like Wood, "ma i Nor-Nor-West, like Hamlet. It admits of no doubt whatever," he would say. "Those old legends of the Tuatha de Danaan may be dreams, but the imagery of dreams is always drawn from reality." The Irish language is identical in structure with the Persian of the Zeudavesta. The traditions run on the same lines. The name of Druid which foolish persons have connected with oak groves, and supposed to be Greek, is as little Greek as it is Red Indian. It is the Persian Draoidh, the wise man of the East. The bonfire which the Galway or the Killarney peasant passes his children through on St. John's Eve, is the fire of Moloch, which was denounced by the Jewish prophets. The Round Towers were Bel Tines, built after the story of the Tower of Babel, when the sons of the survivors of the Deluge built their Temple to the visible gods in the sky."—*Froude's Two Chiefs of Dunboy*, page 230. Wood was learned in all the kind of lore which may be interesting in itself, if not amusing, but he could never descend in these matters to the region of common sense, or consider any other theory in relation to "Names and Places" than the most recondite. A "philological fossil" seemed to satisfy him at once. Taith, or as he puts it, *Taites*, was a deity to whom the Tots, Toots, and Tooters were dedicated, but he could not or would not discern the more practical side of the subject.

cerning him which mentions his death to have been occasioned by a fall upon Solsbury Church; and it seems highly probable that Swineswick and Tatwick made the places of abode for such as attended the works on Haul Down, as those villages are situated at the foot of the western side of the mountain; as a house in the former still goes by the name of King Bladud's Palace, and as the name of the latter points out, not only the mansion of Mercury, but habitations for the several ministers of that messenger of the gods and coadjutor to the Deity to whom the hill above the village was sacred."

The origin of the name Tatwick, we think, is less recondite than Wood imagined. As to the term "wick" there can be no question as to its meaning. *Tat, tot, or toot*, or as it is corruptly spelt occasionally, "*tad*," signifies eminence, elevation, height. The prefix of "*Tat*," therefore to "*wick*," gives us *Tatwick*, that is a village by or under a hill. Tadcaster supplies an analogy. Originally a village on a hill with a caster, *i.e.*, an entrenched camp.

The Manor of Tatwick, with Cold Ashton,¹ after the dissolution of the Monastery, was granted to Sir WALTER DENNIS, 32 Hen. VIII.

JOHN SHATFORD, Esq., died seised of this Manor, 7 Ed. VI. and livery of it was granted to his son Henry Shatford, who soon conveyed it to

TIMOTHY² PIPWELL, Mayor and Alderman of Bristol, who died about 15 Eliz., and his son

MICHAEL PIPWELL had livery of this Manor granted to him.

¹ Cold Ashton was Parcel of the Priory of Bath, with free-warren in Hameswell; and the three manors of Hameswell, Cold Ashton, and Tatwick (of which see Inq. 5, Edward III., No. 151, and Reg. Abb. Bathon. Harl. MS., No. 3970) were granted to Sir Walter Dennis: from whence Cold Ashton, Hameswell, etc., were sold to William Popwall, Pepwell, or Pipwell, of Bristol.

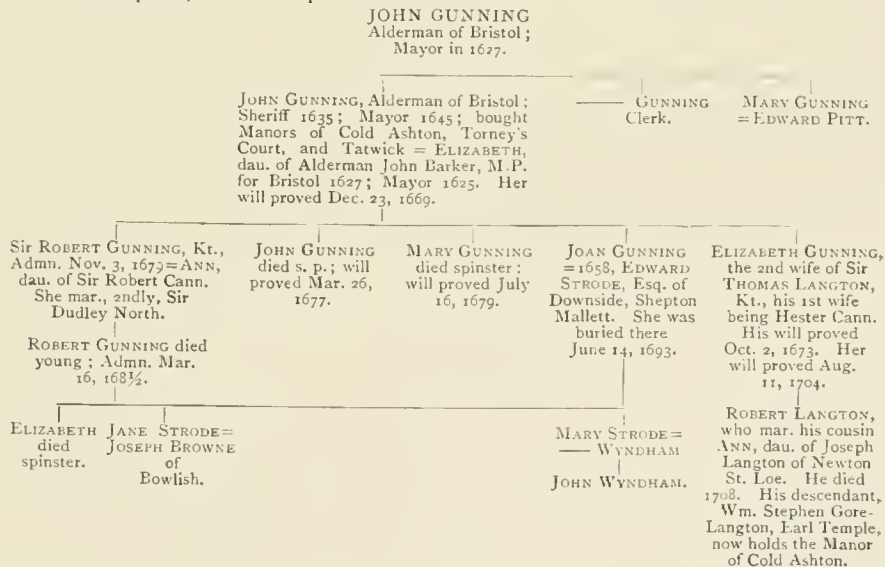
² Hameswell was sold by the Pipwells to William Whittington of Cold Ashton, on the 20th January 1622-3. He was born at Cold Ashton in 1575, and buried there 1649. Robert Whittington had previously held it on lease, and after him his son, from 1546 down to 1616. The Whittingtons, strictly speaking, are not a Swainswick nor a Somersetshire family, but the pedigree none the less will be historically interesting, and as we find that the name has, since 1634, been associated with the annals of this village, even up to the present time, the insertion of it here seems to us to be especially appropriate. Thomas Whittington, Esq., occupies the Hill House, in which William Prynne was born and afterwards lived, and in which after him four generations of the Clarke's, descended from George Clarke, who married Prynne's sister, also resided. The Rev. R. E. Whittington is a parishioner of Swainswick, although his clerical duties are connected with Wolley. Many of the Whittingtons have been citizens of Bath, in various professions, almost from the reign of Elizabeth to recent times. Hameswell is more identified socially with Bath than with the County of Gloucester, in which it is situate.

For our present purpose the pedigree, at the end of the volume, will answer all the objects of this volume. It may, however, be well to state that if any reader desires to know more of the Whittington family, but more especially of Sir Richard Whittington, and all that relates to him and the reality of the story of "Dick Whittington and his Cat," it will be found in the late Rev. Samuel Lyons's "The Model Merchant of the Middle Ages," a little book published in 1860, with a curious portrait and other illustrations, and full of interesting matter.

JOHN PIPWELL, son of Michael, was lord of it in 1608. By an indenture, dated August 3, 5 Charles I., 1629, he sold the Manor of Tatwick. The purchaser, John Gunning, the younger, was Alderman of Bristol, Sheriff in 1631, and Mayor in 1645. His son, Sir Robert Gunning of Cold Ashton, Kt., died in 1679, and his widow afterwards married Sir Dudley North of Glenham, Suffolk. Robert Gunning, only child of Sir Robert, and the last male descendant of Alderman Gunning, who purchased the property, died in 1681 without issue.

Sir Robert Gunning (besides possessions at Cold Ashton, Turney's Court, and Tatwick) owned houses in Bristol and lands at St. Briavills, Newland, Knotsfield, Clewerwell, Woolaston, and Liston, in the County of Gloucester, and on the death of his son, Robert Gunning, one moiety of these properties passed to his sister Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Thomas Langton, the other moiety being inherited by the three daughters of his sister Joan, the wife of Edward Strode, Esq. Elizabeth Strode, one of these three daughters, died without issue, and thereupon (*see* Pedigree) the Strode moiety became vested in her two surviving sisters, Jane, the wife of Joseph Brown of Bowlish, Esq., Shepton Mallett, and Mercy Wyndham. Mercy Wyndham's share on her death passed to her only son, John Wyndham, who, by his will, dated 1724, devised it to Thomas Wyndham, Esq., Clewerwall, Co. Glour.

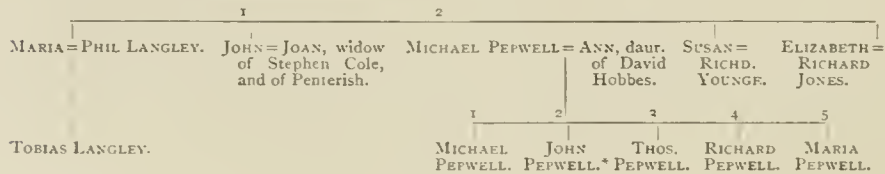
The Manor of Torney's Court and the lands at Tatwick appear to have been allotted by the Court of Chancery to Elizabeth Strode, Jane Browne, and Mercy Wyndham; probably the Manor of Cold Ashton was at the same time allotted to Lady Langton, in whose family it has since remained—it being now the property of Wm. Stephen, Earl Temple.



By an indenture dated 3 August, 5 Charles I. 1629, and made "between Sir George Farewell of Hilbishoppe, in the county of Somerset, Knight, and Dame Mary, his wife, of the first part; John Pepwall of Colde Aishton, in the Countie of Glour., Esquire, *sonne and heire of* Michael Pepwall, merchant, deceased, late one of the Aldermen of the City of Bristol, *sonne and heir of* Willm. Pepwall,¹ merchant, deceased, and of Elizabeth Pepwall, some time wife of the said Willm. Pepwell, and George Pepwell of Colde Aishton aforesaid, Esq., *sonne and heir apparaunte of the said* John Pepwall, and Fraunces, the wife of the said George Pepwall, of the second part; John Goninge the elder, merchant, late Maior of the City of Bristol, and John Goninge the younger, merchant, *sonne and heire apparaunte of the said* John Goninge the elder, of the third part; and John Price and Henry Flower of the said City of Bristol, gent., of the fourth part," the "Manors of Coldaishton and Tatwick and Turnoyes Court, with the Free Chapple of Tatwick and Turnoyes Court, and the tithes to the said Chapple annexed, and lands and houses in Coldaishton, Tatwick, and Swanswick, and in Bath and Marshfield, were sold to John Goninge the elder, and John Goninge the younger." This sale was subject to various leases granted by the Pepwell family, the earliest of which was dated 1 November, 20 Elizabeth, whereby Elizabeth Pepwell "granted to Thomas Goninge, Alice his wife, and John their son, for three lives, the scite of the Mannor of Tatwick."

In March 1732 Mrs. Browne sold her share of the Manors of Turney's Court and Tatwick, to Thomas Wyndham, and he, in August the same year, sold the entirety of the property to John Gunning, the younger, of Langridge, doubtless a kinsman of the Alderman who had purchased the same property a century before.

John Gunning the younger, who afterwards lived at Swainswick, acquired considerable property in Cold Ashton, Langridge, Swainswick, and Batheaston. After his and his wife's deaths, the Manor of Turney's Court passed under his marriage settlement to his eldest son, Sergeant-Surgeon John Gunning, who by his will left his property in trust for sale. Mr. John Gunning, however, by his will entailed the greater portion of



his land not included in his marriage settlement on his second son, the Rev. Peter Gunning, D.D., and questions arising under the settlement and will, and particularly whether Tatwick was part of the Manor of Turney's Court, and therefore included in the settlement, or if it was an independent Manor, the brothers came to an agreement, the Sergeant-Surgeon taking Turney's Court, and Dr. Gunning Tatwick and the greater portion of the other property. Turney's Court was sold in 1799, under the trusts of the Sergeant-Surgeon's will, to Mr. Robert Bush, and is now the property of R. S. Blaine, Esq.

The Tatwick and other family property, after Dr. Gunning's death, passed to his eldest son, Mr. John Francis Gunning. He died without issue, leaving his property to his wife for life, and after her death to his brother, the Rev. Peter Gunning, Rector of Bathwick and Newton St. Loe; having died in her lifetime, the Tatwick estate passed to his nephew Charles (youngest son of Peter) for life, and on his death in 1878, to his eldest son, Charles Stanhope Gunning, who sold the greater portion of the property to R. S. Blaine, Esq., late M.P. for the City of Bath.

On the right hand side of Tatwick Lane¹ is a house originally called "Tatwick Cottage," now "Ashcombe Farm." It was built by Mr. John Francis Gunning, a barrister and keen sportsman. "Counsellor Gunning," as he was commonly called, practised at Bristol, though he resided at Bath, where he died in 1843. He kept a small pack of beagles at the Cottage, and he and his man hunted them on foot, and not unfrequently had the whole sport to themselves.

The apportionment of the tithe for Swainswick made in 1839 divides the parish into

- (1.) The Swainswick Division, containing 568 A. 1 R. 18 P., and on which the tithe rent charge payable to the Rector was apportioned at £182, 10s.
- (2.) The Tatwick Division, containing 276 A. 3 R. 28 P., and on which the tithe rent charge payable to the Rector was apportioned at
- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| To J. F. Gunning, Esq. | £12 10 0 |
| To William Bush, Esq. | 53 13 0 |
| To William Bush, Esq. | 2 6 0 |

Until a recent period Tatwick contributed little to the church revenue of Swainswick. In 1843 Mr. Gunning granted the tithe rent charge, amounting to £53, 13s., arising out of his land at Tatwick, to the Provost

¹ There are only a few cottages scattered here and there. "Ashley's" is a cottage in Tatwick Lane, in the Parish of Swainswick, now occupied with a small holding of land by William Wait. It was held by copy of Court Roll by a family named Ashley, but has recently fallen into the College, the lives on which it was held having expired.

and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford, in order that they, as Patrons of the living, might annex it in augmentation of the Rectory of Swainswick.

Mr. Gunning's rights out of the customary down at Batheaston, which was part of the Manor of Tatwick, was sold to Edward Randolph, Esq. The remainder of the family property passed under Mr. J. F. Gunning's will, after his widow's death, to his brother, the Rev. George Gunning, and after his death in 1866 to the present possessor for life, the Rev. Peter Gunning, Rector of Inwardleigh, Devon, second son of the Rev. Peter Gunning—Henry Gunning, the eldest son, having predeceased him.

The Manor is bounded on the north by Memblot Common and Tournay's Court Manor, on the south by Swainswick, on the west by Langridge and Wolley Manors, and on the east by Hortley Down, in the Parish of Batheaston.

We have already referred to the peculiar configuration of the country around and about Swainswick. To the thoughtful pedestrian and lover of nature, it presents a field of singular interest. The little churches dotted here and there, with their pretty surroundings, are charming and picturesque. With every step the eye may rest upon some fair cottage, or a pleasing specimen of some Elizabethan house, which, having seen better days, still survives to serve the humbler purpose of a farm-house or a dairy-man's cottage, and it brings us back to the times when Sherston was the Squire of Langridge, and when the Fordes and Kemeyses flourished at Swainswick, and the Gunnings ruled at Cold Ashton, Marshfield, and Torney's Court; whilst the Pepwells were the Squires of Hamswell, before it knew the line of Whittington. Just beyond Tatwick manor farm-house stands Tournay's Court, to the south-east the manor house of Cold Ashton, and the "fair" Rectory, in which Sir Bevil Grenville breathed his last, whilst Marshfield, close at hand, retains evidences of former dignity and importance, which excite the interest of the antiquary, and speak with silent eloquence of the past.

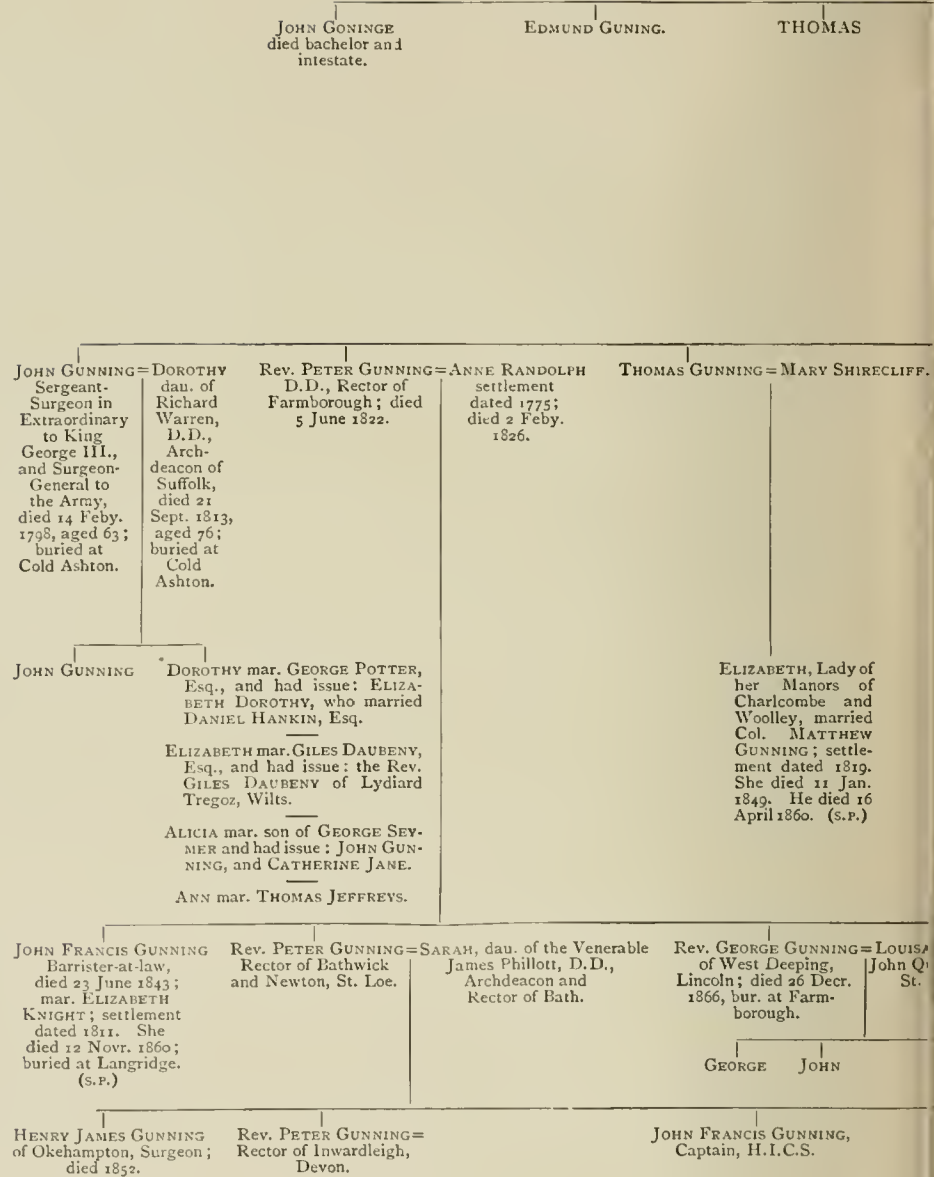
Descending from the Gloucester Road to the upper part of Swainswick and Tatwick, the valley to the left is very striking. The rural isolation and the beauties of the prospect, with its ridges and natural recesses, graceful contours of the summits of the various hills, with their rich verdure and pretty nooks, form a picture seldom realised. A lover of solitude, who cares also to linger over the past and its historical associations, may here indulge his imagination and his fancies as he saunters "along the cool sequester'd vale," with no other disturbance than that of the "sylvan melody of birds," the distant lowing of the cattle, and the bleating of the sheep.

in the contemplation of our own picture we cannot resist the intru-

sion of one regret, and that is at the somewhat reckless manner in which the timber has been cut, and the denudation of the woods which flourished so luxuriantly in the time of the architect Wood. Nor apparently has any planting been carried out on the knolls and ridges to enrich nature in the future. It may be remarked that the want of rich woodland groups alone renders the valley less beautiful than that of Midford and Warleigh, through which the busy railways pass, and where the temptation to sacrifice to the god of utility has been wholly resisted.

The villagers call the place Tadwick, and it is so printed on the signposts, but we are unable to find it so spelt in any of the documents, although we here and there find it informally written Tatweeke, as we in like manner find Swinesweek. The population of Swainswick in 1871 was 599, in 1885, 633.

GENEALOGY OF THE GUNNINGS IN REL



ON TO THEIR TATWICK POSSESSIONS.

GUNNING =

ALICE = JOHN FISHER
of Batheaston.

JOHN GUNNING = ELIZABETH
of Langridge, gent., died July 12, 1745, aged 69; buried at Cold Ashton. died April 2, 1712; buried at Cold Ashton.

JOHN GUNNING = ELIZABETH LYMEN
of Torney's Court, Cold Ashton, afterwards of Swainwick; probate dated 7 Decr. 1774. settlement dated 1732; died 1756.
(See "Gunnings.")

Rev. JOSEPH GUNNING = ELIZABETH
of Sutton, Suffolk. BROWN.

MATTHEW GUNNING died at Purnea, India, intestate.

CHARLES GUNNING Attorney, Bath, mar. FRANCES, dau. of Samuel Purlewent of Bath. He died April 1796. She died April 1819 both buried at Cold Ashton.

ELIZABETH mar. Rev. THOS. RADFORD of Sheffield, and had issue: Rev. JOHN RADFORD, D.D., Rector of Lincoln Coll., Oxon.; WALTER RADFORD, WILLIAM RADFORD, HENRY WYATT RADFORD, CHARLES RADFORD, ALICIA ANN RADFORD, who mar. ROBERT MOORE, Esq.

ANNE GUNNING of Swainwick, spinster; probate dated 6 Novr. 1817.

JOHN THOMAS JOSEPH CHARLES MATTHEW MARY ANN ELIZABETH
LOUISA = PARKER, and had issue.

dau. of Newton, Devon,

ALICIA GUNNING spinster.

PETER THOMAS

CHARLES GUNNING = LAVINIA BETTY MURRAY,
Solicitor; died 2 Sept. 1878. dau. of John Faulkner, Esquire.

CHARLES STANHOPE GUNNING.

HUBERT MURRAY GUNING.

ISABELLA GUNING GEORGIANA.



WILLIAM PRYNNE.

THE annals of Swainswick would be imperfect without some notice of William Prynne. In this monograph certain facts and details will be found which have not been published before.

The Hill House in Upper Swainswick, now occupied by Thomas Whittington, Esq., in 1600 was the birth-place of William Prynne, one of the most remarkable men of his time; it may, indeed, be said that he was, in a special sense, a peculiar product of his time. This notice proposes to deal with Prynne chiefly in his political and official relations with Bath. These relations were emphatically honourable to Prynne, and on the whole do not reflect any discredit upon the city. If there were occasional vacillations and apparent want of steadfastness in its dealings with Prynne, they must be attributed to the political exigencies of the times rather than to any deliberate departure from just and honourable conduct on the part of the city.¹ The Govern-

¹ This remark is limited in its application to Prynne. There is no doubt that the Puritan influence on Bath was most disastrous, both in a religious and political sense. The municipal government became corrupt; the charitable institutions were either altogether neglected, or their resources misappropriated. Public men sought office for aggrandisement; they were time-servers; they neglected the great sources of health and wealth to the city—the Baths. If it had not been for the enterprise of Drs. Peirce, Guidott, and others like them, the public Baths would have been left to mere chance; in other words, to utter neglect and possible ruin.

There is no doubt that the whole city was greatly demoralised, socially, morally, and politically. At no time since the half century succeeding the Dissolution had such utter misgovernment and corruption prevailed in the city, as from 1644 to the Restoration. The clergy were for the most part either indifferent or recreant intruders; the municipality possessed neither honesty nor courage: so manifest, indeed, was the latter fact, that the minutes and proceedings of the council during the early part of Charles's reign were actually suppressed, and when the Cromwell, or parliamentary faction, obtained the ascendancy, the council, as such, without a protest, carried out its behests. There were not wanting men of independence and courage, but they were unable to withstand the timid and time-serving majority, which consented to be deprived of a member, and to be represented by Ash only, rather than support the minority, who, it is supposed, were desirous of choosing a colleague of honesty, dignity, and intelligence. The fact is public opinion was suffocated. Bath had been a royal city, and at this time was one of the oldest corporate boroughs in the kingdom, enjoying special privileges, and had borne its part in many struggles for the maintenance and extension of those liberties. Ash* was the son of a Freshford clothier, and was a man destitute of ability, honour, and dignity. He was, however, just the man for the occasion. The majority of the council wanted a time-server and a tool. Ash was ready to their hand. When better times came, he was dismissed and accepted his dismissal, both as recorder and representative, in the spirit of a disgraced flunkey.

* [Sometimes spelt Ashe and sometimes Ash.]

ment of Cromwell watched with a jealous eye the conduct of those in whom was vested the legal choice of parliamentary representatives, or any other kind of public patronage or power; and, in the case of the Bath Corporation, there is ample evidence to show that its conduct, for the most part was dictated by the central authority, and not by its own free and unfettered judgment.¹

William Prynne was descended from the Shropshire Prynnes.² From these Shropshire Prynnes came an Edward Prynne, a merchant of Bristol in 1549, whose son Erasmus was resident at Aust, where he

¹ We know of no place which affords a more practical illustration than Bath of the striking passage in Lecky's "History of England," vol. i. pp. 119-20:—

"And with this feeling of distrust there was mingled a strong element of fear. In the latter years of Queen Anne the shadow of Cromwell fell darkly across the path of Marlborough. To those who prefer the violent methods of a reforming despotism, to the slow process of parliamentary amelioration, to those who despise the wisdom of following public opinion, and respecting the prejudices and the associations of a nation, there can be no better lesson than is furnished by the history of Cromwell. Of his high and commanding abilities it is here not necessary to speak nor yet of the traits of magnanimity, that may, no doubt, be found in his character. Everything that great genius and the most passionate sympathy could do to magnify these has in this century been done. And a long period of unqualified depreciation has been followed by a reaction of extravagant eulogy. But the more the qualities of the man are exalted the more significant are the lessons of his life. Despising the national sentiment of loyalty, he and his party dethroned and beheaded the king; despising the ecclesiastical sentiment, they destroyed the Church; despising the deep reverence for the constitution, they subverted the Parliament; despising the oldest and most cherished customs of the people, they sought to mould the whole social life in England in the die of an austere Puritanism. They seemed for a time to have succeeded, but the result soon appeared. Republican equality was followed by the period of most obsequious, servile loyalty England has ever known.

"The age when every amusement was denounced as a crime was followed by the age when all virtue was treated as hypocrisy, and when the sense of shame seemed to have almost vanished from the land. The prostration of the Church was followed, with the full approbation of the bulk of the nation, by the bitter prolonged persecution of the dissenters. The hated memory of the Commonwealth was for more than a century appealed to by every statesman who desired to prevent reform or discredit liberty, and the name of Cromwell gathered around it an intensity of hatred approached by no other in the history of England. This was the single sentiment common in all its vehemence to the Episcopalians of England, the Presbyterians of Scotland, and the Catholics of Ireland, and it had more than once considerable political effects."

² Pryn, Prynne, Prynne, Res Prynne or Rex-Prynne. It is certain that the family name has been spelt in all of the above-named ways, as well as others.

Mr. Bruce, in his "Biographical Fragment," says the name was derived from the gentle eminences which may be seen from the Wenlock Ridge, and which were originally called "Preens," signifying *points*. The Prynnes were called De Preens, which ultimately degenerated into De Pryn, and then Prynne. We are not prepared to admit the accuracy of this derivation, unless it can be shown that it has an anterior and superior claim to authority over that hereafter advanced or implied. Subsequent to the removal of the Aust branch of the family to that locality, there appears to have been a re-grant of the old arms to the Salop Prynnes.

Pryn or Resprynn.

Or, a chev. gu. betw. three boars' heads sa.

Fides præstantior auro.

PRYNNE (Co. Salop.), granted by DETHICK GARTER, 1588 to Edward Prynne of Co. Salop; (Harl. MSS. 1069.) or. a fess engr. az. betw. Coronet or. an eagle displ. p.p. and beaked sa. *Deo adjuvante.*

died in 1590. Erasmus was twice married; Thomas, one of his sons by his first wife must have attained his age about the time of the birth of a son by the second marriage, named Arthur. We find, in the Register of Aust, that in 1581 Erasmus Prynne's daughter, "Alis and Arthore Baker weare [married] the xxiii. daie of Aprille." In 1581-2, February 2nd, his son Arthur was christened; and in 1588 another son, James, on the 24th of January. In 1593, "Erasmus Prynne, Gent., was burreide the xx. (? xi.) daie of September, Ann: domin: 1593."

Whilst retaining the ownership of the Aust property, towards the close of the sixteenth century, Thomas removed to Swainswick. "On the steep northern side of one of the narrow valleys which meet, as in a centre, at

PRYNNE (Chaddesley Corbet Co. Worcester), same arms.

Prynne.

"Branches of this family in Cornwall, Devonshire, Herefordshire, Wilts, and Worcestershire, Gloucestershire. The line of Edward Prynne and Sir Gilbert which settled in Allington, Wilts, now extinct in the male line." In the early part of this century Dr. Michael Allen Prynne practised as a physician in Devonport. He was uncle of the Rev. G. R. Prynne, Rector of St. Peter's, Plymouth.

Bodrean (the seat of H. Prynne Andrews, Esq., who had purchased the duchy manor of Moresk), was acquired by marriage with the family of Prynne.—*Lysons's Magna Britannia*. Edition 1814, page 61.

Court, the Barton of this manor (Lanreath), on which is now a farm house, belonging to the representatives of Mr. Prynne, by whom it was purchased of the Buller family about the year 1766.—*Lysons's Magna Britannia*, page 179.

The arms of all the various branches of the family of Prynne are identical, and these and the ancient records establish the great antiquity of the family.

Lord Clarendon, in his "History of the Great Rebellion," spells the name Pryn; as also does Walker, in his book on the "Sufferings of the Clergy," first published in 1714.

Fuller, in his "Church History of England," spells it Prynne, as does Guizot in his "History of the English Revolution."

Archbishop Laud, in his speech at the "Censure of Prynne and Bastwick," published in 1637, spells the name in all the first three ways named above.

First Pryn, then Prynne, p. 39, then Prynne, *see* vol. vi., pt. 1, "Anglo Cath. Library."

ANTIQUITY OF THE NAME.

As far as can be ascertained, it seems to be the most ancient family name which occurs in English History, being the only one mentioned in "The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle."

Extracts from *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.

A.D. 794. "And Eadbert, who by a second name was named Pryn, obtained the kingdom of Kent."

796. "This year Kenulf, king of the Mercians, laid waste Kent, as far as the marshes, and took Pryn, their king, and led him bound into Mercia, and let his eyes be picked out and his hands be cut off."

"Eadbert Pryn was descended from Ethelbert (first Christian king of Kent), who was descended from Hengist, the Saxon conqueror."—*Vide* Hume, "History of England."

Ven. Bede, says "Hengist and Horsa (the latter of whom was slain in battle by the Britons), were the sons of Victgilsus, whose father was Vecta, son of Woden: from whose stock the royal race of many provinces deduce their original."

Gilbert, in his "Historical Survey of Cornwall," spells the name Prynne; he says: "The surname of this family, which was formerly written Res-prynne, is supposed to have originated from Res-prynne, in the parish of Lanhydrock. The co-heiress of this family, married Whitley, whose heiress

that most beautiful of English cities, Bath, and at the distance from the city of about two miles, stand the church and village of Swainswick. The situation is singularly pleasant. In front, facing the west, across a narrow gorge, lies the village of Woolley, and above rise the heights of Lansdown. Northward, up the valley, lies the secluded Langridge. The cottages of Swainswick are scattered by the side of the narrow road which winds along the valley side, and which, in the sixteenth century, was a mule track, pursued by the chapmen who passed through the clothing districts of the West, and bore off, from house to house, the produce of the looms for sale.¹ The chief layman in the parish was the "farmer," or, as it might mean in those days, agent, or manager of the property, as well as the tenant of certain lands.

married Granville of Stowe and Carmenowe, and the arms are still to be seen at Penheale among the quarterings of the Granville family—viz., argent, a chevron, gules between three boars' heads, sable. There are younger branches of the same house still residing in the Eastern part of Cornwall.

"An Historical Survey of Cornwall," to which is added a complete Heraldry of the same by C. S. Gilbert, 1820.

The branches of the Prynne family were numerous; some were contemporary with the Aust and Swainswick branches, and others have flourished since, and furnish representatives. In 1551-52 there was a Dr. Prinne, Rector of Bourton-on-the-Water, to whose estate Bishop Hooper administered. He also held the Living of Lower Slaughter. He was pronounced *inductus* on examination in London, May 1552. In 1558 there was a John Prynne, merchant of Bristol, who died, and was buried at St. Nicholas, leaving a numerous family, the names of whom were similar to those of the Aust or Swainswick Prynnes. In 1565-6 there was a William Prynne, a freeman and burgess. A century later there were Prynnes, sons of merchants, on the apprentice rolls of Bristol. Again, there was in 1682-3 a John Prynne at Charlton Kings, in Gloucestershire, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Rogers of Newent, a well-known family. The name of Mr. George Prynne occurs in Bath Abbey Register as being married to Mrs. Ann Pocock, December 17th, 1697. Towards the close of the seventeenth century a Ralph Prynne, and Ann, his wife, apparently of humble position, settled in St. James's parish, Bath: to them five children were born, the oldest in 1684, and the youngest, Samuel, in 1699. This Samuel became, in time, the confidential servant of Ralph Allen, until his death in 1760. Allen bequeathed to him and his wife a legacy of £100 each [see the Author's "Historic Houses," vol. ii. p. 149].

In "Notes and Queries," September 15th, 1877, p. 207, A. B. H. gives an Epitaph in Cheltenham Parish Church, taken down before it was obscured or missing, as follows:—

"Here lyeth ye body of William Prynne, Gent., who departed this life the 19th day of November, Ann: Domin: 1680, aged 61." This William Prynne must not be confounded with the Puritan.

¹ Bruce's "Biographical Fragment." This description can now only be realised in the "mind's eye." Moreover, we are disposed to think that the Webbes, the Hurels, the de Fordes, and the other wealthy "artificers," left little for the "chapmen" to get. Most likely there were looms at Swainswick, Freshford, and many other villages, as there were at Bath, the latter being worked by the Sherstons and the Chapmans, and others, who, as merchants, purchased nearly all the produce of the city and locality. Swainswick was accessible by the Foss Road, which ran through Walcot Street in which the cloth looms were chiefly worked, to the very foot of the hill leading up to the village; but the road was not the present one, which was not constructed until 1825. The old road was on the West side of the brook, until it reached the Dead Mills (*see* Old Paths, p. 174). The shuttle was the emblem of the city, and was formerly incorporated with the ecclesiastical arms on the pediment of the old monastery.

It has been usually supposed that Thomas Prynne went to reside in Swainswick in this capacity, in succession to Edward Webb, about the year 1573. Further research, however, shows that this statement is incorrect, and that he did not remove from Aust until about 1594. Edward Webb was the manager from about 1529 until 1569, and his son John is occasionally referred to as the "farmer," and is so described on his death. We think there is little doubt that this John Webb succeeded his father in 1569, and was, for certain reasons to be explained later, superseded as "farmer," *i.e.*, agent, when Thomas Prynne succeeded to the post about the time of his marriage with Marie Sherston,¹ in 1594. As a matter of fact it does not appear that Thomas Prynne became the tenant of the manor until 1616. The following are the official entries in the College accounts, although they do not seem to correspond with the leases (see "Clarke's," p. 38), but that may be accounted for by Prynne having taken the reversion of Webb's lease, and so on.

- 1616 Thomas Prynne (the year of John Webb's death).
- 1620 Widow Prynne.
- 1623 Edward Capell.
- 1631 William Prynne.

Thomas Prynne married first, Joan, daughter of John Smith² of Charlton, in the parish of Henbury, Gloucestershire. By this marriage there was one daughter, Agnes, born in January 1590, and baptised on the 13th of that month. Mrs. Prynne died the same year, and was buried at Aust on the 29th of September. In due time this Agnes became the wife of George Gough (see note to Thomas Prynne's will), of Bristol, merchant. Mr. Bruce says there is no record in the Register of Swainswick of the marriage between Thomas Prynne and Marie Sherston, and that is true enough: for the portion of Swainswick Register from 1593 to 1603 is missing. The marriage took place at St. Michael's Church, Bath, on the 8th day of April 1594, and is there duly registered; it is also registered at Aust—a proof of the strong interest felt in Thomas Prynne by the clergyman of his old parish. The second marriage of Mrs. Prynne with Edward Capell was solemnized at Aust and is thus registered:—"1621. Mr. Edward Capell, Esquire, and Mrs. Mary Prynne, were wedded the one and twentieth daye of September, *anno supra dicto*, with lysense from the Courte."

¹ William Sherston had a daughter Margery, who married in 1591 John Clarke, merchant-vintner, of Bristol. This John Clarke was the uncle of George Clarke, who married Thomas Prynne's daughter Katheryne. Thus there was a double marriage connection between the Clarkes and the Prynnes.

² Mr. Bruce was not aware of this fact, nor does Mr. Gardiner, in his recent "Biography of William Prynne," in the new edition of the *Ency. Brit.*, refer to it. The entry was discovered by the Rev. F. J. Poynton.

Of himself, William Prynne, in his *Brevia Parliamentaria*, says—

“The near relations I have to the renowned ancient city of Bath, in the county of Somerset, in regard of my extraction out of it by my mother’s line, being one of the daughters of Mr. William Sherstone, an eminent, excellent magistrate and member of this city, a great benefactor thereto in his life and at his death; eight several times Maior thereof, and by unanimous vote formerly chosen, returned a citizen for this city, in five Parliaments, viz.:—Annis, 26, 39, 43, of Queen Elizabeth, Annis 1 and 3 of King James, of famous memoryes; and by Queen Elizabeth’s own Charter to the city, dated September 5, in the 32nd year of her reign, constituted the first maior thereof in these words— And by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, We do assign, name, constitute, and make our well-beloved and faithful subject, WILLIAM SHERSTONE, citizen of the said city, to be first and present Maior of the same city (which had antiently Maiors, but not by this New Charter). As also in respect of my education therein, during part of my minority: of my neighbourhood and obligations to the city (whereof I am now Recorder, for which I have been twice freely elected a citizen for the late and present Parliament, by their undesired votes, without the least solicitation or expense, even in my absence, being importuned by letters under the Maiors, Aldermens, and Common Counsils hands and city seal to honour them with my service, though other persons of quality then courted them for their voyces, by their own and other great men’s letters, and their agents), may justly challenge from me a special section to revive, preserve the memoryes of the respective citizens formerly elected, returned for this city, extant either in the new-found or former bundles of Writs and Retorns remaining in the Tower of London, with those in the Rolls and Pettibagge, and of the principal Retorns and Indentures relating to their Elections.”¹

¹ The Webb family flourished in Swainswick until the close of the next century. We have said that William Prynne was born at the Hill House, and not, as stated by Mr. Bruce and others, at the Manor Farm; for although John Webb had ceased after 1594 to act as the college “farmer” or agent, he continued to occupy the manor house and farm until his death in 1616. The Hill House was William Prynne’s residence up to 1631, and after that it was occupied by Captain Clarke of the Train Band, whose wife was William Prynne’s sister. The manor house, which stands north of the church, and faces north, Mr. Bruce describes as a “Puritan homestead,” without any sufficient reasons. There is nothing to show that either Thomas Prynne or his wife, Marie, the daughter of William Sherston, ever felt or expressed any sympathy with the puritan party or with puritan principles. It cannot be truly alleged that William derived his principles from his father and mother, or from any local associations. He was a special creation and product of his time. There is not, moreover, any probability that William, even in his youth, after his father removed from the Hill House into the Manor House in 1616, can ever have lived there, inasmuch as he was at the Grammar School, and then at Oriel College, until the death of his father in 1620. Mr. Bruce describes this manor house as “an ancient fabric” in Thomas

There has always been some ambiguity as to Prynne's official and political connection with Bath. Warner gives a confused and misleading

Prynne's time. We feel no hesitation in saying that the house was built in the early part of the 17th century, of which it bears every characteristic, although there are indications of an earlier structure. It is a very pretty house, with a courtyard, and a garden with walled terraces describing two sides of a square; and in the time of Thomas Prynne and Capell must have been in itself very tasteful, amidst surroundings of great natural beauty. The premises, even to this day, with the fine old barn, and the indications of order and good management, are pleasant to see. Our opinions as to the Prynne relations to the manor house and manor farm are confirmed by the facts given from official sources. The Manor Farm, including all Lower Swainswick; quantity, according to Sawey in 1729, 255 acres 1 rood. It appears to have become a custom in the College Books to call the respective holdings after particular lessees. Hence the Manor Farm was called—

“CLARKES.”

- 1529 May 2. Lease by Richard Dudley, clerk, to Julia Webb and Edward Webb, her son, for the lives of the said Julia and Edward Webb, Agnes, wife of Edward Webb, and Richard Webb, their son.
- [1560 April 22.] Lease by the College to Edward Webb, Agnes his wife, John Webb, and Richard Webb, their sons, for their lives and the longest liver. Rent, £11, 10s. 11d.
- 1569 April 27. Lease for thirty years in reversion, expectant on above lease, granted by the College to Elizabeth Cooper, daur. of Thomas Cooper, D.D., Dean of Christ's Church, Oxford. (She married Dr. John Belly, Provost of Oriol College.) Manor ferme of Swainswick, then in the tenure of Edward Webb of Swainswick.
- 1606 April 16. [John Webb covenants to pay to the College £4, 10s. a year additional rent, in consideration of expenses of the college in securing his possession against grantee of the Crown, and his tenure of the manor farm continued until his death in 1616.]
- In 1616 the following entry occurs in the register:—“John Webb, farmer, of Swainswick, a man of the age of 80 years and upward, was buried the 4th daie of Aprile.”
- 1638 Jan. 17. Lease by the College to George Clarke of London, Esquire, and William Kemeys of Swainswick, gent., of the manor farm, late in the tenure of John Webb and Thomas Prynne, and sometime of William Prynne, and now of the said William Kemeys. Rent, £11, 3s. 11d. in money and corn.
- [George Clarke and William Kemys were the sons-in-law of Thomas Prynne.]
- 1651 April 11. Lease to George Clarke of London, Merchant, son and heir-apparent of George Clarke of the city of Westminster, Esq. of the manor farm, now in his own occupation.
- 1659 Sept. 1. Lease of the same to George Clarke, the younger of Swainswick, gent.
- 1667 „ 20. Lease of the same to William Prynne of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., and George Clarke of the Tower of London, Esq.
- 1678-9 Mar. 20. Lease of the same to Francis Blake of London, Esq., and William Blake of Coggs, co. Oxon., Esq., his son.
- Premises described as now in the tenure of George Clarke, gent.
- 1683 Dec. 20. Lease of the same to the same.
- Premises described as late in the tenure of George Clarke, gent.
- 1696-7 Mar. 11. Lease of the same to Sarah Blake of Coggs, co. Oxon., widow, John Biscoe of St. Margaret's, Westminster, apothecary, and Joseph Biscoe of the Inner Temple, gent., three of the execs. of William Blake of Coggs, co. Oxon., Esq., deceased, son of Francis Blake of London, Esq., deceased, which said William Blake survived the said Francis Blake.

account of the political representation of the city, and it is in vain to look to him for light on obscure questions connected with it. In the foregoing quotation Prynne refers to himself as the Recorder.¹ In 1640 Sir W. Bassett² was disqualified to sit in Parliament, and Ashe, the son of a Freshford clothier, was elected in his stead. In 1645 Prynne was deprived of the Recordership and replaced by Ashe, and the same Ashe, in 1646, was solely elected to serve in Parliament.

¹ "During the late Wars and Revolutions, the Council unanimously elected and importuned Mr. Prynne to be their Recorder, without his privity or desire, and continued him so after his speech in the House for the satisfactorinesse of his late Majesty's concessions in the Isle of Wight, and, his memento, protestations, and other publications against his treasonable illegal tryal and execution; his proclaiming of King Charles II., January 1st, 1648, to be the lawfull hereditary King of England by printed proclamation, sent by him to Bath, and most other great corporations though voted by the rumpers high treason to proclaim him; his forcible seising, securing by the army, and close imprisonments in Dunster, Taunton, and Pendennis Castles for maintaining his Majesty's title, interest, monarchy, and opposing the then usurping powers of all sorts in print, and in his charges at the Quarter Sessions of the city, when none others durst do it, till commanded by an expressed letter from the pretended Council of State at Whitehall, to choose another Recorder in his place, and recommend a fitting rumper (James Ash) to succeed him, whom they choose with much reluctance. A very good argument of their loyalty, and good affection to his Majesty and monarchical government."—*Brevia Parliamentaria*. [There is an entry in the Council Minutes of his appointment, but no comment.]

The following entries occur in the Chamberlain's Accounts relating to Prynne:—

- No. 89. 16 October, 22 Charles I. (1646), given to Mr. Prynne two quarts of sacke, 00.02.08.
 No. 91. 12 October, 24 Charles I. (1648), given to Mr. Pryn in Februarie 1647, a sugar lofe; 00.06.00, more given him, then a gallon of sacke, a pottle of Clarett, and 3 pottle bottles, 00.07.09; paid Wakeley for carrying it over 00.01.00; given Mr. Pryn's servant 00.01.00.
 Paid Robert Randall for writing of diüse [divers] letters to Mr. Popham, Mr. Ashe, Mr. Pryn, and Mr. Marington; and for copying of diüse Lres., 00.05.00.
 Paid Robert Hodges (Mr. Pryn's man), for drawing seüall orders and peticons to the Parliament, 00.15.00.

Upon the very first tydings of Mr. Prynne's and other secluded members' restitution to the House, by the assistance of General Monck, in order to dissolve those present usurping powers, and restore his majesty and kingly government, Mr. Prynne (though he served not for them) received a congratulatory letter from them, expressing as much royalty and good affection to his Majesty as the times would permit.—*Ibid.*

² The cause of Sir William Bassett's disqualification does not appear, but it is supposed to have been the result of an arbitrary exercise of power on the part of the parliament. The beautiful domain and fine house which he possessed at Claverton, near Bath, his free and open-handed hospitality, his intense hatred of Cromwell and all that appertained to him, his policy and his party, made him a marked man with that party; but with the Royalists he was intensely popular.

"Sir William Bassett was a man whose portly form must have been very familiar in the streets of Bath. He lived at that charming old manor house, near the church at Claverton, of which the terrace and out-buildings now only remain, and was a frequent visitor. When the Mayor heard that he had ridden in to the Bear, he would send his respectful duty, and either a gallon of sack and some cakes, or a bottle of claret and some sugar, and then his Worship would be asked to help to discuss the good things, and would be proud of the honour. And Bassett used to return these little courtesies; and when there was to be a civic supper, would

Prynne, after his first prosecution, was elected for Newport,¹ in Cornwall (1640), when an order was given by the House of Commons for his release from prison. Here again is a little difficulty, because it appears that on the 13th April, in that year, the name of Nicholas Trefusis alone is returned, but it is probable that, as Newport returned two members, Prynne's return might have been later in the year at a special vacancy. Collinson states that "Prynne was displaced for his animadversion on Cromwell," but no dates or particulars are given. In November of the same year there was another election for Newport, the members returned being John Maynard and Richard Edgcombe. In 1648, on the 7th of November, Prynne was again returned for Newport.² After the restoration (1660) Prynne (with Alexander Popham) was elected for Bath. Again, in 1661, he was returned, of which he gives a long and most tedious account in his *Brevia Parliamentaria*.³ An attempt was made on this occasion to change the mode of election; and, partly by violence, and partly by intrigue, a double return was made. The Corporation, the legal constitutional elective body, chose Prynne (and the same year re-appointed him Recorder⁴) and Alexander Popham. Some of the freemen, and a party of lawless citizens, returned Sir Charles Berkley, Knt., and Sir Thomas Bridges, Knt. The ruse did not succeed. By an order of the House, dated 16th May, 1661, the two first-named were

send a buck to grace the board, and lend his cook to dress it.¹ He was also an active magistrate, who interested himself in local affairs, and several times served the office of Sheriff; and, in short, was a good specimen of a genial, jovial, country squire, with sound common sense, and a turn for public business." [*King and Wat's Cavaliers and Roundheads.*]

¹ Newport was one of the ancient boroughs of Cornwall, but escaped the fate of many of those which were abolished by the Reform Act of 1832, by being merged in Launceston, which was extinguished by the Reform Act of 1865.

² It does not appear from any record, except the Council Minute-book, that earlier in the same year Prynne was elected for Bath, and there is no account of any vacancy or any other election in that year.

³ Written in 1662, after his election in the year preceding.

⁴ "We have here to speak of the Recordship of the city. We now associate the idea of a Recorder with that of an eminent counsel, appointed without the slightest reference to the city, and whose sole connection with it is that he comes down for one day four times a year to try prisoners at Quarter Sessions. But in older, and in this particular in better days, the Recorder was a high municipal official; he often attended Council meetings, sometimes, in the absence of the mayor, presided. He advised the municipality in cases of difficulty, was the referee in their disputes, and the patron and friend of the city of London. The stipend was complimentary, forty shillings a year only; but the citizens, by entertainments and presents, always took care to show their appreciation of their Recorder's courtesy, and it was a sort of understanding that if the Recorder wanted a seat in Parliament he had a right to election by his own city. The Re-

¹ Chamberlain's Accounts—

1671. To Sir W. Bassett's man	£1 0 0
Horse hier for a messenger to carry wine to Sir Wm. Bassett	0 2 0
For the hier of four horses to Claverton	0 4 0
	<hr/>
	£1 6 0

[And so on for some years]

ordered to sit till the merits of the cause were determined. Ultimately, according to the *Brevia Parliamentaria*, they were declared duly elected. Prynne sat until his death, and was succeeded 15th November 1669, by Sir Francis Popham, Knt.

Warner, in his valuable history, gives a very imperfect account of the affair. He does not appear to have been aware of the existence of the following documents which give a clear and connected narrative of the intrigue—an intrigue until now, we believe, never fully described:—

PRIVY COUNCIL REGISTER.

“At the Court Whitehall, 22 March 1660 (i.e. 1661).

“Present—the King, etc.

“Upon reading the humble Petition of Sr Thomas Bridges, Knt. together with an annexed paper of Articles exhibited against Mr. John Ford, Mayor of Bath, it is ordeñd, his Matie sitting in Councill, that the said Mr. Ford, Mayor of Bath, as also one Henry Moore mentioned in the 4th Article of the said complaint, do forthwith personally appear at this Board to answer the said Articles of Complaint exhibited against him as aforesaid.

“Whereas a Paper intituled Articles against John Ford, Mayor of Bath, hath been this day exhibited by Sr Thomas Bridges, it is ordeñd by his Matie sitting in Council, that a copy of the said Paper, attested by the Clerk of ye Councill be transmitted to Sr George Norton, Knt, Hugh Smith and John Harington, Esqs., three of his Maties Justices of the Peace for the county of Sumersett, or any two of them, to examine such witnesses upon oath as shal be produced unto them for making prooffe of the said Articles, and to transmitt ye same to this Board.”

“At Whitehall—2nd April 1661.

“Present the King and 17 others.

“This day John Ford, Esq., Maior of the city of Bath, being sumoned by order to attend this Board, made his appearance, and the same is accordingly entered. And it is ordered that the said Maior do attend

order at the time under discussion, was Sergeant Robert Hyde, a nephew of the Nicholas Hyde, who held that office from 1619 to the time of his being raised to the Bench as Chief-Justice in 1626. Robert Hyde was frequently in Bath. If the Bishop came, he was asked to do the honours of the city to His Lordship; if the deputy-lieutenants of the country were here, he was invited to help to entertain them, and he appears also as a benefactor to a work which excited much interest—the erection of a city bridewell, or house of correction.”—*King and Watt's Cavaliers and Roundheads.*

this Board to-morrow, the third of Aprill instant, at two in the afternoone, and that Sr Thomas Bridges, the Informant, have notice thereof, and attend at the same time."

"Whitehall—3rd April 1661.

"Whereas Sr Thomas Bridges, Knt, did lately exhibit a Peticon and Articles of Complaint against John Ford, Esq., Major of the city of Bath, for some pretended misdemeanors, and thereupon the said Major was sumoned to appeare at this Board to answer the said Articles and Complaint against him, and one Henry Moore, wch accordingly hee did this day; and the said Sr Thomas Bridges, and the said Major being called in and heard; upon due exaiacon of the whole matter, it is ordered by his Matie, that the said Maior of the city of Bath be forthwith dismissed and discharged from further attendance."

"To the Rt Worpp. Sr Hugh Smith, Knight of the Bath, and one of the Deputy Leivtenants of his Majties County of Sommersett, at his house at Long Ashton.

"Present with speed and care.

"SIR—Coming this morning to the city of Bath to keepe the generall quarter Sessions on his Majties behalf, who on Wednesday sennight was acquainted therewith, and wished me a good journey thither to discharge that service, soone after my arrivale there a party of Sir William Bassett's troope, by your order, seized nine of the Aldermen and comon Councill of the city, the one a Justice of the peace, another a constable, whereby the peace of the city was much disturbed and the quarter Sessions interrupted, soe that I was forced to adjourne the same till this day sennight. The orders to Sir William Bassett to seize and send them away forthwith this very morning, near fourty miles of to the Sherriff to secure them in the Marshalsey, there to remain till further order without any cause expressed, or pravius examination before yourselfe, being to near a neighbour unto them without proof or conviction of any offences that might demerit such severe proceedings, against all rules of law and justice, is generally interpreted by the city and cuntry to be a designe (at least in the informers who engaged you in these unpresidented proceedings) to interrupt the quarter Sessions of the citty this day, and the election of the Maior and all other officers for this citty on Monday next, for the yeare ensuing (wherein nine of them ought to have their voices), and to put an affront upon myself their newly elected and sworne Recorder, who being by my oath obliged to mainteine their just rights and liberties to my power, and meeting with this high violation of them beyond expectation, I thought it my duty to

acquaint you therewith, and to advise you, as your friend and neighbour, speedily to release them, that they may attend the election on monday next, to prevent complaints thereof to his Majesty and his honorable Council by the next post, and unto the Parliament at their next meeting, who how ill they are like to resent such irregular proceedings, I leave to your owne judgment to consider; and in the meantime remaine, your friend and Servant,

WM. PRYNNE.¹

“From BATH this 19th September 1661.

“If you please to acquaint me of the informers against these persons at this juncture of time I shall take it as a favour, the witnesses are to quarter this night at Wells.”

“Whitchall—27th September 1661.

“A complaint being then made unto his Matie in Councill, that Sr Hugh Smith and Sr Thomas Bridges, Knts, two of the deputy Lieutenants of the county of Somerset, had by their orders sent for and secured as prisoners the persons of Mathew Clift, John Biggs, Anthony Colaby, John Parker, John Bois, Edward Parker, Robert Penny, George Reeve, Henry Moore the yonger, George Long, Clerke, as also William Ireland and John Read, all liveing in or neare the city of Bath, their comittment being grounded upon peticon from the said city of Bath, for the securing thereof from frequent meetings held there by seditious persons of knowne disloyalty and disaffection to kingly government, the contrary whereof was represented by Mr. Prinne, Recorder of Bath, by letters to his grace the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of that county. It was therefore upon due consideration of the whole matter, ordered by his Matie in Councill, that Sr Hugh Smith and Sr Thomas Bridges should attend his Matie in Councill at Whitehall, upon Monday the 14th October next, to give a more full accompt of the comittment of the persons above named, and that all and every of the persons so comitted should be sett at liberty, they being all of them also required to give their personall attendance at the Board the said 14th day of October next, that so upon hearing of the whole matter such further order may be given thereupon as shall be agreeable unto justice, the advancement of his Maties service, and the peace and security of his Maties royall authority and government. And the Recorder of Bath is hereby ordered to give notice to all the persons before named that they give attendance

¹ This letter is the link which, up to the present time, has been wanting to complete the chain of events in reference to this transaction. The original is at Long Ashton Court, and was discovered there many years ago, and copied by the Rev. G. R. Prynne, and by him most courteously sent to us.

at this Board accordingly. A like order (onely the last clause omitted) directed to Sr Hugh Smith and Sr Thomas Bridges, Knts, two of the deputy Lieutenants of the county of Somersett."

"Whitehall—25th October 1661.

"Upon reading two severall peticons, concerning the corporation of the city of Bath, in the county of Somersett, the one subscribed and pr'sented by William Prynne, Esq., Recorder there (on behalfe of the Maior and Corporacon), the other by Captaine Henry Chapman, in the name of divers of the Aldermen and comon Councell of the said city, mutually complayning of misdemeanors, and accusing the one the other about the election of the Maior of that city, these differences tending much to his Maties disservice, the disturbance of the peace and government of that city, and being of bad example to other Corporacons. All which being taken into consideracon, and both partyes called in and heard, his Matie was displeased that his militia should be any way employed to strengthen a faction, and to disturb the civill government, and to the end that all enmity might cease, and all animosity be so quieted that no seeds of division might remayne amongst them,—it is ordered by his Matie, that Alderman John Parker, who is chosen Maior of the said city be (and hereby is directed and comanded to continue in the said office for the yeare ensuing, the said Chapman being left to take his remedy by course of law, if he thinke fitt). And it is further ordered by his Matie that the Right Honoble the Duke of Ormond doe forthwith recall his comission granted to Captaine Henry Chapman, and that hee the said Chapman doe act no longer thereby. And also that his Grace doe take care that the comand of the trayned Band of that city and hundred of Bath Forum be conferred upon some worthy and fitt person liveing in or neare the said city."¹

"20th December 1661.

"A letter also was read from the deputy Lieutenants of the county of Somersett; whereupon it was ordered that the Lord Licutenant of that county do send for Mr. Prynne, and advise him to write to the Maior of Bath concerning his proceedings touching the Militia."

"Bridges to Sir Ed. Nicholas.

"State Papers Domestic. Charles ii. Vol. 33. No. 6.

"RIGHT HONBLE SR,—Had not a misfortune I mett with last nighte coming to the towne p'vented mee, I had waited on you myself,

¹ The commission of which Chapman was deprived was conferred upon Prynne's brother-in-law, George Clarke.

but being disabled by that accident wch keeps mee yet in my beede, I have sent my brother to acquainte you wth my indeavours in the country for promoting his Matys interest by the election of loyall and able gentlemen to serve in the approaching Parlement, but failing of the success I aymed at by the opposition of the Maior of Bathe (whose character I have sent you in these few articles), I am bolde to desire some instructions from yr experience, how to procede in the affaire, for the preventing of the election of Mr. Prynne and Mr. Popham at Bathe, persons notorious enough for their actions in the late rebellions, and that still courte the populacy for their applause by their p'tended supporting of their libertyes; it was in my thoughts to move the Lds of the Counsell upon these articles, for an order to sumon him up before them, and to invest alderman Henry Chapman (a person whose loyalty is unquestionable, nor blemished by the least failing under his great sufferings), wth his authority dureing his absence; if this course finde the approbation of yr judgment I shall humbly desire the favr of you to promote it in the Counsell, by exhibiting the articles to their Lops in the next Counsell, for the business requires dispatche, this election being to be (I thinke) on Mondaye next. Sr, now that you knowe the persons proposed by the Maior, I shall not doubt of yr care and advice in it, to wh I shall humbly submitt myself, and ever remaine, right honble, yr most humble faithful servant, THOMAS BRIDGES.

"March 20th 1660 (i.e. 1661)."

Henry Chapman,¹ who was Captain of the Train-Band, was the main instigator of the foregoing proceedings and what followed. He had been an adherent of the Cavaliers, and after the restoration he never forgave Prynne, who had previously forsaken his earlier party, although politically

¹ In 1673 Prynne had charged Chapman as "a person disaffected to his Majesty, declaring by his speeches to several persons at divers times, not only before his Majesties restitution, but since the late act of oblivion, attested by several oaths to this effect:—that when there were some private endeavours of well-affected subjects (about 1658) to restore his Majesty, the Captain used words to this effect, 'You Weston men flatter yourselves, and hope to have a king again, but if ever he comes with a foreign force, I will be the first man will draw my sword against him; and more than that, for my part I am for Cromwell. That he scorned to serve such a beggarly prince as C. St.'" If this language were used by Chapman it must have been whilst labouring under great provocation. He "had been very much dissatisfied with the whole arrangement of the Restoration," and having borne the brunt of the local contest through the struggle, it is probable he might have used strong language, and "spake unadvisedly with his lips." Moreover, the invective of Prynne was hard to endure by one who had resisted him in the days of his disloyalty. The incident seems to have led Warner and others to believe and represent that Chapman was a political weathercock, who changed his principles to suit his own selfish purposes; and we admit that we were in many instances deceived by those representations, but we are fully convinced that, whatever Henry Chapman's failings were, he was not a political renegade.

they were now on the same side. Popham also, his colleague, had deserted the "rumpers."

Sir Thomas Bridges then lived at Kenysham, and was the ancestor of the Dukes of Chandos, all of whom were more or less identified with Bath and its interests. Chapman is especially referred to in a note in the first chapter. He was a staunch royalist, and he, Bassett, and all the old adherents of the Royal cause hated Prynne with an undying hatred. After the defeat of Waller on Lansdown, Bridges was reappointed governor of the city of Bath, and Chapman until then held a commission in a troop of horse under Lord Carnarvon, as his lieutenant. He was an exceedingly able man, as is manifest from his work *Thermæ Redivivæ*, published in 1673. He begins his preface, "It hath been all along (I praise my God) my inclination as well as my duty to serve my Prince and Country" . . . and he concludes by, "May the good God keep your Majesty, here (long after our age) in the highest degree of honour and health; and when you change give you an incorruptible for a corruptible Crown, which hath, is, and shall be the daily and incessant prayers of, etc., etc.,

"HENRY CHAPMAN."

The "Fragmentary Biography" of Prynne, by the late John Bruce, published by the Camden Society, contains as much of the personal history of that remarkable man as is likely to be written in a biographical form. To trace the history of Prynne; to analyse his public character in its relation to the times in which he lived, and the influence he exercised over events out of which grew such immense results, happily is no part of the writer's task: happily, because he feels that he possesses no qualification to enable him to perform a work of such importance. The fuller a writer's knowledge of Prynne, the greater his self-restraint and discernment, and the more perfect his judicial temperament, should be, to enable him to arrive at a just historical estimate of Prynne's character. It is almost impossible for an ordinary mortal to read the proceedings of the Star Chamber in reference to Prynne, to look into the evidence on which those proceedings were based, and then to contemplate the hideous cruelty of the sentences inflicted, without feeling such an amount of indignation as shall tend to paralyse his judgment. Whatever the provocation—and there was much on the part of the Puritan party in the special matter brought before the Star Chamber in connection with the "Histrio-Mastix"—there is scarcely any historian, whose opinion is worth anything, who does not clearly vindicate Prynne from the charge brought against him of reflecting upon the Queen. Prynne is a very complex character, a singular combination of contradictory qualities; on the one hand, a strong puritan, with

immense diligence and learning, a never-tiring energy, great resources, and an inflexible virtue—all capable of degenerating into concentrated vindictiveness. On the other hand, he possessed that rare courage of answering to his conscience when it admonished him of his error, with a generosity, a fulness, and a magnanimity almost without parallel. He battled against prelacy, tyranny, and lawlessness, with the result that he saw a tyrant succeed to power who crushed all law except the law of his own will ; and again he fought, only to find that the usurper's finger was thicker than Charles's loins.



PART II.

IN the great conjuncture of events 1633-40, Green¹ says: "The patience of Englishmen, in fact, was slowly wearing out. There was a sudden upgrowth of virulent pamphlets of the old Martin Marprelate type. Men, whose names no one asked, hawked libels, whose authorship no one knew, from the door of the tradesman to the door of the squire. As the hopes of a Parliament grew fainter, and men despaired of any legal remedy, violent and weak-headed fanatics came, as at such times they always come, to the front. Leighton, the father of the saintly Archbishop of that name, had given a specimen of their tone at the outset of this period, by denouncing the Prelates as men of blood, Episcopacy as Antichrist, and the Popish queen as a daughter of Heth. The *Histrio-Mastix* of Prynne, a lawyer distinguished for his constitutional knowledge, but the most obstinate and narrow-minded of men, marked the deepening of Puritan bigotry under the fostering warmth of Laud's persecution. The book was an attack on players as the ministers of Satan; on theatres as the devil's chapels; on hunting, May-poles, the decking of houses at Christmas with evergreens; on cards, music, and false hair. The attack on the stage was as offensive to the more cultivated minds of the Puritan party as the Court itself; Selden and Whitelock took a prominent part in preparing the grand masque by which the Inns of Court resolved to answer its challenge, and in the following year Milton his masque of 'Comus' for Ludlow Castle. To leave Prynne, however, simply to the

¹ "Short History of the English People." Edition 1875, p. 512.

censure of wiser men than himself was too sensible a course for the angry Primate. No man was ever sent to prison before or since for such a sheer mass of nonsense; but the prison with which Laud rewarded Prynne's enormous folio tamed his spirit so little that a new tract written within its walls attacked the bishops as devouring wolves and lords of Lucifer. A fellow-prisoner, John Bastwick, declared in his 'Litany' that 'Hell was broke loose, and the devils in surplices, hoods, copes, and rochets were come among us.' Burton, a London clergyman, silenced by the High Commission, called on all Christians to resist the bishops as 'robbers of souls, limbs of the beast, and factors of Antichrist.' Raving of this sort, however, though it showed how fast the tide of popular passion was gathering, was not so pressing a difficulty to the Royal Ministers at the time as the old difficulty of the Exchequer."

Mr. Bruce's "Fragment"¹ takes the reader from Prynne's birth in 1600, through his youth at Bath Grammar School and Oriel, to his admission at Lincoln's Inn in 1621.² A diligent student of the law in that "safe shelter for Puritanism," he was offended by the growing taste for the drama. The "number of plays and play-houses increasing daily," "the 40,000 play-books vented within these two years," "the fact

¹ *Academy*, Aug. 11, 1877; article by R. C. Browne.

² The Grammar School in 1600, and for some years before and after, was carried on in the tower of St. Mary's Church, close to the North Gate.¹ In 1752 when the Church was destroyed, the Grammar School was removed to its present site in Broad Street. Mr. Bruce could not find "even the name of Prynne's master." Prynne was educated under two masters, namely, from the time he entered the school when he was 12 years old, and for three years after, the head master of the Grammar School was Mr. Sharpe, and during his last year—namely, when he was 16 years old—the head master was Mr. Shrewsbury. These two learned gentlemen received, in addition to a dwelling and rations, £12 per annum, which was paid always in the month of October. Mr. Bruce suggests that Prynne being full two miles from the school, in the winter season the Barton-house "afforded him a frequent shelter." There is nothing whatever to show that Sherston ever lived in Barton-house; it is more probable that he lived in Broad Street, when he did not occupy the official residence, or his country house, at Langridge (not Swainswick, as is generally supposed). Indeed, there is very little doubt upon the matter, for it appears from St. Michael's Register that Thomas Prynne married Mary Sherston in that church on the 8th April, 1594, and this very Mary herself was baptised in the same church, October 2, 1574 (the year of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Bath), and her brother, William Sherston, December 2, 1576, and Joan Sherston, August 28, 1580. These facts pretty clearly demonstrate the connection of "Mayor Sherston" with St. Michael's parish. Mr. Bruce repeats the exploded tradition of Queen Elizabeth's second visit to Bath, and her residence in Barton-house, which never could have been more than a small farmhouse. That story of Queen Elizabeth is destined to immortality; let it live. Mr. Bruce thought it probable that Prynne might have had some special knowledge of Laud from the fact of his having been Bishop of Bath and Wells. But it is doubtful whether his episcopal duties ever brought the bishop to Bath at all. Moreover, Laud was Bishop of Bath and Wells only from 1626 to 1628, when he was translated to London, and during that time Prynne's official connection with Bath had not begun, nor, so far as appears, was there any antagonism between him and the Bishop. Perhaps a visit to Bath from Laud might have inspired some of the puritan rogues with a little wholesome terror, and kept them honest.

[¹ See Note on p. 4.]

that Shakespeare's plays were printed on better paper than Bibles"—these were the intolerable evils which inspired the invective sustained through the eleven hundred pages of *Histrion-Mastix, the Player's Scourge or Actor's Tragedy*. He was for years compounding this infelicitous jumble of learning, nonsense, and spite. Probably no one ever read it through, save its author, the printer, and Laud's chaplain, Dr. Peter Heylin, who had his own grudge against Prynne for having irreverently handled his account of St. George. Heylin "hoped to have Mr. Prynne's head" for the *Scourge*; and he asserted that a peculiarly offensive reference to "women actors," in the Index, was a reflection on the Queen, who had taken part in a masque just as the Index was passing through the press. Prynne denied any such intention, as the passages in the text were printed two years before. But in his later history of the transaction he records, with malignant relish, a scandal given by a lady who took part therein, "making a real commentary on Mr. Prynne's misapplied text." Her partner in guilt was sent to the Tower, and was Prynne's fellow-prisoner—"a strange Providence and worthy observation."

Heylin made his extracts, and carried them to Laud. Laud took them to Lincoln's Inn, on the second Lord's Day morning in Candlemas term, 1633:—

"To Mr. Noy, and keeping him on that sacred day both from the chapel and sacrament (which he then purposed to receive), showed him the book and charged him to prosecute Mr. Prynne. Mr. Noy before this had twice read over the said book very seriously, and protested that he saw nothing in it that was scandalous or censurable in the Star Chamber or in any other Court, and had thereupon commanded one of the books which Mr. Prynne delivered him to be put into the library of Lincoln's Inn for the use of the house: insomuch that he was so discontented with the commands of the arch-bishop that he wished he had been twenty miles out of town that morning. But being commanded, he must obey; and then, a few days after, Mr. Prynne was sent for before the Lords to the Inner Star Chamber, and by them sent prisoner with four of the king's guard to the Tower, Feb. 1, 1632-3."

There he remained for a year. Committed by a warrant "general against law, wherein no offence was specified," he was denied access to his counsel, convenient time to instruct them or examine witnesses, and knowledge of the particular offences to be charged against him. He alleges that his counsel were tampered with, and their advocacy is faint enough. One of them actually begins by saying that he will not offer anything in defence. Nothing could exceed the unfairness, servility, and cruelty of the Court. Noy brought himself to such thorough obedience as to declare the book totally fraught with schism and sedition. The "censures" of but four members of the Court—Lord Cottington, Chief

Justice Richardson, Secretary Cook, and Earl Dorset—are given in the State Trials. Mr. Gardiner's MS. gives an abstract of all the speeches. Dorset's fulsome eulogy of the Queen, "in whose praise it is impossible for a poet to feign, or orator to flatter," is much curtailed. His odd certificate of her Majesty's virtue, that she "is only a trouble to her ghostly father, because she has nothing to trouble him withal," is omitted. Of the rest we learn that Judge Heath cited a Statute of Edward III., "condemning them that dispersed lies and tales to be imprisoned till they found the author; this man hath no author but himself, therefore perpetual imprisonment." Secretary Windebank thought Prynne "more worthy of a halter than a sentence in this Court." Sir Thomas Jermyn's loyalty was wounded by the (imaginary) reflections upon Charles, "a king in whom Adam hath not sinned"—whatever that may mean. Bishop Juxon "condemns the book to the fire," apparently because "the next would have been mere treason." Laud, after a feebly pedantic defence of the drama (on such grounds as that Beza and Buchanan had written sacred tragedies), thanks the lords for so well vindicating the wrongs of the Church by their sentence of £10,000 fine, the pillory, loss of ears, degradation, and perpetual imprisonment. The courtiers Dorset, Arundel, and Suffolk, would have added nose-slitting to this penalty, while Laud would have excused the "cropping of his ears."

Even Prynne's fortitude gave way. He petitioned the Privy Council, acknowledging the justice of the sentence, and begging their intercession with the king to mitigate his fine, and pardon his corporal punishment. The fine was reduced to £3000, but after an interval of horrid expectation, the rest of the sentence was executed—on May 7 and 10—one ear being cut off at Westminster, and the other in Cheapside. Could any thing have been more devilish?

Prynne had found his enemy, and he never rested till he had struck "proud Canterbury to the heart."¹ Dull by nature and assiduity, he rises in his hatred to something like prophetic strain.² While lying at the mercy of his foe, he is sustained by an assurance of coming vengeance. In a letter, written from the Tower a month after his first punishment, with a High Commission prosecution ready to fall on him, he defies and insults the Archbishop, acknowledging his "succession" from Ananias the high priest, "who forged the self-same calumny against innocent St. Paul." He charges Laud with falsely accusing him to the king, and of depriving him of the royal pardon by "insolent solicitations." He accuses him of despicable malice to the legal profession, and twits him with not having leisure to read the book he condemns, "by reason of

¹ Bruce's Fragment on Prynne. ² *Ibid.*

over-laborious preaching once or twice a year." He tells him the world's opinion, "that you are wholly composed of rancour, malice, oppression"—and so on for several lines of bad qualities. He warns him that, having been advanced "almost from the very dunghill," he is in danger (unless he repent and make public satisfaction) "of misery, ruin, if not of hell itself." Prynne even taunts him with his anagram—*I made Will Lau*—and finishes by transcribing a text that was fatally verified—"He shall have justice without mercy that hath showed no mercy."

The letter is extant only in the copy endorsed by Laud. The original was torn up, and thrown out of window by Prynne, when Noy had asked him if it were his, and Prynne had got it into his hands to look at the writing. Disraeli remarks: "Prynne well knew that the misdemeanour was in the letter itself, and Noy gave up the prosecution, as there was now no remedy." Laud's character is, perhaps, not fully known even yet. Of his policy and position, as head of the High Churchmen, there is a thoughtful and suggestive estimate in Mr. Gardiner's "History of England under Buckingham and Charles I." Prynne was thoroughly honest and thoroughly impracticable. Peevish and positive, to him plays were "infernal," the cause of "plagues;" and dancing had its origin in the measure "trod by Herodias, or rather by the devil in her." The same author sums him up in terms too sweeping. "His pedantry clung to him too closely to be shaken off in the friction of a more than ordinary experience of trouble and vicissitude. His learning is of the kind that darkens knowledge, and he is so fearfully and wonderfully dull that, even when he gets on the right track of action, his reasons by their absurdity deprive him of the credit we might else think due to his practical judgment."

The later trial of Prynne is better known than the earlier. He, a lawyer, Burton, a divine, and Bastwick, a physician, were fitting representatives of educated Englishmen weary of the insolent tyranny of the Court. Laud's persistent ill-will included Prynne in this prosecution. He was not satisfied with the punishment awarded by the Star Chamber. He had threatened Prynne with proceedings before the High Commission. He had seized his books by an illegal warrant under his own hand. (Laud denied this warrant, but it was still extant when Prynne cited it in full in his "New Discovery.") It does not appear that Prynne gave any fresh provocation. Later writers have adopted the view of Clarendon; but against that must be set Prynne's plea that not one of the books charged in the information was laid to him—a statement repeated in his petition to the Long Parliament, when avowal of the authorship could not have injured him. Two of these books are on Mr. Bruce's list of Prynne's works—upon what authority is not clear. One of them bears

a title very reminiscent of the former trial, "A Divine Tragedy lately acted;" but neither is on Prynne's own list of books written during his imprisonment, and his veracity has never been questioned.

The Court intimidated Prynne's counsel from signing his defence, and then declined to receive it unsigned, or from himself. The information was, therefore, taken *pro confesso*, and a new sentence—the former, with the addition of branding—was passed. It was executed in Palace Yard, the spectators openly sympathising with the sufferers. Laud had a sharp prevision of the consequences of Prynne's speech from the pillory, wherein the Churchmen were challenged to prove bishops to be *jure divino*, and the lawyers to show that their action in the case had been legal. He rose in the Star Chamber, and moved that his enemy should be gagged and brought in to receive further sentence; "but the motion did not succeed," the spirit of tyranny being quelled for the moment. The condemned, as they journeyed to their distant prisons, had frequent tokens of the goodwill of their countrymen. The recusant lady who cut off the ears of her three cats and set them in a pillory, calling them Prynne, Burton, and Bastwick; and the bishop who gave his crop-eared roan the name of Prynne, were exceptions to the general sympathy, which rose to a pitch alarming to the Court. Charles himself was in Council when order was given to "discover what persons did accompany, converse with, and entertain" the prisoners on their passage. Examples were made at Coventry and at Chester. At the latter place certain citizens were for this cause cited to the Council and to the High Commission at York, imprisoned, fined, and ruined. Three portraits of Prynne were ordered to be burnt at Chester High Cross, and, by a subsequent order, the very frames were to be destroyed. But the Puritan leaven was at work. Clergymen were found to say that the faithful were still faithful, though their ears were cropped. Fasts of condolence were observed. Social pressure became very hard on loose-lived supporters of the Court. "There is no mercy with the Puritans," writes one of this stamp.





PART III.

THE wheel "went faster and faster till it came full circle." The Long Parliament set Prynne and his fellow-sufferers at liberty, and annulled their sentence as illegal. They entered London in triumph. Laud was soon to "complete his metropolitical visitation," as prisoner Prynne told the lieutenant he would do. The busy Archbishop, who had "viewed all the places in his province except only the Tower," fulfilled his foeman's prophecy by coming to sit in the very place in the Tower Chapel "in which Mr. Prynne usually sat during his imprisonment." Possibly Mr. Prynne (who searched Laud's very pockets and printed his private diary for distribution at the trial¹) had arranged that little detail. Prynne was elected M.P. for Newport, in Cornwall, in 1648. During the Long Parliament in 1649, Ash superseded Prynne as Recorder of Bath, no doubt at the

¹ This was the most indefensible act of Prynne's life. The private thoughts, the aspirations, the ejaculations of the Archbishop, so far as they were committed to writing, were ruthlessly exposed; and it is the more surprising, because if there was one weakness of Prynne more characteristic than another, it was his superstition. His books abound with childish puerilities, which he made known to the world; the Archbishop's expressions and emotions were noted for private contemplation only. What is surprising, however, is that Macaulay, in his "Essay on Laud," should have reproduced much of the private diary which was originally brought to light by the shameful act of Prynne. What man is there of strong feelings and religious instincts, who, in his sorrows and his perplexities, but, above all, in his gratitude and thankfulness for mercies and blessings, does not more or less experience the emotions which brought upon Laud the contemptuous sarcasms of Macaulay, and the brutal jests of Prynne's lawyers?

Of Prynne's alleged vindictiveness, much is to be said in defence of his conduct, if it cannot be justified. The arguments adduced in mitigation of the charges of cruelty against Laud are precisely what may be urged in favour of Prynne: the excitement of the times, the imperfect perception of the doctrines and principles of toleration; the mutual distrust of the two contending parties in the State, &c. If these reasons are good for Laud, they are equally good for Prynne. If Peter Heylin did not "get Prynne's head for the *Scourge*," it was not for want of trying. He and the prelate succeeded in inflicting upon their victim, for an offence he did not commit, cruelties so revolting that in these days they can scarcely be realised. It is difficult for an Englishman to say in the 19th century what he might feel against an opponent who should bring him before an illegal, unscrupulous, cruel tribunal, for a constructive offence, deprive him of all his worldly substance and his liberty, put him in the pillory, deface and mutilate him by cutting off his ears—thus rendering him an object of pity for the rest of his days. These in the case of Prynne were terrible provocations to revenge, and the best amongst us might yield to them. If, however, Prynne did avail himself of opportunities to return evil for evil, and to avenge himself upon his enemies, it bore no proportion to his own ignominious and terrible sufferings, and there is the set-off of a grand and noble magnanimity in all his later acts and conduct.

instigation of the Parliament, of which, however, there is no mention in the Corporation Records. But the storm was getting too high for even Mr. Prynne to direct. In his turn he is swept away by Pride's Purge—

“Imprisoned, with forty more, in Hell (the tavern in Westminster Hall), and other places; almost starved with hunger and cold in Whitehall; imprisoned many weeks in the Strand; and afterwards kept (by a new Free-State Warrant) a strict close prisoner in three remote castles nigh three years.”

Prynne had been vindictive to the death with Laud, but he sent forth a strong, earnest cry for the life of Charles. It was drowned in the echoes of his own clamours. To his reiterated “protests,” and “propositions,” and “serious queries,” one of the adverse party opposed a compilation, entitled “Mr. Prynne's Charge against the King,” wherein all his passionate invectives against the Government of Charles are set forth. The Council of State set Mr. Hall to answer him in Latin. But for Salmasius being already on his hands, Milton might have been told off to wrangle with “Marginal Prynne,” whom he has again referred to as “one whom ye may know by his wits lying beside him in the margin, to be ever besides his wits in the text.” Prynne was astir at the first hint of the Restoration. In his “Perfect Narrative” is a really graphic account of his efforts to obtain admittance to the House on May 7 and 9, 1659.¹ Charles was quite willing to recognise his services, but there was some difficulty in finding suitable employment for “busie Mr. Prynne,” till the King shrewdly

¹ In the same book Prynne's dream is recorded. It will show how much his mind was occupied by the events of the time; how deeply and conscientiously he disapproved of Cromwell's conduct and policy; and that at that time all thought of cruel revenge for the wrongs which had been inflicted upon himself by Cromwell, had no place in his mind; but rather “remission of his sin” by reason of “restitution of rapine.”

“The night before Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, died, Mr. Prynne, then being at Swainswick, near Bath, dreamed that he then sent out a special messenger to him, importunately desiring he would presently repair to Bath, for he was very sick, and desired much to speak with him. Whereupon (though he never saw him since 1647) he presently went to Bath, where, finding him lying on his bed, he told Mr. Prynne he was very sick, and sent for him to tell him what he should do in this condition. Mr. Prynne thereupon forthwith answered, that he could give him no better counsel than that of *St. Augustine*, asserted by all divines as an undoubted truth, ‘*non remittetur peccatum nisi restituatur ablatum*’—That there was no remission of sin without restitution of rapine. Wherefore he must forthwith restore the banished King to his crown and kingdom, of which he had most unjustly deprived him; the Parliament to its just rights, freedoms, and privileges, which he had utterly subverted; and the people to their fundamental laws, liberties, and properties, of which he had most unjustly and perfidiously defrauded them more than any man, against his oaths, trust, duty, under pretence of defending them; repent of all the blood he had shed, and the mischief he had done; there was hope of mercy and pardon for him, both from God and man, otherwise there was none, for aught he knew. At which he, standing mute, as much amazed, and without a reply, Mr. Prynne departed without more words, and the next morning told this dream to his sister and sundry others, telling them he was confident he should hear some strange news of Cromwell very speedily, since he never dreamed of him before, and within three days after he heard of his death, about twelve hours after his dream.”

suggested that he should be made Keeper of the Records.¹ At his death (October 24, 1669) his salary of £500 was six years and a half in arrear. The history of Prynne's life bears out his statement about himself, that he was one "never coveting the uncertain, transient treasures, honours, or preferments of this world, but to do my God, king, country, all the best public services I could with the loss of my liberty, expenses of my mean estate, and hazard of my life." Firm for English liberties in the darkest hour of their peril, he was true to his favourite motto-text, "I will not be afraid for ten thousand of the people." Prynne had always kept up a friendly feeling towards his Bath friends, which was warmly reciprocated, except by his ancient political enemy Henry Chapman. He was working with all his old energy, but with a prudence born of bitter experience, to bring about a restoration of monarchy. At the death of Cromwell, Prynne represented Newport (Cornwall), and when the time for action arrived he was at his post. Pepys, in his Diary,² gives a graphic account of the proceeding, of which he was an eye-witness, and Prynne was ready with the decisive word at the decisive moment. He rests under the chapel of his inn, which well can be associated with the work which alone would entitle him to the gratitude of posterity. "Peace to the dead who never were at peace."

Prynne's life and conduct afford no proof whatever that he disapproved of monarchy and monarchical institutions, as such, much as he seemed at the earlier part of his career to dislike prelates and prelacy. To Prynne we owe, to a certain extent, our historical Regiment—the "Coldstream Guards" and in a sense our standing army. The Regiment

¹The Records arranged and classified by Prynne were of great importance. They were, in fact, so admirably done, and were found to be of such historical national value, that they may be said to have been the models, more systematically followed in the present century, by the Record Office, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, which is bringing to light records, treatises, and documents of all kinds of incalculable national value, which otherwise might have been buried in oblivion. A set of Prynne's Records, with modern annotations, was sold in 1875 for £164; since then, a still more valuable copy has realised £250. At his death he bequeathed or made a deed of gift to the Bath Abbey Library of several of his own works.

²"*January 21st.*—In the morning I saw many soldiers going towards Westminster Hall, to admit the secluded members again. So I go to Westminster Hall, and in Chancery I saw about twenty of them, who had been at Whitehall with General Monk, who came thither this morning and made a speech to them, and recommended to them a Commonwealth, and against Charles Stuart. They came to the House, and went in one after another, and at last the Speaker came. But it is very strange that this could be carried so private, that the other members of the House, insomuch that the soldiers that stood there to let in the secluded members they took for such as they had ordered to stand there to hinder their coming in. Mr. Prin came with an old basket-hilt sword on, and a great many shouts upon his going into the Hall. *March 2nd.*—Great is the talk of a single person, and that it would now be Charles, George, or Richard again. For the last of which my Lord St. John is said to speak high. Great also is the dispute now in the House, in whose name the writs shall run for the next Parliament; and it is said that Mr. Prin, in open House, said, 'In King Charles's.'"—*Pepys's Diary*, 1659-60.

was originally formed in 1650, and then consisted of five companies from Haslerig's regiment at Newcastle, and five from Fenwick's at Berwick, drafted by Cromwell expressly to form a regiment for Monk when he marched to victory at Dunbar. On the Restoration, when the army was disbanded, Mr. Prynne, Colonel King, and Colonel Birch, the three commissioners appointed by the Parliament for carrying it into effect, met the troops on Tower Hill, and told this regiment that "although they were ordered and declared to be disbanded in relation to the Kingdom's pay, yet they were immediately to be advanced to his royal Majesty's service, as an extraordinary guard to his royal person" (*vide* Col. Mackinnon's "History of the Coldstream Guards," vol. i. p. 101).

There has always been an impression that Sherston lived at Swainswick, but his name does not occur once in connection with the parochial affairs of the parish, nor does it appear that he ever possessed any direct interest in the parish at any time. Sherston was the owner of property at Langridge before the Blathwayts, and the manor house was his country residence there. Thomas Prynne died in July 1620, and in 1621 his widow married Edward Capell, who then, with his wife, resided at the *Manor House* of Swainswick,¹ in the garden wall of which there is a marble tablet bearing the monogram—*Capell, Edward Mary*.² The latter died in 1631, on the 20th March of that year, which is recorded in the Register. Thomas Prynne in his Will (cited, with William's, at the end of this notice) mentions the name of his wife once only, which is a remarkable fact, but he left the Hill House in which he had lived to William, who occupied it during the period when Capell and his

¹ In the Mansion House, as Collinson calls it, there are some few vestiges of a very ancient edifice, and there is also an old military sword, ascribed by the vulgar to King Bladud. The blade of it is 3 ft. 10½ in. long, and 1¾ in. wide; and at the bottom, near the hilt, is a shield charged with two bars, conjoined fess wavy; the initials R. D., and the date 1423. This sword, in a leather scabbard, was discovered in the old Tithe Barn roof at Swainswick. The date mark, 1423, was originally of a later date. The shape of the weapon is of the sixteenth century, and the figure 4, which is not of the period, is evidently a fabrication. The sword of the fifteenth century was a longer, heavier, and simpler weapon about the haft. It seems probable that the weapon—as has been suggested—was a sword of office and ceremony, not of war. The initials R. D. are those of Richard Davis, the Rector, and it seems likely the sword may have belonged to him.

² This was in commemoration of their marriage. It seems very improbable that the stone now occupies its original position. At present it is built into a rough wall in the garden of the Manor Farm. The size of the stone is 2 ft. 4 in. square; the inscription on which is—

Capell, Edward-Mary, 1625;

over which is the crest—a demi-lion rampant holding a sword in its paws (crosslett fitchée). The lettering, dentils, and crest being sunk from the face of the stone; the bands on which the lettering is executed are raised above the general surface of it. Collinson says there are two letters, E M.; but if so, they are at present not discernible.

wife (W. Prynne's mother) were living in the Manor House¹ from their marriage at Aust in 1621, until her death in 1631.

Of the Hill House² as it was in William Prynne's time, or in the later period of the Clarkes and the Danverses, down to 1800, little of the original remains. A portion of the front, consisting of part of a window on the basement floor, and two Tudor windows above it, with the gable roof, are really all that can be traced. Of the original interior very little remains: the rooms containing the windows referred to are completely changed by the old ceilings having been removed to render the rooms more lofty; so that where formerly there were three rooms there are now two. Additions also to the exterior have been made in recent times, and it is impossible to tell what portions of the old fabric may have been removed. After the death of Jane Danvers, Mr. Clement, the first Bath banker, in the early part of this century, was an occupant of the house, and he built an entrance, with a room above it, at the south end; and some further alterations were made by Mr. Mackenzie, a subsequent

In the Visitation of Somersetshire of 1623, the entry of Capell thus appears:—

Capell.

ARMS.—GULES, a lion rampant between three crosses-crosslet; or, a crescent for difference.

CREST.—A demi-lion rampant, holding a cross-crosslet fitché.

HENRY CAPELL¹ OF = LADY CATHERINE, d. of THOMAS MANNERS
REINES, IN ESSEX. EARL OF RUTLAND, K. G.

ARTHUR CAPELL. EDWARD CAPELL² OF SWAN- } (MARY, d. of WM. = THO. PRYNNE 1st husb.
i. WICK, CO. SOM., 1623.³ } (SHERSTONE OF BATH, EDW. CAPELL 2nd
husb.

¹In 1632, moreover (Edward Capell being then alive and living at the Manor House), William Prynne with the Rector, the Rev. Benjamin Tanner, attested the Churchwardens' accounts. This was the second year in which a record of the accounts was kept. In the first year, 1631, there appears to have been a considerable consumption of red lead, ochre, and white-wash. Six fox-heads and three raven's heads cost respectively 1s. and 3d. a piece, and a copy of the Prayer for the Queen cost 3d.

²See Note on the Clarke family, and also on "Danvers," in reference to the lease of the property, pages 38 and 88.

³Sir Henry Capell was great-grandson of Sir William Capell, Lord Mayor of London in 1503. The elder son, Arthur, here mentioned, was created Lord Capell in 1641, and, with James, Duke of Hamilton, was beheaded in Old Palace Yard, March 9, 1649, for his loyalty to Charles. He married Elizabeth, sole heiress of Sir Charles Morrison of Ca-hiobury. The eldest son of this marriage was Arthur, first Viscount Malden and Earl of Essex of the present creation. In 1672, he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and his tragic end is well known.

²Edward Capell of Swanswick was formerly of Aust, in which lordship he possessed considerable property. The intimacy with the Prynnes was here begun, which ultimately resulted in his marriage with Thomas Prynne's widow. Capell was a staunch loyalist, and the fact may account for the apparent estrangement between him and William Prynne in his early career.

³There is an error here of two years, the marriage having taken place at Aust, September 21, 1621. The error evidently arises from the fact that the lease of the manor house and farm were not granted until that year which misled the herald when making the visitation. In 1657, there is a curious entry in the Aust registry, in which an Arthur Capell appears, most likely a cousin of the Arthur and Edward above mentioned. A marriage was proposed between Thomas Ireland of Aust, and Martha Lowle of Tockington. It was, for reasons which do not appear, forbidden, first by Arthur Capell of Portshead, and then by her father on two occasions, but the marriage took place after all.

tenant, who was a partner in the bank which Mr. Clement established.¹ Both these gentlemen in succession occupied the house as a summer residence.

WILL OF THOMAS PRYNNE.

Obiit July 20, 1620.

I, Thomas Pryn, of Swanswicke, in the county of Somersett, . . . desire . . . to be buried in the Church. . . . I leave £5 to the poor of the parish, to be paid in half-a-year after my decease to the Churchwardens and Sidesmen.

John Webb, of Swanswicke, left the like sum to the like use, and by his will it was to be put into the Chamber of the Citie of Bath, there to remain for ever, and they to pay to the Overseers of the Poor of Swanswicke aforesaid 6s. 8d. per ann. for ever. They being offered it, will not take it in that same manner, and therefore, it having remained in my hands as executor, I doe therefore pay to the said Overseers yearly 6s. 8d. according to the same will. My will and mynd is that the £5 given by me, and also the £5 given by John Webb, shall for ever remaine in ye hands of ye Churchwardens and Overseers; 13s. 4d. per ann. to be distributed to the saide poor.

I give and bequeath to my sonne William the lease and terme of years that I have to come of my ffarme of Swanswicke, after the terme of 5 yeares, which my will is that my wiffe, Mary Pryn, shall have the use and benefit thereof for the payment of the legacies hereafter given to my three children, namelye, Thomas, Catheryn, and Bridgett Pryn. And also payinge during the said five yeares unto my sonne William Pryn £20 a yeare.

And the rents to the Lords thereof at the day appointed.

Item.—I give to my Sonne William all the bedsteads, matts, and cordes withall, tableboards, coverts, and stooles, with the Wainscott and benches that are in my house at Swanswicke. And all waines, wheelles, drages, Sythes, collowes,² yokes, cheynes, riks, stathells, ladders, tallets, and all other plow harness in and about the house, and all the freestone trowes and the cipresse cheste in the chamber, and the spruce boards and frame.

My cipresse chest and the cipress boxe that I have at Aust, which boards and boxes were my father's. Also, I give him the Spanish chest in the littell chamber, the chest afore the wyndowe in my chamber, and my cofer in the same; the presse in the Mayden's Chamber, and the boards and Cofer in my Studye, with all other implements there. Item.—I give to my Sonne William my great peece of white plate, and the boxe it is kept in, my best salte and the three best wyne-bowles, and my dozen of silver spoones with the square heads, and my littell gilt cup. Item.—I give to my Sonne Thomas Pryn £200 in money, my great cheste in the parler, my silver and gilt salt, a fether bed, a boulster and two pillows, a pair of sheetes, a paire of blanketts, and one of my Arrys coverletts,

¹ Now Messrs. Tugwell & Co.

² Collars.

sixe platters, sixe porringers, sixe saucers, two crocks, two brasse pannes, and one kettell. Item.—I give to my daughter, Katheryn Pryn, £200 in money, 1 fether bed, one flocke bed, two paire of sheets, two paire of blanketts, two bouldsters, two pillowes, two coverletts, (one of the best, another of the second), the cipres chest in the chamber over the buttery, one of my white silver bowles, my littell silver salte, half a dozen of ye Postell spoones, two crockes, two pannes, sixe platters, 6 porringers, 6 saucers, and one kettell.

Item.—I give to my Daughter, Joane Kemishe, one fether bed, one boulder, two pillowes, two paire of sheetes, 2 blanketts and a coverlett, and one of my white silver bowles. Item.—I give to Katheryn Kemish, my daughter's daughter, two yews and two Lambs.

Item.—I give to Henry and George Gofe,¹ my daughter's sonnes, 20 shillings a peece.

Item.—I give to Thomas and Mary Twimblowe, 20/- a peece, and to Agnes Batten, the daughter of Erasmus Batten, 20/-²

Proved Sep. 3, 1634, by George Clarke and Katheryn his wife.

WILL OF WILLIAM PRYNNE.

In the name of God, Amen. I, William Prynne of Lyncolnes Inne, in the county of Middlesex, esquire, being, through God's mercy, restored to perfect health and of sound memory from my late infirmitie (for which I bless his holy name), considering my owne declyning strength, the deathes of many of my relacions younger than myselfe, and my approaching dissolucion, being willing to be dissolved and to be with Chryst which is best of all, whenever God shall please to take me out of this vayne and wicked world, and hath noe more worke for me therein, doe make this my last will and testament in forme ensueing: First, I bequeathe my immortall soule into the hands of God frome whome I received it, by whose free grace, and all satisfactorily merritts of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, I stedfastly hope and beleeve to obtayne the full pardon of all my sinnes and eternall life in his heavenly kingdome. My vile body I bequeath to the dust, to be decently interred in the parish church of Swanswicke, in the county of Somersett, or Lyncolnes Inne, if I decease in or nere either of them, till God shall raise it up a glorious body, and reunite it for ever to my soule at the general resurrection. Item, I give and bequeath to the Churchwardens and Treasurers of Christ Church in London, towards the repairing thereof, the summe of tenne pounds; and to the Churchwardens and Treasurers of the parish churches of Saint Antholines, Saint Lawrence neare the Guilehall, Saint Bridgett, and Saint Katherines Creed Church,

¹This daughter Agnes was Prynne's only child by his first marriage with Margery Smith. Agnes married a Bristol merchant named Gough, Goffe, or Gofe, who was the mother of the two "sonnes" referred to above. Mr. Bruce's statement that Thomas Prynne's first wife was not known, and that she left him childless is, therefore, erroneous. There is a reference to this Agnes Prynne in the Register. She was buried in Swanswick church, the floor of which was "broken" to receive her body.

²This was Batten of the Mills.

defaced by the late dreadful fire, five pounds a peece, to be paid them within three months after they shall beginne to repaire them respectively, in case I dye before that tyme, haveing already given the somme of tenne pounds a peece to the Treasurers of Saint Maryes Aldermanbury and Sepulchers, and five pounds to the Churchwardens of Saint Mildred's, with my owne handes, to bee employed only on the repaires of the saide churches and for noe other uses. Item, I give to the library of Lyncolnes Inn all my manuscripts of Parlyament Rolles and Journalls, and other records not yet published, together with my *Rerum Germanicarum* Scriptorum in five, *Rerum Hispanicarum* Scriptorum in four, and Goldastus in three folio volumes. Item, I give to the Library of Oriell Colledge, in Oxford, whereof I was both a member and tennant, my Ocham upon the Sentences, Saint Briget's Revellacions, Laurentius Surius his Councils in four tomes, and one of each sort of my owne printed bookes which they yet want. All the rest of my divinity and eeclesiasticall history bookes I give to my dear brother, Mr. Thomas Prynne, and all my other history bookes, phisick, philosophy, chirurgery bookes, and poets I give to my nephew William Clerke, with this proviso, that he shall not sell them. And for my law bookes I give so many of them to my brother George Clerke as he shall make choyce of. Item, I give to my dear brother, Mr. Thomas Prynne, my best gold ringe with my father's armes, and three old peeces of gold which were my grandfather's. Item, I give to my dear sister, Mistresse Katheryne Clerke, my best sergeants ring, all my hangings, bedding, furniture in my chamber in Lyncolnes Inne, and two hundred pounds in money. Item, I give to her husband, Mr. George Clerke, one of my gold rings. Item, I give to every one of their sonnes and daughters who shall be living at the tyme of my decease one gold ring and one hundred pounds a peece. And to my neece Elizabeth Clerke and her daughter Elizabeth one gold ring and tenne pounds a peece in plate. Item, I give to my disconsolate neece, Mrs. Catherine Colman, widow, the somme of two hundred poundes in money; to each of her daughters the somme of one hundred pounds; and to her sonnes the somme of fiftie poundes, provided that if either her daughters dye or her sons before marriage his or her portion shall remayne to the surviving daughter. Item, I give to my neece Collett, my neece Browne, and my neece () forty pounds a peece. And to each of their respective children tenne pounds a peece. And in case any of their respective children shall dye before marriage, that the legacie of the deceased shall remayne to the survivor. Item, I give to my cousin Joyce Prynne the somme of 30^{li}, and to my neece Becke her sister the like somme, if alive at my decease. Item, I give to my clerke Ralph Jennings one of my cloth suites, with a coate, cloake, stockings, and hatt, with five poundes in money, to be paid to him by 5s. each weeke, lest he spend or be cheated thereof. Item, I give to my clerke Samuell Wiseman the somme of three pounds and one of my silk cloakes and last printed bookes. Item, I give to Dr. Tillotson one of each of my three tomes of my *Exact Chronological Vindicacion*, 8vo., bound. Item, I give and bequeath to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poore of the parish of Swanswicke the somme of tenne pounds, to be employed in binding forth poore boyes and girles therein apprentices as my nephew Mr. George Clerke and the

Minister of the parish shall nominate and directe. Item, I give to Thomas Smith of Swanswick, the somme of twenty shillings in money and one of my suites of apparell and riding coates. Item, I give to my brother George Clarke all the bedding and furniture of my chamber in the Tower of London. Item, I give to Mr. William Ryley one of my last tomes of a Chronological Vindicacion. All the legacies in money formerly given I desire may be paid with all expedicion out of the sale and proceed of my printed books at my owne charge in my chamber and elsewhere, and of six yeares and half arreares of my annuall sallary and fee of five hundred pounds, as Keeper of the Records of the Tower, freely given mee by his Majesty King Charles the Second of his owne meere motion, for my services and sufferings for him under the late usurpers, and strenuous endeavours, by printing and otherwise, to restore his Majestie to the actual possession of his royall government and kingdome without opposicion or effusion of blood. As for my interest in the lease of Swanswick, and my hangings, pictures, and furniture there, I give and bequeath them to my dear brother, Mr. Thomas Prynne, for the use of my beloved sister, Mrs. Katherine Clerke, for her better mayntenance dureing her naturall life. And if she dye before the expiration of the said terme, then to the use of her husband and my nephew, George Clerk, if living. All the rest of my reall and personall estate, goods, chattells, debts, creditts (I never coveting the uncertaine transient treasures, honors, or preferments of this world, but to do my God, King, country, all the best publicke services I could with the losse of my liberty, expences of my meane estate, and hazard of my life) I give and bequeath to my deare brother, Mr. Thomas Prynne, and my loveing sister, Mrs. Katharine Clerke, whom I make sole executors of this my last will and testament, revoking all former wills. In testimony whereof I have written it with my owne hand, and sealed and signed it with my owne seale of armes and hand this eleveanth day of August, in the yeare of our Lord 1669.

WILLIAM PRYNNE.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the testator to be his very last will and testament, in the presence of THOMAS PRYNNE.



THE REGISTER OF SWAINSWICK (1557-1627).

THE REGISTER OF SWAINSWICK, as now extant, begins in the year 1557, and has been kept from that time with unusual care and admirable method. It is styled "The Register book of the parish of Swainswick, faithfullie collected according to the Canons." We now proceed to give extracts from it from the beginning down to 1800; copies also are given of the parochial accounts from the earliest date, 1631, down to a late period; and these contain much miscellaneous and interesting matter. It should be observed, in certain cases, that January, February, and March occur after the later months, in which case the explanation is to be found in the transition from the ecclesiastical to the secular year, and is expressed thus: 1567-8. [See 1567, for example.]

The Here of our Lord, 1557.

- 1557 Robert Pontynne, the sonne of Nicholas Pontynne, and of Alice, his wyffe, was baptised the 5th daie of Aprill.
 John Mercier of Southstoke = Agnes Saunder, 4 June.
 John Powle = Margerie Periman, 9 October. (See 1630.)
 Henrie Holder, the sonne of John Holder, was christened the 12th daie of Februarie.
- 1558 John Saunder, the sonne of Edmunde Saunder, burd. 7th daie of Aprill.
 [The name in the College books is sometimes spelt a final *s*, and sometimes without it.]
 Sir¹ Thomas Ireland, clerke parsonne of Swainswicke (appointed 1547, resigned Jan. 1, 1556), was buried the 16th daie of August.
 John Powle,² sonn of John Powle and Margerie, his wife, was christened the 13th daie of October.
 Alice Houlder, daur. of John Houlder and Alice, his wyffe, baptised the 19th daie of March.
- RICHARD DAVIS, *Minister*.³
 EDMOND LEWES, }
 JOHN BATTEN, } *Churchwardens*.
- 1559 John West of pish. of Box = Margery Tybett, 11th June.

¹ This is only a title of respect, and is now represented by the prefix "Rev."

² The name is the same as Powell, which is nearly always pronounced Powle or Pole in Somerset.

³ The Rev. Richard Davis was at this time the Curate. The Rector, John Rawe or Rowe, having succeeded Thomas Ireland, Jan. 11, 1556, as recorded in December 1575, was succeeded by Richard Davis as Rector on April 10, 1577.

- Henrie Long, the sonne of John Long and Alice, his wyffe, bap. 15th Octr.
- Thomas Saunder, sonn of Richard Saunder and Joan, his wyfe, bap. 11th daie of Februarie. [See 1606.]
- 1560 William Lewes, son of William Lewes and of Ann, his wyfe, bap. 4th daie of Aprill.
- Davie Houlder, son of John and Alice, his wife, bap. 2 Maie.
- Joan Harnard, daur. of John and Alice, bap. 7th December.
- 1561 Thomas Andrews = John¹ Chedseye, 20th daie of June.
- John Gunning² of the parish of Cold Aston = Ann Lewes,³ 10th daie of September.
- Millesaint Harnard, daur. of John and Aiice, bap. 5th daie of March.
- RICHARD DAVIS, *Minister*.
- EDMOND LEWES, } *Wardens*.
- JOHN BATTEN, }
- 1562 Agnes Houlder, daur. of John Houlder and Alice, bap. 5th Aprill.
- Joan Andrews, daur. of Thomas Andrews and Joan, bap. 17th Maie.
- Joan Jones, daur. of William Jones, burd. 14th daie of August.
- Elinor Guning, daur. of John Guning⁴ and of Ann, bap. 10th Oct.
- 1563 Thomas Saunder,⁵ son of John and Joan, bap. 28th March.

¹ An error for Joan, which occurs more than once.

² The Gunnings were an old Gloucestershire family, which was for many years settled at Turney's Court, Tatwick, and the Manor-house, Cold Ashton. These Gennyngs, Gunnings, Gunwins, or Gonings, had a common ancestry with the Castlecoote and Horton Gunnings. The John Gunning mentioned above was the eldest son of John Gunning of Turney's Court, who died in 1562, and who was the great-grandfather of Dr. Peter Gunning, Bishop of Chichester 1669, translated to Ely 1674, and died July 6, 1684. The Bishop was the writer of the prayer, "For all sorts and conditions of Men." The Gunnings flourished in Swainswick for 250 years. Further reference will be made to the family in connection with Tatwick.

³ Ann Lewes was the daughter of Edmond Lewes, gentleman, who most probably at this time lived in the Manor-house at Tatwick, though his connection with the parish does not appear to have been of long duration.

⁴ John Gunning and his wife were evidently residents in the parish of Swainswick at this time.

⁵ TENURE OF "PICKWICKS."

"Pickwicks," a house, now cottages, above the village tree, and 131 acres of land. Purchased by Richard Dudley, *temp.* Henry VIII., of John Turner and Robert Pistor, and known as "Pistor's and Turner's lands." It may also be mentioned that there was a Robert Pistor in Bath 150 years before, an "artificer," *i.e.*, a cloth weaver, who paid twelpepence Poll Tax in 1379. He may have been the ancestor of the Robert Pistor here mentioned.

The farm is now called "Hill Farm" in the Ordnance Survey.

[It will be seen that the Saunders' connection with the estate began twenty-four years before the Register.]

- 1533 July 1. The College to Edmund Saunders of Swainswick, husbandman, Agnes his wife, and Richard their youngest son. Grant of a messuage at Swainswick, and lands in Swainswick and Batheaston, as the said lessees lately held the same of John Turner of Wolfrington, co. Somers, gent., by lease of 1 July 1524. Lease for their lives and the longest liver.

Elioner Saunder, daur. of Richard and Joan, 5th Aprill.
 Richard Andrews, son of Thomas and Joan, 7th Oct.
 Richard Gaye, son of John Gaye, 9th January.

- 1560 April 22. The Colledge to Richard Saunders of Swainswick, gent., Joan his wife, and Edward Saunders and Edmund Saunders, their sons.
 For their lives successively: the messuage and lands referred to in former grant of 1533. Rent, 49s. 8d.
 [The same Richard Saunders also held lands in Tadwick, formerly Longe's, at a rent of 13s. 4d., making, with the above, a total sum of £3, 3s., which appears in the Colledge accounts when they begin in 1583.
 In 1598 the same holding was granted by the Colledge to John Harrington of Kelston, co. Somers, Esq. Premises as above, at rent of 49s. 8d. in money and corn. For lives of Benjamin Saunders, and such wife as he shall next marry, and James Harrington, gent., son of the said John Harrington.
 The name of Harington is spelt in the Colledge books with two r's; the family invariably spelt it with one.
 (Richard Davis, clerk, acts as attorney of the Colledge, to deliver possession.)]
- 1598 July 21. Assigment of above lease by Sir John Harrington, knight, to Benjamin Saunders.
- 1612 Oct. 12. The Colledge to Benjamin Saunders of Swainswick, yeoman, and Susan Saunders, his wife.
 Premises as above, commonly known as Pistor's and Turner's lands, late in the occupation of Richard Saunders, deceased.
 For the lives of Benjamin Saunders, Susan Saunders, and George Saunders, their son, and the longest liver.
 Rent. 49s. 8d. in money and corn.
- 1614 June 23. Surrender of above lease. (After this the name does not occur in the Register.)
- Oct. 6. The Colledge to Nicholas Meredith of Bristol, merchant, and Mary, his wife.
 Recites surrender as above.
 Premises and rent as above.
 For lives of Nicholas Meredith and Mary, his wife, and for one other life, to be nominated.
- 1621 Oct. 6. The Colledge to Nicholas Meredith of Bristol, merchant.
 Premises and rent as above.
 For lives of Nicholas and Mary, and of their son Abel, and the longest liver.
- 1641 June 10. The Colledge to Mary Meredith, widow.
 Premises and rent as above.
 For lives of Mary Meredith and Abel, her son, and one new life to be put in.
- 1647-8 March 10. The Colledge to Abel Meredith of Westbury on Trym, gent.
 For lives of himself and Margery, his wife.
- 1652 Oct. 21. The Colledge to Richard Walter of Westbury, co. Glouc., gent.
 Recites surrender of lease to Abel Meredith.
 Premises and rent as above.
 For lives of the said Richard Walter, William Whittington, son of John Whittington, of Tatwick, gent., and Richard Walter, son of Thomas Walter of Horfield, co. Glouc., Esq.
- 1677 Aug. 10. The Colledge to Joan Walter of Swainswick, relict and executrix of Richard Walter of Swainswick, gent., deceased.
 For lives of William Whittington, son of John Whittington, of Tatwick, in the parish of Swainswick, gent., Richard Walter, son of Thomas Walter of Horfield, co. Glouc., Esquire, and of the said Joan Walter.

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- 1564 Edward Guning, son of John and Ann, bap. 10th Novr.
Edith Taylor, daur. of John and Isabella, 26th Decr.
- 1565 Julian Powle, son of John and Margery, bap. 30th Sepr.
Agnes Keynes, daur. of John, bap. 12th Octr.
John Waterfoorde, son of Henry, buried 25th Novr.
Margaret Barnard, wydowe, buried 8th Decr.
- 1566 William Cavell of Bath = Julian Meredith, 8th January.
Edmond Long, son of Thomas Long, baptised 16th July.
Henrie Andrews, son of Thomas and Joan Andrews, baptised Febr. 1.
- 1567 Alice Houlder, wyfe of John H., was buried 2nd Aprill.
Robert Pitt was buried 15th Octr.
Owen Griffin of Bath = Margaret Shephard, 27th Novr.
Edward Guning, son of John Guning, buried 1 Januarie (1568).
- 1568 William Rogers of Bitton = Harnard, 5th Maie.
Edward Webb, son of Richard, bap. 27th Maie.
Joan Brooksbye, daur. of John, bap. 5th March.
- 1569 Zella Saunder, daur. of Richard Saunder and Joan, bap. 18th June.
Elioner Brothers, buried 14th Julie.
Thomas Webb = John [Joan] Taylor, 29th November.
-
- 1691 May 11. The College to Ann Walter of Swainswick, spinster, Elizabeth Burton of Swainswick, and Mary Burton of Swainswick, spinster.
For lives of William Whittington, Joan Walter, and Mary Walter, her daughter.
- 1697 June 28. The College to Ann Walter of Swainswick, spinster, James Burton of Sutton Montague, co. Somers., clerk, Elizabeth Burton, his wife, and Mary Walter of Swainswick, spinster.
Recites death of William Whittington of Weston, co. Somers.
For lives of Joan Walter, Mary Walter, and James Burton, aged four years, son of the said James Burton, clerk.
- 1714 April 27. The College to James Burton of Sutton Montague, co. Somers., clerk, James Lacey of Sherborne, co. Dorset, clerk, and Mary Walter of Sherborne, co. Dorset, spinster.
For lives of Mary Walter, James Burton, aged twenty years, and Walter Burton, aged fourteen years, two sons of the said James Burton, clerk.
- 1725 One new life put into the lease, viz., James Thorne of Milborne Port, co. Somers., stockingmaker, aged eighteen.
- 1771 Oct. The lease expired by the death of Mr. Burton, the last survivor.
- 1772 The College to the Rev. James Morgan of Mortimer, co. Berks, renewed at intervals down to 1800, when it was granted by the College to Eleazer Pickwick of Bath [who, from being a post-boy at *The Bear*, had flourished as the landlord of the White Hart, and as a post-master and coach-proprietor]. The property was renewed down to 1842: the lease then granted expired in 1863, at which time it was held by one Royal (a dairyman in Bath), by assignment from Pickwick's trustees.

- 1570 John Brooksbye, buried 23rd Julie.
William Long, son of William and Alice, bap. 2nd Februarie.
Julian Webb, daughter of Richard Webb, bap. 19th Februarie.
- 1571 Davye Taylor, buried 23rd Februarie.
John Davys, sonn of Richard Davys, bap. 11th March.
RICHARD DAVIS, *Minister.*
EDMOND LEWES, } *Wardens.*
JOHN BATTEN, }
- 1573 Edward Webb,¹ farmer, was buryed 22nd daie of June.
Isabel Andrews was buryed 30th daie of Octr.
Edith Long, daur. of John and Alice, bap. 20th Nov.
- 1574 Joan Brocke, buried 28th June.
Thomas Andrews, was burd. 9th Sept.
Edith Powle, was buried 11th Octr.
- 1575 Samuel Cove, burd. 11th April.
William Brimblecombe = Alice Rimiwell, 30th June.
John Gunt of Bath = Agnes Harnard, 31st Octr.
Alice Griffin, daur. of Owen and Margt., bap. 12th Novr.
Mr. John Rawe, clerke parsonn of Swainsweeke, was buried the 8th daie of December. (See Note to 1558.)
- 1576 John Phillip, the sonn of John Phillip, an Egiptian [*i.e.*, a Gypsey], was heere baptized the 10th daie of Maie.
William Sheppard of Langridge, to Edith Montfoorde, of this parish, the 5th daie of June.
Margaret Hort was buryed 18th Octr.
Ann Silvestre, daur. of Richard and Ann, bap. 23 Novr.
Alice Pontynn, wife of Nicholas, buryed 9th Januarie (1577).
- 1577 Edward Saunder = Marie Osborne, 16th Maie.
Thomas Byde, burd. 24th Maie.
Peter Longe, son of John and Alice, bap. 1st Sepr.
Alice Grome, wife of John, burd. 21st Sepr.
William Tylve of Langridge = Joan Pontynne, 20th Oct.
- 1578 Nicholas Pontynn² = John [Joan] Gifford, 1 Maie.
Richard Whiting, sonn of Danyl and Joan, bap. 1 June.

¹ This Edward Webb, as stated, was appointed "farmer," which signified agent or manager, by Oriel College, soon after it had acquired the property in 1529. He lived at the *Mano House*, standing on the north side of the Church. The house is still in admirable preservation, and although it contains vestiges of an ancient edifice, it is not in itself older than about 1600. Edward Webb was succeeded in the agency by John Webb, and he by Thomas Prynne, father of William Prynne. [See note on the Webb family, page 37.]

² The name of Pontynn occurs repeatedly in this Register, and in that of Bath Albey and Frome, and St. Cuthberts, Wells, in various modes of spelling, and is a name common in the county of Somerset.

- Thomas Lewes = Joan Andrews, 25th Julie.
 Marie Pontynn, daur. of John and Isabell, bap. 31 Augt.
 Richard Sylvester and Ann, }
 Edward Saunder and Mary, } Sons bap. { John.
 Nicholas and Joan Pontynn, } { Samuell.
 Alice, wife of Wm. Brimblescombe, buried. { Richard.
- 1579 Thomas Hopkins of Marsfield = Alice Dirham, 24 Sept.
 Thomas Lawrence of Camerton = Joan Lewes, 22 Oct.
 Joan Gaye, wife of John, burd. 28 Nov.
 John Reade, son of Walter Read and Elizabeth, bap. 1 March.
- RICHARD DAVIS, *Minister*.
 EDMUND LEWES, }
 JOHN BATTEN, } *Wardens*.
- 1580 Henrie Waterfoord, buried 8th April.
 John Grome = Agnes Phelps, 5 Maie.
 William Brimblescome = Margery Humphreys, 28th June.
 (Their son Henry baptized 10th July.)
 John Pontynn, son of Richard and Maude, bap. 15th Julie.
 John Rogers = Elizabeth Jones, 2 Oct.
 Richard Parker = Elizabeth Pontynn, 27 Nov.¹
- 1584 Matthew Spencer, the son of Ann Spencer, a vagrant, was baptized
 12 Decr.
 John Bruer of Langley = Joan Bush, 26th Januarie.
- 1585 5 funerals, 4 baptisms, 1 marriage.
- 1586 William Hulbert of Marsfield = Edith Harnard, 5th Maie.
 Elionor Cox, wydow, being an hundred yeres old, was buried the 8th daie
 of Julie. [There are no means of testing the authenticity of the fact,
 as in the case of Powle.]
 Antonye Bull of Katerin [St. Catherine's], sodenly dying, was here buryd
 the 9th daie of August.
 Edith Lewes, wife of Edmond Lewes of Todwick, burd. 7th Sept.
 Nicholas Pontyn, æt. 80, buried 18th August.
 John Saunder, æt. 80, buried 19th October.
- 1587 Rebecca Cove, daughter of John, bap. 8th April, burd. 5th Julie.
 William Brimblescombe, married a 3rd wife, Edith Atkins, on June 12,
 and had a son bap. 16th September.
 Thomas Geffreis [Jefferies] of Walcott = Joan Pontyn, wydow, 12th Octr.
 Thomas Hopkins, son of Thomas Hopkins of Marsfield, bap. 30th
 September.
- [Hopkins is meant ; so also in 1611.]

¹ The following years 1581, 1582, 1583, only contain two events, Richard Bennett's marriage with Ann Horte and William Giffrey with Alice Pecoke.

- 1588 John Batten of Frampton Cottrell = Joan Geffreis [this was her third marriage, she having married Jefferies the previous year], wydow, 12th Sept.
Edward Tylle of Langridge = Elionor Gunying, 21 Nov.
- 1589 Morgan Thomas = Millesaint Harnard, 3rd August.
John Lillie = Agnes Stokes (no day given).
Andrew Horrie, son of Elionor Horrie, bap. 29 Nov., buried 4th December.
- 1590 Paule Holder was, by License from Wells, married here to Elizabeth Pitt the 22d of Octobre.
William Collins of Bristowe = Alice Rogers, 16 Nov.
- 1591 No Entry.
- 1592 William Morlaise [Morley], sonn of Thomas, bap. 2d Julie.
Edward Lewes of Hortley, by speciall sute was here buried the 6th daie of December.
- 1593 Giles Rudman of Wolley = Edith Tayler, 30 Julie.
John Atkins of Hampton = Joan Stokes, 22d Octr.
William Whit, son of John Whit, bap. 23 Novr.
Hiatus in the Register from November 23, 1593, to December 18, 1603.
- Copy of Letter, dated Wells, Somt., 6th Sept. 1880.*
- “DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 4th inst.—The information desired as to the Swainswick Register is not to be found in the papers I handed over to your father some time since, and which are now at Taunton. The missing pages are, I fear, irretrievably lost. If the date had been more recent, a copy of the Register might possibly have been found in the Diocesan Registry here.—I am, Dear Sir, yours obliged,
THO. SEREL.
- “To WM. LONG, Esq., Woodlands,
Congresbury, R.S.O., East Somerset.”
- 1603 William Gunning, son of Martin Gunning and Susanna, bap. 18th December.
- 1604 Joan Chilton, wyfe of Richd., buryed 26th Maie.
Edward Humfrye = Cicelye [Cicely] Hatch, July 1.
Thomas Prinn,¹ the son of Thomas Prinn and of Marie, his wyfe, was baptized the 2d daie of Sept.

¹ This was the second son of Thomas Prynne. Reference has been made in the historical chapter to the fact that Thomas Prynne's marriage to Marie Sherston was registered at Aust as well as at St. Michael's, Bath, where it took place. In 1596, the baptism of *Catherine* Prynne is recorded at Aust; and in 1599, that of Joan Prynne. In 1607, the baptism of *Katerine* Prynne is *here* recorded, but no Joan, and beyond all doubt the entries at Aust refer to Thomas Prynne's children. In his will, Thomas Prynne, after his sons, William and Thomas, first mentions Katherine and then Joan, in the order of seniority, according to the Aust register. In the interval the register is missing, so that we have no record; the elder Catherine may have died. George Clarke married Katerine in 1627 (probably Katerine the younger), who would be twenty years of age, and it seems took the place in her father's will of the elder deceased Katerine. It often happened in that age that if a daughter died, and her death were followed by the birth of another, she took the name and place of her deceased sister.

John Longe, "an aunchent old man," burd. 8th February.
Edith Smithe, an old wydowe, burd. 14th Feb.

RICHARD DAVIS, *Minister*.

RICHARD CHILTON, }
JOHN PHYLLIPS, } *Wardens*.

Alice Gunninge, daur. of John and Elizabeth, bap. 10 March.

- 1605 James Tanner, sonn of John and Zella, bap. 20th October.
Richard Chilton = Grace Perfect, 4th Nov.
Marie Gunninge, daur. of Martin Gunninge and Susan, bap. 19th
February.
- 1606 John Bruer of ffoord, in the parish of Wraxall, and the countie of
Wilts = Ann Griffith, the 4th daie of Novembre—by license from
Wells
Joan Saunder,¹ wydowe of the age of 94, burd. 7th daie of Octobre.

RICHARD DAVIS, *Minister*.

JOHN TAYLER, }
WALTER READE, } *Wardens*.

Marie Smith, daur. of John and Elizabeth, bap. 7 December.
Thomas Gunninge, son of Thomas and Nan [Ann], his wife, bap. 18 Jany.

- 1607 John Phillipps = Joan Gregorie of Puckle Church, 7th Maie.
Katerine Prinn, the daughter of Thomas and Marie, bap. 19th Maie.
[See note to 1604.]
- 1608 Samuel Tanner, }
Nathanaell Tanner, } twins, sons of John and Zella, bap. 28th March.
John Davis of Wolley = Ann Reade, 21st July.

RICHARD DAVIS, *Minister*.

THOMAS PRYN, }
JOHN SMITH, } *Wardens*.

Walter Simmons, the elder of the parish of Batheaston, was married to
Alice Sparkes, 25th Septembre.

Susan Gundevin [Gunning], daur. of Martin and Susan, bap. 16 Oct.
Edmonde Lewes, an old man about the age of 82 yeres, was buried the
last daie of February.

- 1609 Joyce Gunwin, daughter of Thomas and Marie, bap. 25 June.
Robert Chedseie = Anne Younge, 24 Augt.

¹ This Joan Saunder was the widow of Richard Saunder, to whom reference is made in 1559.
His death occurred between 1593 and 1613.

1610 John Smith, labourer, burd. 28th March.

RICHARD DAVIS, *Minister.*

JOHN POWLE, }
WILLIAM SMITH, } *Churchwardens.*

Dorothie Prinn, the daughter of Thomas Prinn and of Marie, his wife,
bap. 15th daie of June.

John Ffrancôme of the town of Marsfield, in the countie of Gloucester,
was married to Mercie Pontinn of this parish, the 29th of June.

William Marksome of the towne of Marsfield, was married to Julian
Morlaise of this parish, the 11th daie of Novembre.

John Keylocke, a poor old travayling man, was here buried, the last
daie of Januarie, Ano Dōme 1610.

Thomas Gunwin, son of Martin and Susan, bap. 17th Februarie.

1611 John Workman = Margery Gingle, 8th October.

Marie Gunwin, daur. of Thomas and Marie, bap. 10 Novr.

John Shepharde, of the parish of Weston = Marie Lewes, 20th Januarie.

Richard Hopkins, a base born child, born at Okeford,¹ in the parish of
Marsfield, the son of Elizabeth Hopkins, and as she did confess at
the houre of the birth of the child, the sonn of John Webb, gent.,
was brought to our church the tyme of Divine Service, and laid upon
the fonte, and because it was weak and was begotten in the farme,
was here christened the 9th daie of Februarie.

RICHARD DAVIS, *Minister.*

THOMAS LEWES, }
JOHN TANNER, } *Churchwardens.*

1612 Isabel, wyfe of John Pontinn, burd. 10th June.

Henrie Summerell, of parish of Charlecombe = Alice Bruer, 28th June.

1613 Joan Brimblecome, the daur. of Henrie B. and of Agnes his wyfe, was
baptized the fourth daie of Aprile, being Easter Day, this yere 1613.

Thomas Powle = Joan Beville, wydow, of St. Michael's without gate, Bath,
April 12.

John Workman, a sucking child of John W. and Margery his wyfe, burd.
29th April.

Richard Pontinn, a poor old man burd. 21 June.

John Jones, of pish. of Widcome = Elizth. Smith, wydowe, 24th June.

Walter Cope, of pish. of Bitton = Sara Saunder, 21 October.

Peregrine Cook, the sonn of Thomas Cook and of Elizth. his wyfe,
baptized 14th of Novembre. This Thomas Cook is a carier of
Venice glasses, and his wife, as a walking woman, coming to this

¹ Okeford is near "the Rocks."

parish fell hear in travaile, and was delivered of this child and heere baptized.

RICHARD DAVIS, *Minister*.
THOMAS GUNWYN.
JOHN SHEPHARD.

Bridgett Prinn, the daughter of Thomas and Marie Prinn, baptized 1st November.

John Gunwinn, son of Thomas and Marie, bap. 23 Jany.

John Fisher of Batheaston = Edith Rudman, 7th daie of March by special license from Welles.

[The Fishers had considerable property about Bath, Batheaston, and at Newton-St.-Loe, especially a well-known member of the family was the late Mr. Henry Fisher, for many years head of the police force in Bristol. Another branch of the family possessed the manor and the patronage of Bathampton. Of this branch there are many representatives in Bath.]

1614 John Tayler, of this parish, an old ancient man, bd. 6th June. Memdm. That this John Tayler gave in his lyfe tyme and delivered by the hands of Giles Rudman to Owen Griffen and Thomas Mare, overseers of the pore, £20: to remain as a continual stocke for the good of the pore of the parish of Swainsweeke in the hands of such as shall be chosen yerely to be overseers of the pore of the said parish. The use of the which £20, the said John Tayler willed to be distributed to the pore of the said parish at such tymes yerely as the said overseers shall give up their accompts without fraude, gyle, or further delay every yere. This 20 was delivered in the parish church of Swainsweeke, to the overseers above named the 8th daie of Maie, 1614. *Sic testor.*

RICARDUS DAVIS, *Rector*.

William Morlais = Elenor Clement, 20th August. [The name Morlais afterwards is spelt Morley.]

Alice Gunwin, daur. of Martin and Susan, bap. 21 Dar.

RICHARD DAVIS,
JOHN WEBB,
EDWARD HOLDER, } *Wardens*.

1615 Elizabeth Brimblescome, the daur. of Alice Brimblescome and (as it is confessed) of one Thomas Smith, at the sign of the 'Ram' in Bath, ostler, was baptized heer 29th of Maie.

Thomas Smith, of the parish of Peter and Paule in Bath, married Alice Brimblescome, 2d daie of Julie.

William White, of parish of Westerleie = Alice Milles, 16th Octr.

1616 John Webb,¹ farmer of Swainswick, a man of the age of eighty yeres and

¹ This was the eldest son of Edward Webb, who died 1573, the earliest agent of Oriel College. This John succeeded him, but was probably dismissed. He gave by his will the sum of £10 to the Abbey Church. [See note on page 66.]

upward, was buried the 4th daie of Aprill. [He died at the Manor House.]

Marie Dirham = John Jones of Midsomer-Norton, June 3.

Dorothie Prinn, daur. of Thomas Prinn and Marie, his wyfe, buried 13 daie of Septembre.

RICHARD DAVIS.
GILES RUDMAN.
MARTIN GUNWYN.

1617 John Wickam, the sonn of John Wickham and of his wyff Ann, was baptized with private baptism by reason of his weakness, and brought into the congregation the last daie of November, to certifie them of the lawfulness thereof.

Katerine Kemmeish,¹ the daughter of William Kemmeish [Kemeys] and

¹ The Kemeys family was at one time a numerous and a scattered one, various branches of it possessing lands in South Wales, and the counties of Monmouth, Gloucester, Somerset, Wilts, and Dorset. The senior branch was seated at Cefn Mably, Glamorganshire, and is now represented by Colonel Kemeys-Tynte, the present owner of that historic mansion. Of the branch settled at Swainswick, or Swanswick, Somerset, not much information can be given. There was a double connection between this family and Swainswick.

"ROGER KEMEYS, 13 Edward IV. (1474), released his lands in Swainswick, Somerset;" and Mr. G. T. Clark, in his *Genealogies of Glamorgan*, p. 417, states that "Roger Kemeys, of Swainswick, co. Somerset, released to William Sewey, *alias* Stoweford, all his rights and lands there."

This Roger Kemeys was of Syston, and Frampton-Cottrell, co. Gloucester, in the church of which there are several monuments to the family. Roger Kemeys married Alice, daughter and heiress of William Arthur, of Bedminster. After an interval of more than a century, this same branch of the Kemeys family again became connected with Swainswick by the marriage of WILLIAM KEMEYS, of Frampton-Cottrell (the great-great-great-grandson of the above Roger Kemeys), with Joan, daughter of Thomas Pryne, of Swainswick, and sister of William Pryne.

"William Kemeys late of Frampton-Cottrell, co. Glouc., decd. Admon. Sept. 13, 1635, to his relict, Joan Kemys."

"Joan Kemys, of Wickwick, co. Glouc., widow. Will dated Feb. 10, 1640; proved Mar. 1, 1641 (1641-2) [37 *Campbell*].—To my brother William Pryne, † my lease in the manor and farm of Swainswick, Somerset. To my brother Thomas Pryne, my ground called 'Latymore,' in Wickwick. My sons William and Arthur Kemys; my grandfather Kemeys; to my daughters Isabel, Ann, Sarah, and Katherine Kemys; my sisters Sarah and Ann Kemys, 20/ each. My father-in-law, Mr. Arthur Kemeys, of Wickwick."*

They were succeeded by their elder son, ARTHUR KEMEYS.

His Will.

"Arthur Keymish, of Frampton Cotterell, co. Glouc. Will dated Aug. 6, 1644; proved Oct. 5, 1647 [197 *Fines*].—Mr. William Pryne, of Lincoln's Inn, my uncle, and Roger Keymish, of Bristol, merchant, to be guardians of my young brother, William Keymish. My late mother, Joan Keymish. My annts Sarah and Ann Keymish. My sisters Katherine, Elisabeth, Ann, and Sarah. My uncle Thomas Pryne. †"*

Note.—FRAMPTON COTTERELL, CO. GLOUC.

"*Burial*, 1692, *Sept.* . . . —Ann, daughter of William Kemys, of Wickwick, in this parish, Esq., and wife of Robert Brown, gent. Also, the bodies of the said William Kemys, her father; Arthur Kemys, her grandfather; and Roger Kemys, her great-grandfather."

"1679, *Sept.*—Robert Brown, gent."

* From *Somersetshire Wills* (Third Series), collected by the late Rev. Frederick Brown, M.A., F.S.A., and privately printed for Frederick Arthur Crisp, 1889.

† The Puritan.

‡ He was the Puritan's only brother, and survived him.

- Jone (daughter of Thomas Prynne) his wyffe, bap. 4th daie of Januarie.¹
- 1618 Thomas Chaterton,² the sonn of Thomas Chaterton and Alice, his wyffe, was baptized 7th daie of June.
Henry Pontinge, coming from Bristowe to his friends here, died, and was buried the 24th daye of Februarie. RICHARD DAVIS.
THOMAS PRINN. }
JOHN TANNER. }
- 1619 Edward Smith, sonn of John Smith and Alice his wyffe, who coming to her mother, Edith Mare, at Todwicke, was there delivered, and the child here baptized, the 18th day of Julie.
Arthur Kemmish, sonn of William K. and Jone, bap. 12 daie of Septembre. RICHARD DAVIS.
JOHN SHEPPARDE.
HENRIE ANDREWES.
- 1620 Thomas Prin, farmer of Swainsweeke, was buried the 10th daie of Julie.³
William Stephens, sonn of John and Alice, bapd. 23d Decr.
- 1622 Owen Griffin, an auncient old man of the age of 88 yeres, was buried the 24th daye of December.
- 1623 Susan Gunwyng, the wyfe of Martin Gunwyng, was buried the 7th daie of Februarie.
- 1624 William Yeeles of the Parish of Katerine [St. Catherine's] was married to John Gunwyne, 3rd daie of June.
Joan Lewes, an ancient old woman about the age of 96 yeres, was buried the 1st daie of Julie.
Martin Gunwyne, of Todweeke, in the parish of Swainsweeke, was married to Joan Tiler of the same parishe, the 21st daie of Octobre.
- 1625 Joan Gunning, the daughter of Thomas Gunning and Joan his wyffe, bap. 16 daie of Januarie.
- 1626 Joane Batten, wyfe of John Batten, buried the last day of March.
Stephen Croke=Elizabeth Huntley, 5th daye of October.
Anne Hulbert, wife of Henrie Hulbert, burd. 18th Novr.
Edward Tillie of Aust, in the countie of Gloucester = Elizabeth Mason, 20th Novr.
- 1627 George Clarke was married to Katerine Prin,⁴ 27th day of August
John Battin of the Mill was buried the 29th of Oct

¹ The marriage of William Kemeys with Joan Prynne does not appeau to have taken place at Swainswick.

² This Thomas Chatterton may have been the ancestor of Chatterton the poet.

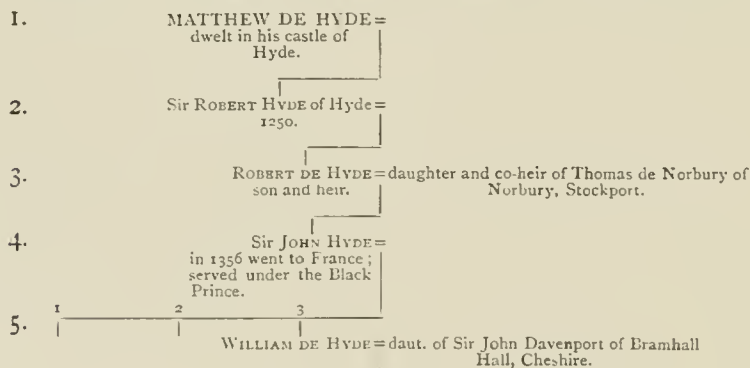
³ This was Thomas Prynne, the father of William Prynne.

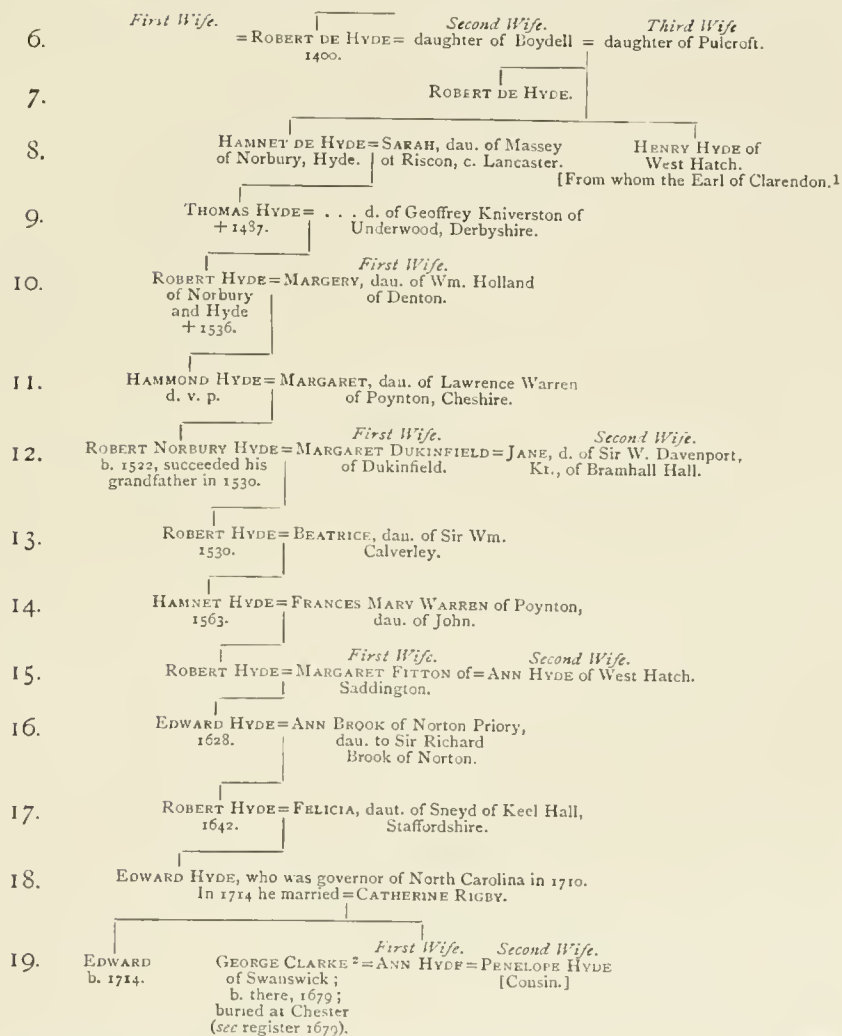
⁴ See Monograph on the Clarkes, also entry 1607.

THE HYDE-CLARKE FAMILY.

HYDE HALL was a very old edifice in Cheshire, and was standing till 1854. Only the offices now remain. "An ancient hall with a new front," it stood on the Cheshire side of the river Tame, opposite to Haughton and Denton, with gardens sloping to the water's edge. There was a weir across the river which produced a fine cascade, and the river above for half-a-mile appeared like a lake. Mr. Clarke had valuable coal-works in the neighbourhood. The original hall was erected during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, rebuilt about 1660, and refaced about a hundred years ago. The site was most probably that of the ancient castle of Matthew, Lord de Hyde. About the time of King John, the Hyde family was represented by Matthew de Hyde, who had issue—"Sir Robert Hyde, Kt., son and heir, Lord of Hyde and of Newton, or part thereof, in Cheshire; Shalecross and Ferneby, in Derbyshire; and Haughton and Denton, in Lancashire. Robert, son of the said Robert, married — de Norbury, cousin and heiress of Thomas de Norbury, by which marriage the lordship of Norbury came to the Hydes. They had issue—Sir John Hyde, son and heir; Alexander Hyde, ancestor of Hydes of Denton."

Pedigree of the Hydes of Hyde, and Clarkes of Swainswick.





¹ The Lord Chancellor Clarendon was descended from one of the earlier Hydes of Hyde. There was also in 1640 an Edward Hyde, M.P. for a Cornish borough. He entered it as a Republican, but for reasons, no doubt sufficiently cogent, he separated from that party, and became an adherent of the King.

² This George Clarke was the son of George Clarke, who married Katheryn Prynne, daughter of Thomas and sister of William Prynne. The first George Clarke followed the political fortunes of William Prynne. During some years he was under a cloud, being permitted to live at Swadwick under a special licence. At the Restoration, he shared the good fortune of his uncle. In 1661, at the coronation of Charles II., a curious ceremony

A portrait of Edward Hyde, painted by Hudson, was bought at the sale of Lord Alvanley of Arden Hall, by the late Lowe Sidbotham of Shipley Hall, and presented to the late Capt. H. J. Clarke. At the death of Edward Hyde, 1714, the Hyde estates were heavily mortgaged to Sergeant Bretland of Mottram. When Edward Hyde came into possession, he arranged with his brother-in-law, George Clarke, husband of his elder sister Ann, to sell the estates. Hyde being only a common sailor, and not likely to redeem them, Clarke sold them to the next of kin.

The GEORGE CLARKE of Swainswick was Lieutenant-Governor of New York 1736. He married Ann Hyde, "a lady greatly beloved, at whose death minute-guns were fired off all the day of her funeral, and loaves of bread given to all the poor of the neighbourhood." George Clarke on returning from America took possession of the Hyde and Haughton estates. He lived and died at Chester 1760, and is buried in

took place at Bath, in the High Street, where stood the conduit of St. Mary, in front of the old Guildhall, to which the citizens were accustomed to make their grand processions. On this occasion Mrs. Mayoress, attended by all the chief matrons of the city, and preceded by more than four hundred young virgins, going two and two, and each two bearing aloft on their hands gilded crowns and garlands, decked with the rarest and choicest flowers of the season, went to the conduit to drink the King's health with the claret that, figuratively, ran from it.

The mayor (John Ford), attended by a great retinue of gentlemen of the city and from the country, preceded by a band, led the procession between rows of soldiers, with a company of foot from Weston, under the command of Captain Sheppard, and also a troop of horse under the command of Captain George Clarke, brother-in-law of Mr. Fryne, the recorder, and one of the members for the city. All these volunteers were clothed in similar uniforms, and the young girls referred to were, for the most part, dressed in milk-white waistcoats, and in petticoats emblematic of the verdure of spring. The ceremonials of the period suggest a wide contrast with those of the present day, in which men take the chief part. The *mise en scène* on this occasion must have been very striking. On a later occasion, when Queen Anne visited Bath, two hundred young women, dressed in Amazonian fashion, met her above Weston, and preceded her to the West Gate.

John Ford wrote a quaint little book, entitled "Memoirs of Celebrating His Majesty's Coronation at Bath, April 25, 1661." By John Ford, Mayor of Bath. (Extremely scarce.)

Record of Expenses incurred in Bath at the Coronation of Charles II.

Paid for the Fireworks at the Coronation, per bill	£7	8	6
Paid for bringing Two Proclamations, one for the King's Coronation, the other as per bill appeareth	0	5	0
Paid for fagotts to make bonfires att the Coronation	1	5	0
Paid for three hogshheads of beare given to the souldiers and the maids on the Coronation day	4	10	0
Paid for tobacco and bread and cheese given to the souldiers att the Coronation	0	13	0
Paid for Beare, Bread, and Cheese, given to the Ringers on the Coronation day	0	11	0
Paid for Bread and Beare given to the poore of St. John's Hospital, and the black Almshouse then	0	8	0
Paid Thomas Griffin's boy for playing before the maids att the Coronation	0	2	0
Paid a messenger to fetch a drum and for the lent of it at the Coronation	0	2	0
Paid Mr. Robert Sheppard for cakes att the Coronation, per bill	1	17	6
Paid Mrs. Jane Fisher for cakes att the Coronation, per bill	2	6	8
Paid Mr. Berkly Carne,* for wine att the Coronation, per bill	5	0	0
Paid Thomas Quilly for guilding the streamers att the Coronation, as by his bill appeareth	5	1	6
Paid Mr. John Bush for powder at the Coronation, per bill	2	14	10
Paid Thomas Quilly for guilding the crown and the flower-de-luces at the King's bath, per bill	1	6	0
Paid Mr. Hockely for wine at the Coronation, as per bill appeareth	7	7	10

* This Barkeley Carne, who was a wine merchant in the Abbey Churchyard, was directly descended from Sir Edward Carne, the ambassador sent by Queen Elizabeth to Pope Julius the Third. Barkeley Carne died in 1695, and was buried in the North Aisle of the Abbey under a small black grave-stone, with the following inscription:—Here lies the body of Barkeley Carne, gentleman, who dyed the 28th of April, 1695, in hope of a joyfull Resurrection—*Cujus Anima Proprietetur Deus.*

the cathedral, a tablet being erected to his memory, with an inscription, surmounted by the Crest and Motto,

“SOYEZ FERME”

To the Memory of

GEORGE CLARKE of Hyde, Esquire,
Who was formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New
York and afterwards became resident in this city.

He died January XII., MDCCLX.,

AGED LXXXIV. YEARS,

And was interred in this Chapel.

[On the same pillar the following is also placed—

Sacred to the Memory of

FREDERICK PHILLIPSE, ESQUIRE,

late of the Province of New York, a gentleman in whom the various social, domestic and religious virtues were eminently united. The uniform rectitude of his conduct commanded the esteem of others, whilst the benevolence of his heart, and gentleness of his manners, secured their love. Firmly attached to his Sovereign and the British Constitution, he opposed, at the hazard of his life, the late Rebellion in North America, and for the faithful discharge of his duty to his king and country he was proscribed, and his estate, one of the largest in New York, was confiscated by the Usurped Legislature of that Province. When the British troops were withdrawn from New York in 1783, he quitted a province to which he had always been an ornament and benefactor, and came to England, leaving all his property behind him; which reverse of fortune he bore with that calmness, fortitude, and dignity, which had distinguished him through every former stage of life. He was born at New York the 12th day of September, in the year 1720,

And died in this place

the 30th day of April, in the year 1785.

AGED 65 YEARS.

Both inscriptions are on marble tablets, on one of the main pillars under the tower in front of the great organ. The latter has no direct connection with the Clarkes, but there is a coincident historic relation to the subject.]

GEORGE CLARKE, his eldest son, born 1715 in New York, came to England in 1737, and was presented to the King at Hampton Court. It is said that he offered £1000 to the King, on condition that his father, the Lieut.-governor, be appointed to succeed Lord Delawar as governor. George Clarke was appointed secretary to his father 1738. After his return from America he lived at Hyde Hall, where he took much

interest in agriculture, and is said to have given much attention to the culture of fences, and introduced into that neighbourhood the method of trimming, known as the "hogmane fence." He was in commission of the peace for Chester and Lancaster, and was Sheriff of Lancashire for the year 1748. He died 11 Nov. 1777, æt. 62, was buried at Stockport, in the same vault as his younger brother Edward, leaving his American estate, Hyde Hall and Springfield, to his grand-nephew George Clarke; the Swainswick estate, near Bath, to his younger grand-nephew, Edward Clarke, with a share in the American estate, which was sold by Edward to his brother George.

Edward Clarke, born 1716, was an officer in the army. He married Elizabeth Guthrie, who was widow of William Williams and daughter of Philip Houghton of Jamaica. Hence he derived large estates in that island. His wife and daughter were buried in Swainswick Church. Edward Clarke returned to New York from Swainswick in 1772. On his return to England he went to Buxton, where he died in 1776, as shown by a monument in the parish church of Stockport (Hyde being in that parish, though five miles distant).

Near this place

by permission of Peter Legh of Lyme, Esq., were interred the remains of

GEORGE CLARKE, of Hyde Estates,
who died 11 November 1777,
AGED 62 YEARS.

And also of EDWARD CLARKE, Esq., his younger brother
who died 6th September 1776, at Buxton,
AGED 60 YEARS;

being the elder branches of the family of the Hydes of Hyde and Norbury.

GEORGE HYDE CLARKE, son of above Edward, came into the Hyde, Houghton, and Jamaica estates on the death of his uncle, George Clarke. He was born 1743, and married Catherine, daughter of Hussey, Esq. of Ireland, by whom he had George, born 1768, and Edward, born 1770. George Hyde Clarke lived partly at Hyde, and was J.P. for the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire. He died in London, but was buried at Denton, Lancashire, as is shown by the inscription on his tombstone.

GEORGE HYDE CLARKE, late of Hyde in the County Cheshire, Esq.,
during his lifetime a constant attendant at this Chapel, and a
liberal contributor to its repairs,

Died in London, July 5th, 1824,

And agreeably to his own special directions was here interred on the
16th day of July following.

GEORGE CLARKE, his eldest son, born 28th April 1768, married Elizabeth, daughter of General Rochfort of Bellfield, co. Westmeath, Ireland, to whom the lapsed title of "Earl of Belvedere" was offered by the king, but declined by him. She was a lady of great beauty and amiability, who was held in high esteem. She died at Brighton.

Here lie the remains of

ELIZABETH, widow of the late George Clarke, of Hyde Hall, Cheshire, and daughter of the late General George Rochfort, Royal Artillery, of Bellfield, Westmeath, Ireland.

Died at Brighton 8 Sept. 1861,

AGED 93 YEARS.

In 1888 her remains were removed by her son, George Rochfort, to the churchyard at Chesterton, to be interred in the same vault with the first Mrs. E. Hyde Clarke, who died at Leamington in 1853. They had

1	2	3	4	5
GEORGE HYDE. Drowned with his wife when returning from America.	EDWARD HYDE. d. 1873.	GEORGE ROCHFORD. 6th Feb. 1801. (See text.)	KATHERINE. b. 1802; d. 11th Oct. 1831.	ELIZABETH. b. 1805; d. 24th July 1881.

In 1794 George Clarke lived at Chesterton Lodge, which he, at a later date, bought from the Duke of Marlborough, and some land from Mr. Halley. He went out about the year 1810 to take possession of his American estates, and, after the death of his father in 1824, appointed his half-brother, Hyde John Clarke (to whom he was much attached) to be manager of his Cheshire estates. [See page 83.]

GEORGE CLARKE, born 28th April 1768, of Hyde Hall and Haughton, Cheshire; Swanswick, Jamaica; and Hyde Hall and Springfield, Ostego County, New York, who resided at Hyde Hall, America. He much improved his estate, building a spacious mansion near Lake Ostego, in white stone resembling marble, with a fine portico supported by massive pillars. He married, first, _____; and secondly (by sanction of the House of Assembly and the American law), Mrs. Cooper, widow of _____ Cooper, brother of J. Fenimore Cooper.¹ He died at Hyde Hall, America, 1834, leaving issue:—

1. Ann Clarke, born _____, married Honble Duncan Campbel Pell, Lieut. Governor of Newport, Rhode Island, who died 1874. Issue—

(1) Duncan Archibald Pell, born 10 April 1842, Colonel in the army, was in first battle of Bull Run: Aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Burnside, married 21 Feby. 1867, Caroline, daughter of _____ Cheever, Esq., has issue—

1. Duncan Clarkson, b. 14 Dec. 1867.
2. Archie Harry, b. 22 Sept. 1869.
3. Alexander Mercer, b. 21 June 1871.

¹ Both sons of Judge Cooper, founder of Cooper's town, on Lake Ostego.

Colonel Pell died suddenly at New York, 21 Oct. 1874, æt. 52½. He was buried in the island cemetery of city of Newport.

(2) Georgina, d. at school in London, bd. in Kensal Green cemetery, London.

(3) Henry Leslie Pell, born Feby. 1853, married 6 June 1876, Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Col. R. T. Temple of Albany, and niece of Lady Rose. Before his marriage he took the name of Leslie Pell-Clarke, and now lives at Swanswick, Ostego, New York.

George Clarke's son George, b. . . . , married Anna Maria, younger daughter of Dudley S. Sandford Gregory, Esq. of New Jersey, by whom—

1. George Hyde, born 27 August 1858, educated at Cheltenham and Harrow (England), passed his examinations in New York, as a barrister-at-law, and is married.
2. Maude, born 9 Augst. 1854, married Dale Phillips, Esq., Janry. 25th, 1878.
3. Anna Maria, born 25 Oct. 1860, married Capt. Entwistle, late of Royal Dragoon Guards.
4. Katherine Blanche, born 15 Nov. 1865, and is also married.

He was succeeded by his second son (the eldest, George Hyde, being drowned at sea), EDWARD HYDE CLARKE, born married his cousin Georgina Katherine Theresa O'Moran (19th Oct. 1825), who died at Leamington, 2nd August 1853, s.p. He married, secondly, Maria Ann, daughter of Thomas Wade, Esq. of Fairfield, County Galway, Ireland. Edward Hyde Clarke lived chiefly at Leamington. He took much interest in the affairs of Jamaica, was a friend of Napoleon III., then residing at Leamington, as Prince Louis Napoleon; gave him introductions at Manchester, to which place he paid a visit, as stated by a local paper of 29th December 1852: "On the 29th January 1852, Le Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Le Colonel Vaudray, Le Viscomte de Persigny, Dr. H. Conneau, and Capt. Hyde J. Clarke, R.N., visited the manufactories here." He died 26th December 1873 at his residence, Heatherley Break, near Cheltenham, leaving all his estates to his widow, and at her disposal to will as dictated by her own judgment.

GEORGE ROCHFORD CLARKE, M.A., born February 1801. He inherited Chesterton Lodge, Oxon. He also purchased four estates in Jamaica. Married, 9th July 1830, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Henry Byron, grandson of William, third Lord Byron. That lady died without issue in 1852. In 1887 he married, secondly, Alice Louisa Collins of Norwich.

Mr Rochfort Clarke, who was a barrister by profession, was an active magistrate for the county of Oxford, and an ardent promoter of several organizations for religious objects in connection with evangelical teaching. Mr. Rochfort Clarke was one of the earliest promoters of the

“Society for the Observance of the Lord’s Day,” and was, we believe, the only original member left. He took a vigorous part as an author in all those religious and political questions which during the last forty-five years have engaged public attention:—“Our Diplomatic Relations with Rome;” Exposure of “Dr. Conquest’s 20,000 Emendations of the Authorised Version;” “Letter to Lord Derby on Lord Campbell’s Bill, ‘Unanimity in Trial by Jury;’” and “An Address to Lord Chelmsford on ‘Relief to Trustees desirous of relinquishing their Trust.’” In 1860 he published “Reform the Sewers and Rescue the Rivers;” also, “The Distressed Queen”¹ and “The Banishment of Venus and Adonis, from the Great Exhibition.” Holding strong views upon these and other questions, he has expressed himself with great moderation, whilst exhibiting no little learning and culture. Mr. Rochfort Clarke died at his residence, Blenheim Villa, Finsbury Park, September 29, 1889, and was interred in the same vault as his first wife and her sister (Miss Byron), on the 4th October 1889.

The sale of the Clarke leasehold property under the College took place at Bath, 8th June 1825. It was then held on a lease for 21 years, from 5th April 1822, and, with the consent of Oriel College, was offered in 18 lots, of which the College agreed to grant separate leases to the purchasers for 17 years, from 5th April 1826, with an understanding that renewals would be granted in 1829 and in 1836 upon fines, estimated on the value of the land only, excluding any additional buildings that might be erected.

The property consisted of (A) the Manor House with about 170 acres of land; (B) Lambridge House, Swainswick Villa, the site of the Elms, the site of Oriel House, of Lower Swainswick House, and generally the whole of Lower Swainswick, as far up the road as that house, and all the land fronting the road on the right hand side, up to and including the Swainswick Cottage, occupied by the Rev. Robert E. Whittington.

After the sale several new houses were built—viz., Oriel House, Lower Swainswick House, The Elms, and Bellevue Cottage. Oriel Lodge is not on College property; the site was originally on the left hand side of the road, and belongs to St. John’s Hospital; the road was afterwards diverted so as to leave the house on the right hand side. The Rev. R. E. Whittington’s house, at the entrance of Upper Swainswick, is on freehold land, acquired by the road-authority for the purposes of improving the road, and sold by them, after the improvement, to William Stephens Loder, Esq.

¹ Presented to and accepted by Her Majesty.

The last member of the Clarke family who resided for any length of time at Swainswick¹ was Edward Clarke, born in 1770, second son of George Hyde Clarke, and Uncle of Mr Rochfort Clarke. He built Swainswick Villa, now called the Woodlands. Besides the Swainswick property, he held estates in Jamaica. This gentleman was twice married, first to Anne Margaret, daughter of General Prevost, who died without issue; secondly, in 1822, to Sarah Russ, by which marriage he had issue:—

1. EDWARD, born 1823, married Sarah Sage. He died at Swainswick, Jamaica, leaving a son—Edward Clarke, born 1841—married, now living at Nebraska, U.S., and has issue, Frances and Katherine.

2. GEORGE HANNET CLARKE, born 1824, entered the army, and died at Lahore 19th June 1850.

3. TANNER OWEN CLARKE, born 7th Feb. 1826, married, 19th Aug. 1851, at Llantysilio, Denbighshire, to Fanny Julia, daughter of . . . Braithwaite, Esq.; by whom he had issue:—

(1) GEORGINA HYDE, b. 1852; marr. 17th April 1873, Edward Groves Paley, Esq., Capt. 5th Lancers, and has issue—

1. RAYMOND EDWARD PALEY, b. 11th Feb. 1874.

2. ALLAN THOMAS, b. 11th May 1876.

3. GEORGINA VIOLET, b. 25 June 1877.

(2) EDWARD HYDE, born 7 Nov. 1853, marr. 17 Sept. 1878 at St. Matthew's Church, Richmond, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of the late Robert Godfrey, Esq. of Homelands, Isle of Wight, and has issue—

1. LIONEL EDWARD HYDE CLARKE, b. 21st Sept. 1879.

2. GEORGINA VERA, born 7 Nov. 1880.

(3) ROCHFORT HYDE CLARKE, born 20th Feb. 1858.

Tanner Owen Clarke lived much with his relative at Hyde Hall, and was a Banker in New Jersey City. He returned to England a few years before his death, which took place 22 Dec. 1878, at the age of 52. He was interred at Frimley. His widow married 7th January 1880, by special licence, at St. George's, Hanover Square, the Rev. Sir Lionel Darell, Bart. of Fretherne Court, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, and York Place, London. She was Sir Lionel's third wife, and survives him. Sir Lionel died in 1882.

Upon the death of George Hyde Clarke in 1824, Hyde Hall, until 1854, became the residence of Captain Hyde John Clarke, R.N., his son, a gentleman held in great esteem. Captain Clarke entered the Royal Navy, June 29, 1791, on board the "Bedford," 74, Capt. Sir Andrew Snape Hamond. Capt. Clarke served off Newfoundland, in the North Sea, and

¹ When we refer to Swainswick we spell it with an *i*, not because we wish to dogmatise on the question of spelling, but simply to preserve uniformity. It seems tolerably clear that when the Clarke family christened their Jamaica estate Swainswick, they did so under the impression that its English god-parent did not use the *i* in the first syllable.

in other parts of the world, under distinguished commanders. In 1806 he was Lieutenant under Capt. Plampsen on the East India Station, and on 13th June took an active part in the action which resulted in the capture of the two privateers, "La Henriette," 30 guns and 124 men, and "La Balone," 30 guns, 194 men. In 1840 he retired with the rank of Post-Captain. After Capt. Clarke's naval career practically closed in 1824, he applied himself with activity, zeal, and judgment to his Magisterial duties. He was Chief Magistrate for Hyde for many years, being in the Commission of the Peace for Cheshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire. By his firmness, courage, and discretion he quelled a serious Irish riot in 1841. In after years he was presented by the inhabitants of Hyde with a valuable and handsome service of plate for his "services as a Magistrate, and high esteem for his private virtues." By his exertions the first Church in Hyde was built, and the foundation-stone laid by him, 1832. He married in 1808 Ann Joyce of Whitchurch, by whom he had—

HYDE.	EDWARD.	HENRY, R.N.	JOHN.
b. 1813; d. 1858.	b. 1815; d. 1874.	b. 1816; d. 1855.	b. 1820.
SOPHIA ANN.	SARAH.	EUNNA BIETENSON.	ELIZABETH MARY.
b. 1809; d. 1879.	b. 1810.	b. 1811; d. 1846.	b. 1825; d. 1841.
			FANNY.
			b. 1828; d. 1874.

Capt. H. J. Clarke died in Oswestry, Salop, 1858 (after a short residence at *Bryntysilio*, in Llangollen), and was buried with his wife and two daughters in the family vault (built for him by his architect), under the Tower of St. George's Church, Hyde.

Sacred to the Memory of

HYDE JOHN CLARKE, Esq.,

formerly of Hyde Hall, afterwards of Llangollen, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace,

Who departed this life

at Oswestry on the 15th day of November A.D. 1857.

ÆTAT. 80 YEARS.

He came to this his last abiding place, full of piety and full of days. In the various relations of life he was most exemplary. He was eminent alike for his private virtues and his public services, and now he rests from his labours, and his works do follow him.

The town of Hyde (Cheshire) is now very large. The various streets and squares bear the names of every member of the family that have existed from the time of Matthew de Hyde to the late Rochfort Clarke. The old "white garter," which marked the entrance to the Hall, exists only as a sign to a house of refreshment for the traveller who winds his way to look at the fallen glory of olden times.

THE REGISTER OF SWAINSWICK (1629-1800).

- 1629 John and Thomas Morlays, bd.
Richard Davis, sometimes minister of this place, was buried the 3d daye of Januarie.¹ [See Note to the tabulated list of Incumbents.]
- 1630 Joan Phillis, the wife of Thomas Phillis of Cammerton, was buried the 4th of December.
John Poule the eldest, beinge about an hundred² years of age, was buried the 21st of Julie.
Marie Chemishe, the daughter of William Chemishe [Kemeys] and Joan, his wife, was burd. the 16th of Februarie. [See page 72.]
- 1631 Bridget Prin, the daughter of Thomas Prin and Marie, his wife, was buried the 7th of April.
Gyles Rudman was buried the 21st of November.
Rebecca Davis, widowe and formerly the wife of Richard Davis, minister of this place, was buried the 8th of December.
Marie Capell, the wife of Edward Capell, Esq., was buried the 20th of March.
- (She was the widow of Thomas Prynne [see 1620], and also note in Memoir of W. Prynne.)
- 1632 John Brimble = Susan Bletchly, 10th Maye (their son William was baptized August 19th).
Thomas Sherud [Sherard] and Marie Phillips, married Octr. 4th.
- 1633 Anne Kemys, daughter of William Kemys and Joane, bap. 8th Septr.
John Workeman, buried 12th Decr.
- 1634 Robert Webb and Marie Webb were married the 11th of May.
Elizabeth Kemys was buried the 18th of Januarie.
Joyce Whittington, the daughter of John Whittington and Marie his wife, baptized the 11th of Februarie. THOMAS SAND.

¹ "Richard Davis, Clerke Rector of Swaynesweek, gave £1 (bestowed upon the pavinge of the North Allye of the bodie of this Church)." — *Abbey Records*.

² This John Powle or Poule was married October 9, 1557, to Margerie Periman, and if he were 27 at that time, he would be 100 at the time of his death. The Joan Poule, who died in 1635, may have been his wife; if so, there is an error as to her name, which was Margerie. The death of Margerie is nowhere else recorded in the register. See also 1565, birth of Julian Powle, son of John and Margery.

Powle's is a remarkable instance of longevity; but, assuming the following facts to be true, this is still more so. In the year 1808, died in Walcot Pcoorhouse, Bath, aged 107, James White. He was born in the house adjoining the White Horse Cellar, opposite Walcot church, and was

- 1635 Edward Smith, son of Edward and Susanna, bap. 30 March.
Joan Powle beinge about 100 yeeres of age was buried the 9th of May.
(See Note to John Poule 1630.)
Alice Rudman, widdowe, was buried the 7th of June.
Sara Kemys, the daughter of William and Joan, baptized the 28th of June.
Frauncis Tanner, the son of Benjamin Tanner and Frauncis, his wife,
was baptized the 13th of Decr.
John Tanner was buried May 7th.
- 1636 Marie Kemys, the daughter of William Kemys, burd. May 20.
Marie Whittington, the wyfe of John Whittington, burd. 25 June.
- 1637 William Kemys, son of William and Joan, bap. 30 May.
- 1638 Thomas Phillis was buried 10th of June. GEORGE SANDALL.
William Tanner, the son of Benjamin Tanner, Clarke (Clerk), and
ffrauncis his wife, was baptized the 24th of ffebruarie.
Samuell Clarke was buried the 5th of Marche.
- 1639 William Clarke, sonne of George Clarke, gent., and Katerine his wife,
was baptized the 21st of Julie.

BENJAMIN TANNER, *Minister*.
WILLIAM SYMS, (·) his mark, } *Wardens*.
JOHN LONGMAN, (·) his mark, }

- 1640 Margerie Smith, the wife of William Smith, burd. 30 Julie.
Henrie Andrewes was buried the 27th of November.
Thomas Andrewes, who by a misfortune fell from a tree, and died
presentlye, was buried the 17th of December.
John Clarke, the son of George Clarke, gent., and Katerine, his wife, was
baptized the 18th of February.
William Mainard,¹ the sone of John Mainard, and his wife was baptized
the 26th February.

BENJAMIN TANNER, *Minist*.
WILLIAM DIRHAM, } *Churchwardens*.
his x mark. }
JOHN TANNER, }

never out of the parish a twelvemonth together. He lived as a servant to old "Squire Hooper" sixteen years, but was the greater part of his life a chairman. He remembered when there were only eighty houses in the parish of Walcot, and no poor-rate! There were two capital clothiers in it. White had three wives: by the first he had fifteen children, one of whom survives him, and who is likewise a chairman. He went into the Poorhouse, April 7, 1797, and was then, by his own account, 97, though it was reported he was 103. He had lived there nearly eleven years, and always expressed himself grateful for the humane attention he experienced. He perfectly recollected hearing about the death of Queen Anne, and the coronation of George I. His faculties were clear till within three or four days of his dissolution, 1808.

¹This William Mainard (Maynard) is the Lessee from whom the name "Maynards" is derived; after him Purlewent, an old Bath name, but we do not find it anywhere in the Register

- 1653 Eleanor Archer, the daughter of Isac Archer, and of his wife, baptized
10th day of October 1653.
Ann Archer, the daur. of Isac, bap. 3 April 1661.
Richard Archer, son of (), 23 July 1663.
Isack Archer, sone of Isack, 30th January 1666.
The entries now become irregular.
- 1672 John Griffin, ye sonne of John Griffin and Ruth, his wife, was baptized
March 10th.
A page is occupied out of its due order by
- 1678 Joan Collins, daughter of Richard and Judee, baptized 27th May 1678.
1680 Also [Alice] Collins, daughter of Richard and Judee Collins, bap. 25
February.
Richard Davis, *alias* Antony Smawl, was buryed July 2nd 1680.
- 1682 Judith Collins, daughter of Richard and Judee Collins, baptized 29
September.
- 1683 Mary Collins, bap. 17 June 1683.
1684 Richard Collins, bap. 12 January 1684.
1686 Rebecca Collins, bap. 10 November 1686.
- 1674 Katherine, daughter of George Clarke, gent., and Mary, his wife, bap.
22nd of October.
Anne, the daughter of William Fry and Anne, his wife, bap. July 29,
burd. 5th August.
- 1676 Mary, the daughter of William ffry and Anne, his wife, was baptized
Decr. 13th.
- 1677 Thomas Shepherd, the sonne of Phillip Shepherd and Anne, his wife, was
baptized Sepr. 4th.
William ffry, the sonne of William ffry and Anne, his wife, was baptized
Decr. 11th.

or elsewhere except here.

"MAYNARDS," otherwise "PURLEWENTS."—The house in Swainswick now occupied by
Mr. Hallett, and 10 acres of land.

Was held by copy of Court Roll down to 1741, when it was granted to Dr. RAYNER, for
three lives.

In the earlier part of the century the house was the residence of Lady Jervis (mother of the
late Mrs. Henley Jervis), and then of the Rev. Leonard Jenyns [now Blomefield], the eminent
naturalist, who from 1852 to 1860 was curate of the parish of Woolley, and also for a short time of
Langridge as well. [See *Old Paths and Folk Lore*, p. 174.]

Leasehold.

1747 James Roffey, for 21 years.
1754 Mr. Gunning.
1761 Mr. Gunning.
1768 J. Gunning.
1775 Peter Gunning.

Leasehold.

1812-1817 The Rev. Dr. P. Gunning.
1824 John Francis Gunning.
1831 John Francis Gunning.
1838 John Francis Gunning.
1845 Executors of J. F. Gunning.

Expired in 1866.

- 1678 John Tanner, sonne of John Tanner, gent., and Anne, his wife, bap. June 4th.
- 1679 George,¹ the sonne of George Clarke,² gentleman, and Mary, his wife, was baptized Aprill 1st.
John Pelling, of the City of London, Scrivener, and Elizabeth Biggs, daughter of Richard Biggs, of the City of Bath, Mercer, were married according to the rites of the Church of England, at the canonical hours, upon the 12th day of June.
- 1680 William Tanner, son of John Tanner, gent., and Ann, his wife, bap. Decr. 8th.
- 1681 William Tanner, son of John T., gent., and Anne, was buried the 25th of June.
- 1682 Anne, daughter of John Tanner, gent., and Anne, bap. May 11.
Richard, son of John Node and his wife, bap. May 14.
- 1685 Samuel Pryar, buried 27th March.
Margaret Webb, buried 20th Aprill.
- 1686 Elizabeth Webb, buried 26th July.
- 1687 Ruth Griffin, buried 2d day of January.
- 1689 Sarah Amor, daughter of John Amor and Mary, bap. 2d Aprill.
Thomas Sendall, son of John and Ann, bap. 26 May.
- 1691 Elizabeth Harrill, daur. of Thomas Harrill and Sarah, bap. 9 July.
- 1693 Mr John Reed, the sone of Mr John Reed and Mrs. Elizabeth, his wife, baptized 7th October.
Mrs. Also [Alice] Whittington, daughter of Mr. John Whittington and Mary, his wife, bap. 3d Feby.
- 1694 George Clarke, gentleman, was buried May ye 8th.
Eleanor Archar, wife of Isaac Archar, was buried the 30th day of September, aged 70 years. In the same year Isaac was buried, aged 68, but no date is given.
Ffrances Tanner was buried ye 25th day of December.
- 1697 Mr. John Tanner, junr., was buried ye 1st day of Aprile.
- 1698 Beniamin Woodward and Elizabeth Burnell were married the 14th day of June.
Beniamin Tanner was buried the 19th of ffebruary.
James Street, the son of Mr. William Street, Vicar, and of Mrs. Elizabeth, his wife, was baptized the 27th day of June.
John Noad, son of William and Mary Noad, was baptized 21 November.

¹ This George Clarke lived to be Lieutenant-Governor of New York. He died Jan. 12, 1760, and was buried at Chester, it is said, aged 84; but if this be correct, he must have been three years old when he was baptized. See Biography of Clarke, and inscription on tablet at Chester, page 77.

² See notice of the Hyde Clarke Family.

- 1699 Mrs. Elizabeth Street was buried the 22d of June.
 1700 Joseph Noad, son of William and Mary Noad, was baptized 18th August.
 1701 Mr. William Danvers,¹ of Coseham, [*sic* for Corsham] in the county of Wilts, and Mtris Ann Tanner, of this parish, was married the 19th day of June.
 Mrs. Ann Danvers, of Coseham, in ye county of Wilts, was buried hear in this parish the 29th day of November.
 1702 Anne Shepherd, was buried January 14th.
 1703 Ann Noad, daughter of John and Elizabeth Noad, baptized May 23rd.
 1704 Elizabeth Noad, daur. of William and Mary Noad, baptized Jan. 14th.
 1704 Ann Woellon, daughter of John Woellon, and Martha, his wife, was baptized ye 17th day of December.
 Martha Woellon, was buried the 11th day of Januarie.
 1705 An Woellon, was buried ye 20th day of August.

¹ "DANVERS."—The house in Swainswick occupied by Mr. Thomas Whittington, and 48 acres of land.

Formerly held by Copy of Court Roll until 1740, when there being only one life (Mrs. Danvers'), left in the copy, the copyhold was converted into a 21 years' lease.

Lessees.		Lessees.	
1740-1761	Mrs. Yeates.	1817-1831	Renewal to Mrs. Danvers Ward.
1768-1795	Mrs. Danvers.	1838	Mr. Thomas Crossman.
1803	Mrs. Danvers Ward.		

Lease expired in 1866.

This holding appears to have included a small piece of wood, at one time held by the Rector of Swainswick. [*See* entry in Register by Walter Robbins, Curate, 1720.]

Before 1582 it had been in the tenure of John Rawe, M.A., Parson of Swainswick.

- 1582 Dec. 17 Richard Davys, M.A., Parson of Swainswick, has a lease of 'a parcel of woodland, containing four acres, lying between the wood of John Webbe, farmer, and Thomas Forward, yeoman,' so long as he shall be parson.
 1630 Oct. 18 Benjamin Tanner, of Swainswick, clerk, as long as he shall be parson.
 1652 April 1 Benjamin Tanner, of Swainswick, clerk, has a lease of the same land, described as between land of Geo. Clarke, gent. farmer, and land of John Burges, Esq., for the lives of three of his sons, John, Francis, and William.
 1677 Aug. 10 John Tanner of Charcombe, co. Somers, gent., for the lives of himself, Francis Tanner, his brother, and Benjamin Tanner, one of the sons of William Tanner, of the City of Bristol, Soap Boiler, deceased.
 1690 May 10 John Tanner, of Swainswick, gent., for the lives of himself, and of John Tanner and Anne Tarner, his son and daughter.
 1702 Oct. 20 John Tanner, of Swainswick, gent., for the lives of himself, and of William Danvers, of Causham [Corsham] Co. Wilts, gent., and of Dorothy Danvers, his mother.

No further notice of this holding appears, and probably it merged in the estate subsequently called "Danvers," after the marriage of the William Danvers of Corsham with the daughter of John Tanner, and called now the "Hill House."

- John Noad, son of John Noad and Elizabeth, bap. Dec. 16.
 John Woellon, son of John and Elizabeth, bap. ye 30th day of Januarie.
 Mr. John Tanner was buried the 12th day of February.
- 1706 Mr. James Lacy of Sherborn, in ye county of Dorsett, minister, and Mrs. Ann Walter of this parish, was maryed ye 26 day of September.
 Mr. Phillip Shepherd, was buried the 3 of March.
 Mary Woellon, daur. of John Woellon and Elizth., (bap.) Feby. 15, 1707.
- 1707 Elizabeth Woollon, daur. of John and Elizabeth Woollon, baptized 15th February. [The correct name was Woolin.]
- 1708 William Noad, was buryed May 5.
 Robert Butler, son of John and Cecilie, baptized 26th Sepr.
 Tylies mentioned frequently, but of no interest.
- 1709 Sarah Noad, daur. of William and Mary Noad, baptized 16th April.
 Workmans numerous, but of no interest.
- 1710 Elizabeth, daur. of John Woellon, and Elizth., his wife, bap. 11 Feby.
- 1711 John Griffin was buryed 13th March.
- 1712 Mr. Thomas Scudamore of the parish of Weston, and Mrs. Mary Griffin of this parish, was marryed the 22 day of Aprill.
 Omitted.
- In 1702, mention of Woodwards.
 Mary Noad, daughter of William and Mary Noad.
 William Noad, son of William and Mary, baptized 16th October.
- 1713 Mary Scudamore, the daughter of Thomas¹ and Mary Scudamore, was born October 29th, and baptized October 29th.
 [All these Scudamore entries are in a firm, pointed hand, which, from Thomas Scudamore's signature in the book of poor rates, seem to be his own. The entries of baptism, it will be observed, contain also date of birth, which is another peculiarity.]
- 1715 Dear Lord make thy sarvant gorge an our grassious King to regois. [There is nothing to show by whom this entry was made; it is indicative of more loyalty than scholarship.]
 Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Mary Scudamore, was born 11th of May, baptized 17th of May.

¹ This Thomas Scudamore is the first of the name mentioned in the Register. It is probable he was a tradesman and citizen of Bath, occupying this small "holding" for his family to reside at. The race seemed, according to the Register, to have increased and multiplied at a good rate. The name is one well known in the records of Bath city. The last mentioned in this Register is that of Ann, who died in 1768. The holding is still called *Bullocks* or *Scudamores* (a cottage or villa of about 5 acres, now occupied by Miles), held by copy of Court Roll, by the family of Scudamore, which expired 19 Feb. 1753, by the death of the last life in the copy, Mary Baily, daughter of Tho. Scudamore, deceased. 1753, James Scudamore, for 21 years; 1760 to 1774, John Gunning; 1788 to 1810, Rev. Peter Gunning, D.D.; 1810, it was added to lease of Maynard's or Purlewent's, and continued so till expiration of the lease. The Scudamores also held the Ded Mills and land therewith, by copy of Court Roll, since converted into leasehold. The present lessees are the executors of the late Mr. Scudamore.

- Mr. Samuel Reed was buryed the 10th February.
- 1716 Thomas, the son of Thomas and Mary Scudamore, was born July 24th, and baptized 31 July.
- 1717 Ann, daughter of Thomas and Mary Scudamore, dyed Feby. 7th, buryed February ye 9th.
- 1719 Betty Scudamore, daughter of Thomas and Mary Scudamore, was born 13th April, baptized 20th April.
Mrs. Mary Player, was buryed the 26th September.
William Amsbury and Sarah Stallard, of ye Parish of Batheaston, were maryed heare ye 11th July.
- 1720 Anne, ye daughter of Walter Robbins,¹ Curate of this Parish, and Elizabeth, his wife, was born March ye 13th.
- 1721 George, son of Thomas and Mary Scudamore, was born December 11th, baptized December 26th.
John Godfra, son of William and Elizabeth Godfra [*sic* for Godfrey] was baptized February 21st.
- 1722 John Noad was buried 13th December.
Hannah Scudamore, daughter of Thomas and Mary Scudamore, was born June 11th, and baptized 21st June.
- 1723 Francis Long, widow of Richard Long, was buryed 12th January.
- 1724 Edward Roberts and Daniell Workman was boath kild at the Powder Mills and buryed here ye 7th January. [The Ded Mills—then used as Gunpowder Mills.]
Mary, daughter of Daniell Workman, deceased, and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized ye 7th March.
James Scudamore, son of Thomas and Mary Scudamore, was born Thursday, March 18th, at six o'clock, afternoon, was baptized March 30th, 1725.
John Emer [Amor] was buryed ye 28th of September.
- 1726 Mrs. Anne Tanner, Widd., was buryed ye 10th October.

¹ "I, WALTER ROBBINS, Curate of Swainswick, do hereby testify that i had a Tythe, of 2 acres of Wood belonging to Madame Clark's farm lying contiguous to four acres of Wood belonging to one Farr a Baker in Bath, of which 4 acres i had likewise the tythe A.D. 1720; also of the great Wood belonging to Mr. Gunning adjoining to these last 4 acres of Farr's. And i make this observation that whenever Mr. Gunning's or any other Wood in ye Parish of Swainswick is cutt, ye Rector of Swainswick may not be defeated of his Right thereto upon a false Pretence, ye tythe Wood was never paid.

Witness my hand,

WALTER ROBBINS, Curate of Swainswick,
September 5th, 1720."

See Warner's History of Bath, page 505, reading *Robbins* for Robinson, treating of the Grammar School.

- William Scudamore, son of Thomas and Mary Scudamore, was born November 20th, between one and two of the morning, baptized 6th December 1726.
- 1727 Joseph Moore, of ye Parish of St. Thomas, in Bristol, and Sarah Noad, was maryed ye 2nd July.
The Woodwards lived at Tatwick.
The children of the Greys and Chillcotts were baptized at the request of the Minister of Wooley.
- 1729 Mr. Henry Street was buryed 20th day of July.
Mr. Thomas Street was buryed ye 21st December.
- 1729 Susanna, daur. of Thomas and Mary Scudamore, was born 1 September between 8 and 9 o'clock att night, and baptized — September.
- 1730 Mrs. Martha Hays, of Bath, was buryed ye 19th of December.
- 1731 Edward Scudamore, son of Thomas and Mary Scudamore, was born May 13th, and baptized May 15th. He was buried 26th September.
- 1732 Richard Scudamore, son of Thomas and Mary Scudamore, baptized October 2nd, born 12 September at 2 P.M.
John Noad, son of John and Martha, baptized 3d December.
- 1733 Anne, daughter of Edmund and Anne Gunning, baptized 27th May.
Richard Long was buried 26th December.
- 1734 Thomas Sandall was buryed the 26th day of June, and was killed by the Powder Mills.
John Gunning,¹ son of Mr. John Gunning and Elizabeth, his wife, was born ye 15th October, and baptized ye 6th November.
Joseph Noad, son of John and Martha Noad, baptized 26 January.
- 1735 Eleanor Scudamore, daughter of Thomas and Mary, born and baptized Augt. 6th, buried 14th August.
- 1736 Thomas Gunning, son of Mr. John and Elizabeth Gunning, baptized 8th April 1736. [See "Gunnings."²]

¹ The child whose birth is here recorded lived to manhood, surviving his father, by whom, for some reason, he was disinherited. See heading of Parochial Accounts—Church.

² "GUNNINGS."—1583. A tenement later held by one Cole, and 6 acres of wood.

The house as you approach Swainswick, is now called "Beach House," occupied by Mr. Sainsbury (including Mrs. S. Bath's house opposite), and about 40 acres of land. It appears to have been entered in the College books from 1723, when the property was leased to John Gunning.

- 1583 College Accounts.
Tenement held by Owyn Griffith.
Six acres of wood held by Thomas Forward.
- 1591 The whole held by Owyn Griffith.
- 1621 Widow Griffith, tenant.
- 1627 John Griffith, tenant.
- 1641 October 30. The College to John Griffith, of Bath, clothier. Premises late in tenure of John Harford.
For lives of John Griffith, Elizabeth, his wife, and Fraunces, their daughter.

- Mrs. Mary Lidsey, buried the 14th August 1736.
- 1737 Joseph and Bety, son and daughter of John and Ann Wilton, was privately baptized 21 February. Received into the Church and confirmed 13 March 1739. [He is supposed to have been an adult at the time.]
-
- 1651 John Burges, tenant.
- 1660 June 25. The College to John Hopkins, of the University of Oxford, gent., for 21 years.
- 1666 Henry Clarke, tenant.
- 1671-2 Jan. 18. The College to Henry Clarke, of Swainswick, gent.
A tenement, with a back side and four closes, 24 acres of arable, 1 acre of wood adjoining the Lord's wood in Swainswick, 6 acres of wood in Tatwick, all heretofore in the tenure of John Harford.
Also a loft or cottage, heretofore in the same tenure and 6 acres of wood, parcel of Westwood.
- [I JOHN WOOLIN, Rector of the Parish Swainswick, doe hereby testify that I have received the Tythe of ye Wood belonging to Mrs. Clark, and the tythe of ye Wood which did belong to one Farr, a baker in Bath, but has now got into the hands of John Longman.
Witness my hand,
JOHN WOOLIN, Rector.]
- 1697 Aug. 5. Henry Clarke, of Swainswick, gent., to John Fisher, of Batheaston, gent.
Assignment of above lease.
- 1686 Oct. 2. The College to Richard Clarke, of Swainswick, gent., for 21 years.
- 1699 Sept. 18. The College to William Street, of Swainswick, Clerk, for 21 years.
- 1716-17 March 24. The College to John Rich, of Twiverton (now Twerton-on-Avon) Co. Somers, Clerk, William Brewer, of Bath, carpenter, and Richard Godfrey, of Salisbury, Co. Wilts, mercer.
Premises late in tenure of John Harford, and lately demised to William Street, of the city of Bath, Clerk, now deceased.
- 1723 Nov. 7. The College to John Gunning, of Langridge, Co. Somers, yeoman for 21 years.
This John Gunning built the present house. The lease was renewed at intervals to the said John Gunning until 1772, and again to Elizabeth Gunning, his widow, in 1779, and at intervals to 1800. In 1807 again it was renewed to Miss Anne Gunning, down to 1821.
- 1766 John Gunning: lease for 21 years.
- 1773 John Gunning.
- 1780 Peter Gunning.
- 1787-1815 The Rev. Dr. Peter Gunning.
- 1821 Dr. (Rev. Peter) Gunning.
- 1818 John Francis Gunning. Lease expired, part in 1870, part in 1877.
In addition to the foregoing, the same John Gunning acquired a lease of "Longmans," the house in village now occupied by Joseph Moore, carpenter, and 25 acres of land.
Held by copy of Court Roll, by the family of Longman.
In 1751 the Lives of John Gunning, and his son Peter Gunning, were put into the copy, together with one Ann Longman, the only remaining life.
- 1822-1829-1836 John Francis Gunning. 1843-1850 Exors. of J. F. Gunning. Lease expired 1871.

- Charles Guning, son of Mr. John and Elizabeth Gunning, baptized 17 March.
Martha Noad was buried May 21st.
- 1738 Joseph, son of Mr. John Guning, and Elizabeth, his wife, baptized 27th April.
William Owen of ye Parish of Wick St. Laurence, a sojourner of this Parish, and Mary Davis of this Parish, was married 11th of Sept.
- 1739 Frances, son of Mr. Edmund Guning, and Ann, his wife, bap. 20th April.
- 1740 Charles Guning, son of Mr. John Guning, and Elizabeth, his wife, baptized 16th Aprill. [There could not have been two sons of the same name, but there is nothing in the register to show how it arises.]
Mrs. Ann James was buried 1st of May.
Mrs. Catherine Lovelace was buried 27 June, 1740.
Jane Noad, daughter of John and Mary Noad, baptized 24th August.
- 1741 Peter Guning, son of Mr. John and Elizabeth Guning, his wife, baptized 16th October.
James Street was buried 4th March.
- 1742 Charles Street was buried 10th June.
- 1743 Mrs Sarah Scudamore was buryed 2d October.
Richard Archar was buried 6th February.
Some entries about the Archards, Archants, but correctly Archer, are omitted. [The name Archard is still well known in Bath.]
Eleanor Archard, wife of Arthur Archard, was buried 30th September, aged 70.
John and Mary Butler were living at Wooley, but were Parishioners of Swainswyke; their child was baptized, and Benjamin Woodward of Wooley was buried at Swainswick by request of the Minister of Wooley, [*Sic.*, all through.]
- 1744 Mrs. Elenor Offman, buried Augt. 29th.
- 1745 Katherine Street, daughter of Mr. James Street, and Ann, his wife, baptized 9th of June.
- 1746 William Noad of Tadwyck was buried April 23.
John Noad of Swainswyck buried March 23.
Oliver, son of John Noad, deceased, and Mary, his wife, baptized 25 January.
- 1747 Betty, daughter of James Skrine, and Ann, his wife, baptized Augt. 16th.
Betty, wife of John Noad of Tadwycke, Senior, was buried December 13.
- 1748 Mr. James Street¹ of the City of Bath, Apothecary, buried April 27th.

¹ This Mr. James Street occupied the house which is now the Rectory (with 25 acres of land), and which, for nearly a century, was known as "Streets." It was held by Court Roll until 1739, when the last two lives were exchanged for a 21 years' lease to this James Street. He was well known in Bath. We do not find the name in the Register after 1769.

- Susannah, daughter of John and Ann Scudamore of ye City of Bath, buried by special request Sept. 9, 1748.
 Mem.—No affidavit having been brought for ye last burial, I gave proper notice of it to ye proper officer.
- Katharine, ye daur. of Joseph Pennington, Esq., and Sarah, his wife, baptized Sepr. 24th, 1749.
- Joseph and Benjamin England, twin sons of Antony and Elizabeth England of Tatwicke, bap. Oct. 15.
 [Many of the Woolley people were baptized and buried at Swainswick Church by special request, there being no resident clergyman at the former.]
- 1750 Mary Skrine, daughter of James Skrine and Ann, his wife, baptized February 10th.
- 1751 Moore Pennington, son of Mr Joseph Pennington, and Sarah, his wife, bap. April 28th.
- 1752 Feby. ye 8th, Harriott, ye daur. of Loftus Jones of Dublin, Esq., and Jane, his wife, dying at Bath, was by special request buried.
 John and Hester Sandal had gone from Tadwick to Cold Ashton, but were buried at Swanswick.
- 1753 Ann, daughter of Charles and Priscilla Mannikin, bap. Sep. 9.
 John Griffin Scudamore, son of John and Ann Scudamore, was baptized Decr. 2d.
 James Scudamore, son of James and Scudamore, was bap. 9th December.
- 1754 Mr. Richard Street was buryed May the 3rd.
 Loftus Jones, Esq., buried in Abbey 25 Augt. 1728, his Dawter erected his monument there.
- 1754 John Wood,¹ of ye parish of Walcot, was by speciall request buryed May ye 26th.
 Christian Skreen, dawr. of James and Ann Skreen [Skrine] baptized 17th November 1754.
 Jane Street, daur. of William Street, Chemist in Bath, and Elizabeth, his wife, by special request, was buried March 2d.
- 1755 Paul Scudamore, son of John and Ann Scudamore, baptized Octr. 12.
- 1756 Betty, wife of Mr. Scudamore, Glazier, of Bath, by special request buryed Jany. 17th.
 William Street son of William and Elizabeth Street, was buried Jany. 31, [1757.]
- 1757 Ann Skreene, daur. of James and Ann Skreene, baptized 13th March.
 Hariote Street, of the City of Bath, was buried 25 February.
 Charlotte Street, of the City of Bath, was buried 8th March.

¹ John Wood the elder, the famous architect.

- 1758 George Scudamore was buried the 23d May.
- 1764 Charlotte Street was buried 8th of January.
Ann Street, Widow, was buried 16th January.
Samuel Mannings, son of Samuell and Ann, baptized April 8th.
Ann Clark was buried 24th July.
Elizabeth Clark (Widow) was buried 20th October.
- 1765 Henry Street was buried 5th April.
Betty England was buried 25th December.
- 1766 Anne Scudamore, daughter of John and Anne Scudamore, baptized 27th April.
Peter Gunning, son of Elias and Anne Gunning, baptized 19th October.
- 1767 Dinah Noad, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Noad, baptized January 22d.
- 1768 Betty Mannings, daughter of Samuel and Anne Mannings, bap. July 31.
Ann Scudamore was buried 27th October.
- 1769 Miss Street was buried 10th December.
- 1771 Ann Skrine was buried 12th April.
Samuel Mannings, son of Samuel and Ann Mannings, bap. May 19.
Elias Gunning, son of Elias and Ann Gunning, bap. July 7th.
- 1774 William Walker, Rector.
- 1775 Anthony England was buried 19th November.
- 1780 Benjamin England was buried 28th January.
- 1782 Rachel Bacallour [*sic* for Bachelor] was buried 29th March.
Hannah England was buried 29th May.
Mr John Wood¹ was buried the 24th June.
Francis Siddons was buried 4th July.
John Skrine was buried 28th July.
- 1783 William Long was buried 25th March.
Welburn, son of John and Elizabeth Bailey, bap. Dec. 25.
- 1784 Jacob, son of James and Sarah Rawlins, b. May 23. N.B., a pauper.
Thomas, son of Wm and Sarah Pazey, Oct. 10.
- 1785 Sarah, daur. of Edmund and Cath. Gunning, was b. Feb. 13. Three others.
John, son of John and Eliz. Bailey, b. Oct. 9.
Joseph, son of Wm. and Martha Hawkins, Nov. 20, 1785.
- 1786 Henry, son of Isaac and Sush. Elly, was b. Jan. 8.
William, son of Abraham and Mary Stone, b. Jan. 29.
- 1787 James, son of Thos. and Mary Wilton, bap. Feb. 25.
Mary, daughter of Edmd. and Sarah Evans, bap. Ap. 15.

¹ The second John Wood, architect.

- Elizabeth, daur. of John and Elizabeth Bailey, bapt. Sep. 2.
 William Pazey, son of William and Sarah Pazey, bapt. Sep. 9.
 Francis, son of James and Sarah Kynset, b. Oct. 28.
 Innocence, daur. of James and Sarah Rawlins, bapt. Dec. 16.
- 1788 Ann, daur. of Rob. and Jessie Palmer, Jan. 27.
 Paul, son of Peter and Eleanor Noad, Feb. 3.
 Jane, daur. of Edward and Grace Liddiard, Feb. 24.
 Harriett Marianne Morris, March 2.
 Harriett Susanna, daur. of the Rev. Daniel St. Olivier, and Margaret
 Harriett, his wife, March 2.
 William, son of William and Martha Hawkins, Ap. 6.
 Sarah, daur. of Edmund and Sarah Evans, b. .
 James, son of Isaac and Susanna Elly, May 11.
 Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Wilton, Nov. 10.
- 1789 George, son of George and Mary Grant, Ap. 5.
 John Scudamore Powney, was b. Ap. 19.
 Daniel Josiah Olivier, May 29.
 Mary, daur. of Wm. and Sarah Pazey, June 14.
 Jane, daur. of George and Anne Davis, Nov. 15.
- 1790 George Caseburn, son of Jessie Rawlins, Feb. 7.
 William, son of Rob. and Jessie Palmer, Ap. 12.
 John, son of Thos. and Mary Wilton, Aug. 1.
 George, son of Isaac and Susanna Elly, Oct. 24.
 Samuel, son of Edmund and Sarah Evans, Dec. 26.
- 1791 Rachel, daur. of James and Sarah Rawlins, June 26.
 John, son of James and Sarah Powney, Aug. 8.
- 1792 Mary, daur. of George and Betty Taylor, Feb. 6.
 Jane, daur. of Thos. and Mary Wilton, Ap. 1.
 James, son of Isaac and Susanna Elly, Ap. 29.
 Betty, daur. of Thos. and Hannah Bruce, Ap. 29.
 Samuel and William, sons of Richard and Anne Pickett, Oct. 21.
- 1793 Grace, daur. of Edmund and Sarah Evans, Jan. 6.
 Peter, son of Peter Noad and Eleanor, his wife, Jan. 27.
 Joseph, son of James and Anne Gunning, Mar. 3.
 Mary, daur. of Robert and Jane Palmer, Ap. 19.
 Elizabeth, daur. of Isaac and Susanna Elly, July 21.
 James, son of William and Sarah Pazey, July 28.
 George, son of Wm. and Mary Camly, Aug. 25.
 Betty, daur. of Joseph and Grace Butler of Langridge, Oct. 6.
 Frances, daur. of Richard and Betty Ashley, Dec. 1.
 Jacob, son of James and Sarah Rawlins, Dec. 29.
- 1794 Amey, daur. of William and Rachel Collins, Ap. 6.

- Mary, daur. of Samuel and Elizabeth Mannings, Aug. 31.
 Alice, daur. of James and Anne Gunning, Nov. 15.
- 1795 William, son of George and Mary Grant, Ap. 26.
 George Wilton, son of George and Mary Wilton, July 20.
 Martha, daur. of William and Mary Camily, Aug. 30.
 Susanna, daur. of Joseph and Grace Butler, Sep. 13.
 George, son of Willm. and Rachel Collins, Sep. 27.
 Betty, daur. of George and Sarah Taylor, Oct. 25.
- 1796 Catherine, daur. of Edmund and Sarah Evans, June 26.
 Phonsa, son of Peter and E. Noad, July 3.
 Johanna, daur. of James and Anne Gunning, Aug. 21.
- 1797 Joseph, son of Thos. and Mary Wilton, Ap. 14.
 Samuel, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Manings, Aug. 13.
 Joseph, son of J. and G. Butler, Dec. 17.
 Jessie, daur. of R. and Betty Ashley, Dec. 24.
 Eliza, daur. of George and Sarah Taylor, Dec. 24.
- 1798 Betty, daur. of William and Mary Camley, Mar. 4.
 William, son of John and Anne Hooper, Oct. 2.
 George, son of William and Sarah Brown, Oct. 7.
 Elizabeth, daur. of Samuel and Eliz. Mannings, Mar. 31
 Thomas, son of James and Phœbe Bond, Ap. 28.
 William, son of George and Sarah Taylor, July 21.
 Elizabeth, daur. of William and Sarah Smith, Dec. 8.
 Jessie Wood, Widow (of John), buried 4th April 1766.

Out of their due order:—

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|---|
| 1761 | Anne Cole, June 16.
Thomas Gay, July 10. | 1766 | Jessie Wood, Ap. 4. ¹
Robert Rawlings, June 12.
Hannah, Widow of Robert R.,
July 6. |
| 1762 | Alice Gam, Feb. 4.
Ann Skrine, Feb. 10.
John Noad, Jan. 3. | 1767 | George Sandall, Ap. 12.
Samuel Sandall, Ap. 12.
Ann Sandall, Widow, May 7. |
| 1763 | Sarah Ward, Ap. 10.
George Jones, Aug. . | 1782 | Barbara Wood, Feb. 4.
Betty Butler, Ap. 16.
J. Gam, July 26.
Ann Pels, Aug. 15
Elizh. Tuttle, Oct. 8. |
| 1764 | Charlotte Street, Jan. 8.
Ann Street, Jan. 16.
William Smith, May 10.
Ann Clark, July 24.
Elizabeth Clark, Oct. 20. | 1783 | William Long, Mar. .
Thomas Posser, July 17. |
| 1765 | Henry Street, Ap. 8.
Betty England, Dec. 25. | | |

¹ This was probably a daughter of John and Jessie Wood.

EXTRACTS FROM PAROCHIAL ACCOUNTS.

CHURCH.

[It will be seen in the accounts that great expense was incurred in repairing and renewing the bells, but at the same time it will be observed that they were rung pretty often and merrily, especially during the reigns of William III. and Anne. What with victories and other sources of national triumphs, Swainswick seems to have been very prodigal of its bell-ringing, for the wear-and-tear of which it was willing to pay.

There is also another feature in the accounts which will not escape notice—namely, the large expenditure on matters purely secular, having no connection with the church, even indirectly. It was surely no part of the duty of the rector and churchwardens to keep the manors clear of foxes, badgers, and ravens. There were other items of expenditure which, in these days, would not be submitted in vestry to wary churchwardens. Parochial business was not so well understood and regulated as it is at the present time. The practical result might have been the same, so far as we can judge. There were certain little instances of jobbery—of robbing Peter to pay Paul; but, on the whole, we admit that we are surprised at the moderation of the Swainswickers, whose transactions are here recorded. Imagine in these days, within the “Badminton Country,” and a few miles from the ducal centre of orthodox sport, “10 Foxes’ heads” being exhibited as trophies of village vigilance! The crime of vulpicide is, happily, now extinct within the Beaufort jurisdiction.

The items, “Maimed Soldiers,” and “Hospital Money,” are identical. The reason it was called “maimed soldiers’ money,” was probably that the first recipients of the bounty were soldiers who had been wounded being sent to the “*Lepers’ Hospital*” in Bath, for the cure of their wounds, and the sum became a permanent charge upon the vestry for poor patients. The Lepers’ Bath was no longer used for lepers—leprosy having ceased for many years—but for a class of impoverished persons who could not pay for the ordinary baths. When the Vestry ceased to make the annual payment in 1712, Mrs. Elizabeth Strode of Downside, one of the co-heiresses of Turney’s Court and the Tatwick estate, charged the property with an annual payment of £5. The payment was continued by the Gunning family, to whom the property reverted (see Tatwick), until the Lepers’ Hospital became extinct in 1786. John Gunning, senr. [see “Gunnings”] disinherited his eldest son, John, which caused disputes on the father’s death, on this and other matters, between John and the brothers. An arrangement was finally made that the Revd. Peter Gunning’s property in Tatwick should be charged with £5 per annum, and the monies accumulated until 1620, when they amounted to

£170. The arrears were placed in the hands of the Revd. Peter Gunning (grandson of John Gunning), Rector of Farnborough, and in 1826 it was decided by the Court of Chancery that they should be paid to the President and Governors of the General Hospital; and we believe the annual payment is still chargeable on the Tatwick estate, and paid by R. S. Blaine, Esq., the present owner.]

	1631.	£	s.	d.
Receipt in Stock received		0	16	0
Of Giles Rudman		0	13	4
Of Mrs. Prin [Mrs. Capel, who was still sometimes called by her former name]		0	6	8
Of the Communicants		0	6	0
gathered sixteene rates		11	14	8

Som total is 13 18 8

Laid out as followeth—

To the Tyler for tile at ye pit 5 loade	1	15	0
For taking down the old tile	0	5	6
For holing [hauling] the new tile	0	6	6
For five periwig at six shillings ye peece [.]	1	10	0
For Carriage of ye tile	1	0	0
For laughts [laths] and fetching of them at Bath	0	6	0
For timber and laughts of Mrs. Capel	0	7	10
For nails of all sorts	0	13	2
For lyme and white hayre [hair for mixing with the lime for mortar]	0	13	0
For seeling, plaistering, and paynting	0	17	0
For red led, ocre, and milke	0	1	8
For the cost of a boll [bowl] and two pans	0	0	0
For boords to Mr. Tanner	0	5	0
For fetching them at Charlcombe	0	0	6
For carrying out of the rubbish	0	4	0
For making of the Desk	0	1	0
For painting	1	10	0
For helping the painter and for Wood	0	2	6
For plates, nayles, and mending the clippers [clappers]	0	5	0
For freestone and mason's worke	0	12	0
For carrying of one load of freestone	0	4	0
For belropes	0	4	0
For Carpenter's work	0	3	10
For labourers to serve the masons	0	3	0
For maimed souldiers [see introductory remarks]	0	8	0
For six foxe heads and three ravens	0	6	3
At the Visitation	0	7	2

for mending ye badericks. [In other places it is spelt <i>Baudric</i> ; the word is Saxon, and is Baudric or Baldric, signifying a belt or girdle. In the sense in which it is here used it means the collar or strong belt encircling the wheel of the bell]	£	s.	d.
	0	0	10
for bread and wine at severall times	0	13	10
To poor travailonde (lours') severall [travellers]	0	1	9
for paper, parchment, and making ye book	0	1	6
for the prayer for the queene	0	0	3
for washing the surplisse	0	0	8
for delivering of the register	0	0	4
for making of rates and accompts	0	1	0
Som tot.	13	15	10

So there remains to the next Churchwardens, two Shillings and ninepence and one communion cup and the cover of Silver, a cloth to keep it in, the carpet and one cloth for the table, one pot of pewter, one surplice, one Bible, two Communion Books, two Homilie books, Bishop Jewell's works, Erasmus, his Paraphrases, a cushion for the pulpit, and one glass bottle covered with leather.

This accompt was perfected,
given up on the third day of
Ano Domini 1632.

WILLIAM PRYNNE. BENJAMIN TANNER, *Rec.*

The mark **A** of WILLIAM SMITH.

JOHN E TANNER.

New Church Wardens { JOHN TANNER &
JOHN LONGMAN for THOMAS LEWES.

<i>They give in their Account—</i>	£	s.	d.
Received in Stocke	0	2	9
4 Rates	0	8	8
Sum	3	1	5
received of gift by Mrs. Davis			xx.
	4	11	10

laid out as followeth—

For 4 Communiones	0	18	4
For a table board and a chest	0	15	0
For a table cloath	0	7	0
For chaunging of the flagon	0	2	0
For maymed Souldiers	0	8	8
For bringinge home the table and chest			xvi.
For mendinge the church walls.			xv.

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For mendinge the church windowes			vj.
For Locke, gimmals, Key for the Chest	o	o	18
Given to divers poore men at sundrie times	o	3	o
To the Joyner for the Minist. Seate	o	12	6
For the Seate in the Chauncell	o	2	o
At the Visitation	o	6	11
For sleepers for the seate at Church and one board [<i>Sleepers</i> —timber under the floor on which the boards rest. The explanation is made lest any thoughtless person might conceive that eightpence was the premium given by the churchwardens to induce the occupants of a "seate" to go to sleep. There is nothing to show that the Swainswick people did not keep their eyes open]	o	o	8
For carryinge in the Bill to Wells	o	o	6
For washinge the Church linnen	o	o	8
For a foxe heade and 4 younge Ravens	o	o	16
Item to other poore people	o	o	18
Item for presentinge the booke	o	o	8

4 7 7
xxi.

layed out more for matte for church

Same church furniture—with difference of two carpets Two table cloaths—one flagon of pewter.

Upon this Account there remains due to us the summe of 7s. 11d.
 Since wch. time, received of 77 Communicants for bread and Wine xiis. xd.
 [Literal entry, the meaning of which is that the money was the almsgivings of the Communicants.]
 Edward Smith and the Widdowe Phillips are chosen new Churchwardens for 1633, present William Kemys, Rev. B. Tanner, Wm. Smith, Henrie Andrews, and Thomas Pontinge.

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Received in Stocke	o	4	10
Received for breakinge the bell wheele [a fine paid]	o	o	2
Gathered three rates	2	4	o
Received of 70 Communicants	o	11	6

In all 3 o 6

layd out as followeth—

Imp. for mendinge the bell wheelles, and nayles	o	6	9
To the Smith	o	2	2
for maymed souldiers' moneys	o	8	8
for makeinge cleane the tower wall, poynteing it	o	1	o
For a baudric for the bell	o	o	4
At two Visitations	o	16	2
For another baudric and pickeinge nettles	o	o	6
for a booke for the church	o	o	6

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
for mendinge the third bell	0	0	4
for mendinge the glasse	0	0	2
for a greyes head [badger]			j
for Carryinge the Tree			j
for bread and Wine			xvi
for ffour ravens' heads			
Washinge the Surplisse	0	0	8
The apparitour's fee	0	3	6
Summe totall of layeings out	11	18	6
. wth. time to the Apparitour for carryinge a note to Wells	0	0	6
Henrie Brimble for mendinge another baudric	0	0	2

In the presence of

WILLIAMS KEMYS.
 Revd. B. TANNER.
 WILLIAM SMITH.
 RICHARD LONGE.
 JOHN STEVENS.

Mem.—That Mr. Kemys doth serve by the generall consent of the parish overseer of the poore this yeere, instead of beinge Churchwarden.

JOHN TANNER.	JOHN STEVENS.
THOMAS POWELL.	WILLM. DERHAM.
HENRY ANDREWES.	JOHN LONGMAN.
EDWARD SMITH.	

1634—WILLIAM DERHAM and JOHN LONGMAN.

Disbursements.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One Skynne of parchement [for the Bishop's Transcripts]	0	6	6
For the newe Church dore.			
To the Smith for his worke about the Church doore	0	2	0
For mendinge the chauncell dore and settinge the hookees in the new doore and nayles in the woorke	0	2	0
ffor bread and wyne agst. Whitsontyde	0	3	8
ffor Willm. Dirham's journey to Wells	0	4	0
To the Woodward for making the churchyarde Wall	0	17	2
for carryng of the stones and the Stones	0	16	0
ffor the booke of Artickles at my lo. of Cant. his grace's Visitation ¹	0	2	0
ffor our Dynners then	0	5	8
To Henry Andrews for laying earth [cheap cover from frost] on the Church Wall	0	1	8
for a grey's head	0	0	6
for the maymed souldiers at Midsomer	0	2	2
To John Powell for dynging holes for the doore postes and making cleane the Churchyarde	0	0	8

¹ It would seem that the Visitation was made by Archbishop Laud, who was Bishop of Bath and Wells from 1626 to 1628, when he was translated to London, 1628-33, thence to Canterbury.

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To Anth. England for mendinge the bells	0	0	6
To the Aparitr. for carryinge to Wells the certificate concerninge my Lo. Bpp. directions	0	0	6
ffor a carpett for the communion Table	0	18	0
ffor a newe common prayer booke	0	8	0
ffor our dynners at the seconde Visitation	0	5	0
ffor the rec. [receipt] of our presentments	0	0	6
ffor the Aparitr. fee	0	0	6
Spent at Bristoll wh. I bought the Carpett	0	0	8
for the maymed Souldiers at Michaelmas	0	2	2
ffor mending the bell clappers	0	6	4
ffor bread and wyne at Mich.	0	3	8
„ two paire of Gimmalls. [Gimmal means a double ring; sometimes called gimmew]	0	2	3
At Mr. Archdeacon's Visitation for 8 dynners and fees	0	7	2
Maimed Soldiers' Christyde	0	2	2
Nayles for the Seate and for the Gimmalls at the Com. Table	0	0	4
Bread and Wyne at Christyde	0	3	8
To Anth. England for raylinge in the Com. Table, and two dayes' work	j	2	0
ffor bread and wyne on palme Sunday	0	4	2
ffor ryddinge [cleaning] the Church gutters	0	0	6
Maymed Soulders at Ester	0	2	2
bread and wyne on Ester day	0	4	2
for waishinge the Church clothes	0	0	6
To the smith for mendinge the Church dore latch	0	0	2
Rec. from the Communicants	0	9	2
1635—JOHN WHITTINGTON, JOHN STEVENS.			
Six rates at 14s. 8d. each	4	8	0
Communions at Whitsuntide, Christmas and Easter, the bread and Wine at each 4s. 2d.—only 2s. 10d. at Michaelmas; the Maymed Souldiers 8s. 8d.			
For a new Baudric and mendynge ye Bells	0	j	0
For a loade of Tile and carriage	0	j	0
for mendinge the Churche Windowes	0	8	6
for fringe to the Carpett	0	9	0
for silke and settinge it on	0	j	0
To the Clerke for makeinge the floore	0	j	0
for nayles of all sorts	0	5	6
To the tyler	j	10	0
for mendinge the bells	0	j	8
to Jo. Powell for making cleane the Churchyarde	0	0	8
for washinge the surpliss	0	0	4

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
to the Apar. for carrynge ye ordr. to Wells	o	o	6
for a new baudery to the greate bell	o	j	o
to the Apar. for bringinge the ordr.	o	o	6
Att Wells for fees and expenses	o	3	8
Wm. Dirham for his Journey to Wells	o	5	o
for 12 sacks of lime at 9d the sacke	o	9	o
for delyvering in ye bill to ye apar.	o	o	6
Att the visitation	o	5	10
Bread and Wyne on Palme Sunday	o	2	10
ffor washinge the surplisse and Tablecloth	o	o	6
Received from the communicants	o	8	o
Given his accompt paid to the Tyler	o	j	o
And for the carrynge into the Courte the Register of Weddings, Christnings and Burialls	o	o	6

1636—RICHARD PONTYNGE and RICHARD LONGE.

Received in stock	o	3	9
of Mr. Kemys	o	6	8
of Robt. Web given by the Widdow Rudman	o	10	o
of Mr. John Whittington	o	6	8
for the old clapper	o	3	8
for the old glasse	o	o	5
of the comunicants	o	6	1
Sixteen rates at 14s. vijd.	jj	14	4

For bread and Wine, Michaelmas, Christmas, and Easter day, 4s. 2d.
each—Palm Sunday 2s. 9d.

Maymed Souldiers	o	8	8
for making cleane ye Churchyard	o	o	4
Leather and mending ye Baudricks at severall times	o	o	10
To the Smith for mending ye bell	o	j	6
At the Lo. Bish. Visitation	o	9	6
for the new Clapper	o	8	9
At the Archdeacon's Visitation	o	6	5
for a prayer booke	o	4	6
for glazing the Church Windowes	o	8	8
To the glaziers for carring back the glasse	o	o	6
given in Earnest to ye belfounder [money paid on account]	o	j	o
Spent upon myselfe and my horse at Warminster	o	6	jj
for the hire of the horse wh. I rode	o	2	o
for carryng of ye bell	o	12	o
to the belfounder for casting ye bel	2	o	o
payd him for metall added to the bel	o	19	o
for casting the brasses	o	7	o

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
for metall added to the brasses	o	2	o
for the wast of the metall	o	15	o
for two bell ropes	o	4	o
for the pulpitt cloeth and fringe	j	j	3
to the Carpenter for his timber and for his labour	j	13	o
to the Smith for the iron and work belonging to the bell	o	17	7
For the Cover of Font	o	11	o
for paynting the Cover	o	1	4
for bringing of the Cover to Church	o	o	4
for leather for the new Baudrics	o	1	6
for making the pulpitt cloath and cushion	o	j	o
to ye Clarke for washinge the surpliss and table cloth and making cleane the gutters	o	1	o
For carrynge the Register into ye Court	o	o	6

1637—EDWARD SMITH, WILLIAM SYMES.

For bread and wine at Whitsontide, Michael, and Christide	o	3	2
on Palme Sunday 2s. 10d. Maymed Souldiers 8s. 8d.	o	10	6
To the Clarke for making clene the churchyarde and Oyle for the bells	o	o	8
To the Smith for mending the houldes of the bells	o	1	o
To the Smith for a locke and a latch	o	1	o
for the tower dore, and latch for the Churchgate at the Visitation	o	1	1
ffor a gray's hede	o	1	o
for a pece of lethear for the bells	o	o	6
To the Plomer for sodering the ledes	o	6	9
To a man that had greate losse by fire	o	o	4
Bred and Wine at Easter	o	2	11
for Washing the Church linen	o	o	10
ffor a brush for the Church	o	o	2
Item, received for bread and Wine	o	9	6

1638—EDWARD POWELL (Powle) and WILLIAM SMITH.

Three rates at 14s. 9d.—in all	2	4	3
Of Mr. Clarke for breakinge the church [a fine for disregarding or dis- obeying a legal order]	o	6	8
Of the comunts.	o	9	4
Maymed soldiers	o	8	8
Communion—Whitsontide, and Michaelmas, and Easter	o	2	10
Bread and Wine at Christmas, 3s. 6d.; Palm Sunday 2s. 6d.	o	6	o
For glassing the church wyndowes	o	1	10
By consent to poore Irish people	o	o	6
For mending the boltes of our bell	o	1	6
For waishing the surplese	o	o	4

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
At the visitation	0	9	6
To the Proctor	0	3	4
for mending a bell wheele	0	1	4
for stayinge the Court at Wells	0	0	4
for a skynne of parchment	0	0	6
For carrying the Terrier ¹ into the Prerogative Court of Canterbury	0	4	0
For twyne for the Clobbs [club or clapper] of the Bells	0	0	1
For a catch to the church hatch	0	0	4
for bringing the proclamation [Proclamation of Charles I. Feb 15.]	0	0	6
for the prayer	0	0	3
for waishing the surpleese and the cloth	0	0	6
for careing [carrying] the Register into the Court	0	0	6
for mending the seat in the Chauncell	0	0	6
to a breife by a general consent	0	0	6

1639—The Accounts of JOHN SYMES and JOHN LONGMAN.

Received in stocke	0	14	9
Collected 6 rates	4	9	9
Collected for bread and wine	0	9	0
	<i>Layd out.</i>		
	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Imprimis for two new wheeles	0	13	8
ffor trussering [trussing] the bells	0	6	0
ffor Iron woorke	0	2	0
ffor three sacks of Lyme	0	2	3
Bread and Wine, Whitsuntide and Michaelmas, 2s. 10d. each, Christmas 3s. 6d., against Easter	0	6	4
Maymed Soldiers	0	8	8
Another wheele	0	7	0
ffor the Iron worke, a newe stocke and Workmanship	0	7	0
for keeping cleane the Churtyard	0	1	0
given to divers Irish folke	0	6	0
Layd out at the Visitation	0	8	6
To the Tyler for mending the Church	0	13	4
for lasts, nails, and haire	0	2	2
for Timber and mending ye seeleinge	0	2	2
ffor a new Clapper	0	6	6
ffor the Archdeacon's Visitation	0	6	6
ffor another Clapper	0	7	6
for washing the surplisse	0	0	6
ffor carrying a note out of the regist.	0	0	6

¹ A feudal term, signifying an enumeration of lands and tenements, held in a manor, with names of tenants, etc.

1641—WILLIAM DIRRHAM and JOHN TANNER.

[This must be intended for 1640.]

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Received in stocke	1	9	6
Collected 3 rates, each 14s. 9d.	2	4	3
Bread and Wine for five communions	0	17	6
Two bell roapes	0	4	2
Maymed souldier's money	0	10	11
Books against the ffast [to be ready for]	0	1	4
for bringing of them	0	0	3
For keepinge cleane the Churchyard and leads	0	1	0
given to a poore travailinge gentleman, at one time, and to two more at another	0	6	0
ffor leathers for the bells	0	1	0
ffor 3 greyes' heads	0	3	0
ffor our chardges at the Visitation	0	9	3
ffor washeinge of the surplisse	0	0	10
ffor our Registers sending to Wells	0	0	6
ffor mendinge the church windowes	0	0	xij
ffor another for lead	0	1	0
Received likewise for the buriall of Margerie Smith in the church	0	6	8
Received from the Communicants for bread and Wine	0	7	0

1641—The Accounts of JOHN WHITTINGTON and JOHN STEVENS.

Bread and wine 5 communions	0	16	5
2 fox heads	0	2	0
To the clarke for makinge cleane ye churchyard leads	0	1	0
gave to two poore Irish travellors	0	3	0
Laid out at the Visitation	0	3	10
For carriage of the books of Marters [Martyrs] from London	0	3	4
To the Clarke for washeinge the surplesse	0	6	0
Maymed Souldiers' money	0	11	8

1642—EDWARD SMITH and WILLIAM WORKMAN.

Stock	0	4	2
Received of communicants, 7s. 1d.; 3 Rates, each rate is 14s. 8d.			

Laid out as followeth—

Bread and Wine	0	16	10
Item to Thomas Simmons	0	13	6
Maymed Souldiers' Money	0	11	8
William Smith	0	2	4
Henry Brimble	0	1	0
for one foxes head	0	1	0
for lether for the bells	0	0	8

Chosen new Churchwarden.

Edward Smith for Merediths, Thomas Moorely for Goodings.

[This was a local arrangement, the two signatories occupying certain farms.
Moorely is Morley].

1643—EDWARD SMITH, Churchwarden—alone.

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Received in Stocke	0	4	2
3 Rates, each is 14s. 3d., received in all.			

Layd out.

Itt. for bred and Wine	0	15	0
for maymed souldear money	0	11	8
for kepping of a trope of horse	0	5	0
ffor our dinners at Bath when the Comesseioneres sate there	0	3	8
For washing the Surples	0	0	6
For foure poore Irish pepell	0	1	0
gave to three Irish pepell in their travell	0	1	0
gave to a creppell souldear	0	0	6

This is the year of the Battle of Lansdown, fought 5th July. The traces of this in the Accounts are—"For kepping of a trope of hors, 5s. Gave to a Creppell Souldear 6d."

1644—EDWARD SMITH.

Bred and Wine	0	12	4
Maymed Souldears	0	11	8
Caring a petission and declaration to Welles and deliver it	0	1	6
gave to 4 poore pepelle	0	0	6

ANNO DNI. 1645.

Nothinge was done this year. [Nor in 1646.]

1647—WILLIAM WORKMAN and RICHARD LONGEMAN.

Delivered likewise into the hands of the said Churchwardens a Communion Cup and a cover of Silver, one flagon of pewter, 3 books of Marters, one greate Bible, Bishop Jewell's works, Erasmus Paraphrase, one cushion.

Ould Iron	0	2	6
of Edward Smith for breaking the church [see 1638].	0	3	4
Bread and Wine for three Communicants	0	11	0
Maymed souldears' money	0	11	8
Plaisterers for dressing the church Pouch	0	2	0
Payd two [to] one brife	0	2	6
„ one foxe head	0	1	0
Mr. Robert Webb for making cleane the Churchyard	0	3	0
Henry Brimble for making cleane the Church	0	1	6
Richard Longman for laying the ground levell at the chancell end	0	0	8

1648—JOHN CHARMBURY and EDWARD POWELL.

Chosen by a joynt consent this year, 1651, for Clarke of the P'ish, Isaac Archart. by all those whose names are subscribed :

BENJAMIN TANNER, *Minister*.
 JOHN WHITTINGTON.
 EDWARD SMITH.
 WILLIAM SIMS.
 JOHN LONGMAN.
 WILLIAM SMITH.
 RICHARD LONGMAN.
 RICHARD LONGE.
 EDWARD POWELL.

1650—THE ACCOMPTE OF EDWARD POWELL and JOHN CHARMBURY.
[CHARMBURY.]

	£	s.	d.
Bred and Wine	0	6	9
Maimed Souldier's mone [money], 3 years 11s. 8d.	1	15	0
for leether to make a baltherick [baudric]	0	1	0
for por Irish pepel	0	0	6
for a Warrant to the Cornstable	0	0	6
for a foxe head	0	1	0

1651—The Newe Wayemen for this yeere—

John Longeman, Henri Meredith.

1651—Chosen new churchwardens for this yeere—

William Syms, Anthonie Garret.

1651—Their Account.

Received in stocke	0	2	6
Collected to [two] rates	1	8	6
Receaved of Communicants	0	2	6
Maymed Sould Money	0	11	8
Payd to pore pepell	0	0	4
at Crismas for bred and wine, and Easter	0	9	7
for leather for the belles	0	1	0
for a foxe head	0	1	0
for making cleane the Church yarde	0	1	0

1652—JOHN LONGMAN and JOHN WOODWARD.

Received of Communicants	0	3	11
Rates	1	9	5

	<i>Layd forth.</i>	£	s.	d.
Maymd soulder money		0	11	8
poore peple		0	1	8
Richard Cooke for mending the bellweeles		0	10	0
for to [two] bellropes		0	5	3
to the Smith for a plate of iron for to mend the bell welles		0	1	6
to the Clarke for making cleane the ledes of the church and church- yard		0	1	0
for bread and wine at Crismas		0	2	6
" " at Ester		0	4	4
for a fox head		0	1	0
for a Warrant		0	1	0
allowed to John Longman for going to Beckington		0	0	6

George Smallman and Richard Longman are to be waymen for this yeere followinge 1653.

1653—WILLIAM SMITH and GYLES MAYNARD.

	<i>Payd.</i>	s.	d.
Maymed soulders		8	9
bread and wine Cristmas		2	10
for making cleane the Churchyard and ledes		2	0
to Por peple		1	1
for to [two] warrants		1	0
Payd to William Smith for going to Beckington		0	6

1654—GEORGE SMALLMAN and WILLM. DFRHAM.

Received in stock	0	0	10
Collected from tenn rates	7	6	8
Received of Communicants	0	4	2
	7	11	8
Paid to the Tiler	1	12	3
To a laborer for 11 dayes' work	0	9	2
Nailes of all sorts	0	8	0
hundred and a half of lafts [laths]	0	3	9
Tile	0	6	0
for to Greas [two crease (ridge) tiles]	0	2	0
for haire	0	0	6
for Cogs	0	0	4
for a belrope	0	2	0
for caring out of ye rubish	0	2	0
to poore people	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
for tenn sakes of lime	0	10	0
maid souldier money, 5 quarters	0	14	7
parchment	0	0	2
the pulpitt cloth and Carpitt	1	6	3
for a tablecloth	0	6	4
bread and wine	0	8	9
to the glassior and plumer	0	8	9
to the smith for to [two] catches	0	0	9
to a Carpenter	0	3	0
to Warrants	0	1	0
for going to Bekington	0	0	6
for weighting	0	0	6

1655—GEORGE SMALLMAN and BENIAMIN TANNER
for ye farne.

	s.	d.
Hospitall money	11	8
Boult and straps ffor ye bells	8	0
ffor trusseinge up ye bells, putting on ye wheeles	2	0
ffor cleansing ye churchyard and leads	1	0
ffor a breife	0	2
to poore people at 3 sev. times	1	6
Bread and Wine at 2 Com.	5	9
ffor the Warrant	0	6

Signed by WIDD. PHILLIPES.
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE.
Mr. TANNER, *minister*.
JOHN LONGMAN, JR.
NICOLAS HOPER.
Mr. PHILLIPP SHEPPARD.

Ap. the 17th, 1657. Seen and allowed by us

RICH. JONES [of Stowey].
ROB. LONG [of Wraxall].
JO. HARINGTON [of Kelston].
ASH [of Freshford].

1657—JOHN WHITTINGTON, EDWARD POWELL. £ s. d.

Maymed souldier money	0	11	6
Bread and Wine, 2 comu.	0	7	3
A Warrant	0	0	6
2 bell ropes	0	4	0
payd to a Poore man	0	1	0

Seen and Allowed by us the 21 Aprill 1658.

JOHN ASHE. JO. HARINGTON.

Delivered to Richard Longman, being one of the Churchwardens, ye Church goods being a Silver Cup with ye Cover to it, one pewter flagon, a green Table cloth, and a white one, and one napkin.

1658.

	£	s.	d.
Maymed souldier	0	11	4
To a travelling woman	0	1	0
Bread and Wine (comms. at Xmas. and Easter only)	0	6	11
A grey's head	0	1	0
In March paid a seaman wh. had a Certificate to gather ye Charrity of people to pass quietly to London, ye place of his aboard	0	1	0
ffor a Warrant	0	0	6

[There is no record in 1660, the year of the Restoration. This is to be explained by the fact that Prynne, Clarke, and others were occupied by special duties in Bath. On the day of the Coronation the whole country around Bath had assembled in the city. See article on Prynne.]

1661—RICHARD PANTON [PONTYN], JOHN LONGMAN.

Paid Hospital (maymed souldier's money)	0	11	8
Bread and Wine (Christmas and Easter)	0	7	4
Severall breifes	1	19	6
2 foxes heads	0	2	0
A Warrant	0	0	6
Richard Long for his daughter	0	5	0

1662—WILLM. SMITH and GEORGE SMALLMAN.

Repairing ye Churchyard wall and making a new hatch	0	11	8
Maimed Souldier money, <i>at our holiday</i> [Somerset for holiday]	0	11	8
ffor repairing the Church	0	10	5
three books	0	11	6
At ye Visitation at Bath	0	3	4
at Wells	0	10	8
a table cloth and surplis	2	5	6
for trussing of a bell	0	1	4
bred and wine at Christmas and Easter	0	6	4
to poore people at severall times	0	6	9
laid out more at Wells	0	8	6
ye Clark for cleaning, etc.	0	1	0
Sending a certificate to Wells	0	0	4

By the rate made 24th March 1663, we find that the inhabitants
[heads of families] of SWAINSWICK were—

Mr. George Clarke.	Mr. Benjamin Tanner [Rector.]
„ Nich. Hooper. ¹	„ Edward Powell.
„ Rich. Panting [Pontynn.]	„ Henry Clarke.
„ Geo. Hopkins.	„ Phillip Sheppard.
„ John Robins.	„ Geo. Smalman.
„ Richd. Longman.	„ Willm. Ashly.
„ John Longman.	„ Robert Saunders.
„ John Longman [Junr.]	

TATWEEKE.

Mr. John Whittington.	Widdow Charmbury.
Widdow Phillips.	Mr. John ffisher.
Mr. Richd. Long.	„ Edmond Gunning.
„ Willm. Smythe.	Widdow Linke.
Wid. Smyth for Ashcôme.	

1663—Mr. GEORGE CLARKE and Mr. JOHN WHITTINGTON.

	£	s.	d.
Maimed Soldier Money (4 quarters)		1	4 8
4 fox heads	0	4	0
3 travelling people that came out of Ireland of one company	0	1	6
To another poore man that had a certificate signed by Sr. Thos. Bridges, Mr. Harington, and others	0	1	0
2 Seamen who lost their shipp, and were cast out on shore in Cornwall, as by a Certifte. from Pendennis Castle did appear	0	1	0
To a Breife for a greate loss at sea	0	1	6
to a Breife for repaying the Church at Gravesend	0	0	6
To another poore man that had a greate losse at sea and himself hardly escaping with life	0	1	0
To a breife of one Anne Walter of Cardiff	0	1	6
For a great fire at Hexam in Northumberland	0	1	0
for bread and wine for 2 Comunions	0	6	4

¹ "COLLINS," afterwards "HOOPERS."

The house (now two cottages, between Mrs. Sainsbury's and Mr. Hallett's), and about 16 acres of land.

Was held by copy of Court Roll, by family of Collins, and afterwards by Hooper.

	Leasehold.	Leasehold.	
1779	W. Hooper, for 21 years.	1835	Executors of P. Hooper.
1800	Widow Hooper.		
1807	Peter Hooper.	1842	Executors of P. Hooper.

Expired in 1863.

	£	s.	d.
At Wells to ye Bishopp's Officers	0	5	0
the Sparrow Ketcher, Swaynswick	0	1	6
" " Tadweeke	0	1	0
Wm. Smith to ye parator	0	2	6
Yet more to ye parator	0	2	2
Pd. George Smallman for his diner with ye parrator	0	6	0

1664—Mr. LAWRENCE WALROND¹ to 1668. Ye Widdowe PHILLIPS.

for Casting of 15 st. 20 lb. of bell metall, at 15s. per st.	11	11	0
ffor ye brasses	0	6	0
Paid to Wm. Candy, Carpenter, for his worke in hanginge ye bells	7	11	3
To Wm. Biles for his worke	0	12	0
pd. him for spokes and stocks for bells	0	10	6
ye Smyth for mending of 4 Clappers	0	12	0
" for one newe Clapper	0	11	0
Tim. Smyth for ye rest of ye Iron work	0	17	0
Ye plumer for mending ye leads	0	16	2
Tiles, bellropes, nails, boards from Batheaston, 2 boulds [bolts] for the middle tower.			
John Woodward for his worke	0	5	0
10 Communions	1	15	0
4 years' Hospitall Money	4	2	0
For Carradge of Bells to Bristol twice	2	10	0
for waing [weighing] the Bells, Wheeledge, and other expenses	0	12	0
4 Visitations	1	14	4
Mending Church Windows	0	1	0
7 Fox heads	0	7	0
Ye parator for books and entring ye register at severall times	0	10	10
for cleaning ye Church and ye Churchyard at Burial times for a yere	0	5	6
To poore distressed people att several times	0	19	0
Washing ye Surplice	0	1	6
Ye Sparrow Catcher	0	3	6

Cleaning the Church and Churchyard, the Sparrow Catcher
[who now regularly appears] and washing the Surplice.

1668—Mr. LAWRENCE WALROND. 1671—Widdowe PHILLIPS.

Hospitall and maymed Soldier money, 5s. 1½d. per qr. [3 years]	3	1	6
Bread and Wine, 3 yere's comunion wh. was 10 times	1	5	2

¹ The Walronds were a very old Somersetshire family, for many years settled at Langridge. Laurence Walrond, a descendant of William Walrond, became a parishioner in this year [1664] and lived, most likely, at the Manor House.

There was a Laurence Walrond at Tatwick in 1747. [See Wills of William and Edward at pages 133, 134.]

	£	s.	d.
At 3 Visitations	0	17	0
ye parrator for 4 times recording of ye register	0	7	2
ye Carpenter for mendinge of ye Church and for timber and nayles	0	7	0
Tiler, 3 days' worke for himself and his boy	0	7	6
The parator for a booke	0	1	0
Mending ye chest and a key	0	2	0
changing ye church flaggon	0	3	6
ye hire of a hoss 2 days	0	2	0
poor travellers severall times	0	3	0
4 years' rates, 1664-1668	22	0	0
1668-1671 (3 years')	22	0	0
1670—Collected, towards the Redemption of Captives [in Turkey], in the P'ish. of Swainswick, the yeere aforesaid	1	2	4

BEN TANNER, *Minist.*

LAWRENCE WALROND, } *Churchwardens.*
JOHN NOAD, }

CHURCH REPAIRS.

Note.—7000 lath nails cost 16s. 4d.—other nails 6s. 6d.—tyle-pins 5s.—lime had [*i.e.*, purchased] 20 sacks.

1670 Brewer and his men for 9½ days—Brown at 20d. Brown's men 16d.			
Wm. Biles and his man worked 8 days—B. at 1s. 3½d.	0	10	8
Man, at 1s. 2d.	0	9	4
Mr. Heskens' Huntsman for a fox-head caught in our Parish	0	1	0
The Glasier for mending ye Church windows	0	5	6
For his dyett and his horse, 2 dayes and a night	0	1	6
Hancock of Bath for paynting ye Church, and for ye com- mandments [the authorised Board]	4	5	6

In 1671 the Parish was in debt, £4, 1s. 8d., to Mr. WALROND and Widow PHILLIPS—this year the list of persons rated contains the first mention of Pigacre, for which RICHARD PONTING pays, and for himself 16 shillings and 3d. Mr. GEORGE CLARKE heads the list, £7, os. 7½d., next comes Mr. RICHARD WALTER, £1, 7s. 6d.

At Tadwick Mr. Whittington pays	1	3	9
Widow Phillips	1	2	6
Mr. John Phillips (for two holdings).	1	1	0

Mr. Gunning is to pay for 20 acres of Wm. Smyth's Living, and Mr. Phillips is to pay for ye other acres.

Mr. Phillips pays all Ashcome.

Mary Long pays for 12 acres and Mr. Phillips pays for 17 acres.

1671—MR. GEORGE CLARKE, JOHN LONGMAN.

A great repair of the Church roof—7 thousand Lath nayles, cost 16s. 4d., other nayles, 6s. 6d.; tyle pinns, 5s.; Lime, 20 sacks.

	£	s.	d.
Brewer was paid for 29 days' work and a-half at 20d. a day	2	9	2
his man at 16d. a day	1	19	4
a labourer 29 days and $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9	6
William Biles, 8 days for himself	0	10	8
his man	0	9	4
Bread and Wine, Christmas and Easter	0	5	10
the parator for certificate about burials and christenings	0	1	0
The Glasier for mending the Church windows	0	5	6
Cole for the Glazier	0	0	3
ye Glasier's dyett and his horse, 2 days and night	0	1	6
given to severall that came from Ireland (with certificates) and other parts	0	2	0
Hospitall money	0	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	0	10	3

1672, 1673, 1674—MR. GEORGE CLARKE and JOHN LONGMAN.

layd out at the Visitation at Wells	0	10	0
Maymed Soldier and Hospitall	1	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bread and Wine, Easter and Christmas	0	7	8
John Woodward, the tything man, for a rate for repairing the Bridge	0	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Given to poore Seamen at times	0	0	10
The Parator for a booke	0	0	8
At the Visitation at Bath	0	4	0
Isaak Archer (Clerke) for cleaning church, churchyarde, and 2 grays			
—washing the surplice	0	5	0
The Ringers on Gun-powder Treason	0	2	0
Given Soldiers that came out of France	0	0	6
At Visitation at Bedminster [then as now in Somerset]	0	3	0
Glasse for mending the Church Windows	0	3	6
charge for mending the Highways from 1671-1675.			
To Richard Davys for 2 dayes' worke at Lambridge bridge waye	0	1	8
Wm. Ashly 3 dayes' worke	0	2	6
John Longman 2 dayes' worke at ye Highways	0	1	8
for 12 dayes' worke with my plow [team of horses] in ye Highways	3	12	0
2 dayes' worke at Lambridge to Mr. Robins	0	12	0
Jno. Mayhew for his worke	0	1	0
Parish Rates comes to	33	0	0

May 2d, 1674 and 1675.

	£	s.	d.
The payments for ye Church for ye severall yeares past comes to	27	18	5
Ye parratur for a Coppy of ye Register	0	2	0
Hospitall Money	0	10	3
Washing ye surplus.	0	2	0
given ye Ringers ye 5th November	0	2	0
given to an old man and his wife that were burnt out of their house	0	1	0
Visitation at Keynsham	0	3	0
Communion bread and Wine	0	12	0
Mending ye Church windowes	0	5	4
ye parratr for Recording ye Register for 2 yeres at 1s. 8d. a yeare, and 6d. for a proclamation for ye 30th January.	0	3	10
To Thomas Gunning for Gaol and Hospitall money for this yeare wh. was to be ye last qr. There was some abatement wh. I have forgott	1	0	6
Ringers—5th November and the time before forgott	0	4	0
Isaak Archert's wife for washing ye surplus ye last yeres	0	2	0
For a quart of Muskado and 2 manchetts for ye comm. this Easter	0	2	2
To Brewer ye Tyler	1	5	2

A rate was made May 15, 1676.

Mr. Gunning pays for the Parsonage at Tadwick.

April 28th, 1676.

pd. Gaol and Hospitall	1	0	6
Visitation at Bath	0	5	6
To two pore Seamen	0	0	6
To poor Officer that was wounded in ye Dutch Wars	0	0	6
Symes ye Tyler for mending ye Church	0	14	0
given to a poore seaman	0	0	6
ye Visitation at Bath—by myself and John Longman	0	8	0
For a man that had lost by ye breaking in of ye sea in Norfolk	0	2	6
2 grey's heads	0	1	0
Sett of New bellropes	0	11	6
For a book for ye 2 fasts and proclamation	0	2	6

At the Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide Communion about 2s. 2d.
each—at one Easter, 3s. 2d.

The Account in generall of disbursements of Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, JOHN LONGMAN, and Mr. JOHN WHITTINGTON from ye yeare 1671 to this present 21st of April 1679.

	£	s.	d.
pd. upon ye first account	18	8	10 ¹
upon ye 2d Leafe, etc.	9	4	7

	£	s.	d.
for a Comun. this Easter	0	2	7
For severall upon ye Highways	4	10	10
The Amount is	45	14	11½

The Accompts of Mr. HEN. CLARKE and EDWARD POWELL, Church-wardens for the p'ish. of Swanswicke in ye year 1679.

Maimed Soldiers' mony	0	12	3
Bread and Wyne, 4 Communiones	1	10	4
Poor Travellers	0	1	0
Att ye Visitation	0	4	4
John Longman for 2 greyes' heads	0	2	0

HENRIE CLARKE and EDWARD POWELL for 1680.

Hospitall mony 4s. 1d. per quarter, etc., as usual.			
To a traveller burnt out of all	0	1	0
To Seamen wh. had a Certificate	0	2	6
ye Apparitor (twice)	0	2	11
ye Church hatch	0	1	9
ye booke for ye fast	0	1	2
Ringers	0	3	0
poor travellers	0	4	0

1682—JOHN GRIFFIN.

At the Visitation	0	0	3
To the Register	0	1	0
For a book of Admonition	0	1	0
To come with a certificate (7 times)	0	7	0
A Journey to Wells, Jany. 20th	0	1	0
Washing the Surplice and Rolls	0	2	6

A Silver Cup with a cover, and a pewter flagon, left in ye hands of Mr Richard Clark for ye next Churchwarden.

1683—RICHARD PALMER.

Imprimis for the King's Declaration	0	1	6
for the booke of Articles	0	1	0
for the Register	0	1	6
for the presentment	0	1	4
to the parriter for warninge [citing to Visitation]	0	0	6
Charges at the Visitation	0	3	0
Maimd Soldiers' money and two Bridges	0	4	6
County Bridge	0	1	9

	£	s.	d.
Some with a Certificate severall times	0	4	6
Poor people	0	3	8
Bread and Wine	0	8	5
a Locke	0	0	10

Signed as allowed by

RIC. CLARKE.

[It is to be remarked that, from about this period and for some time after (no doubt owing to the influence of the Clarke family) Swainswick is to be found following the example of its greater and more powerful neighbour—Bath—in its humiliations, its rejoicings, and its thanksgivings. After the Restoration the city became very demonstrative in its loyalty, so did Swainswick, for the same general reasons; and out of special sympathy with Prynne, so long as he lived, and reverence for his memory after his death, it seems to have been more active in the expression of its sentiments than is usual in small communities.]

1684—RICHARD PALMER.

Bridg money	0	3	5
To ye Parate. [Apparitor] for a pass of ye King's touching	0	1	0
Another Certificate	0	1	0
To the Register	0	1	6
2 grey, 1 Fox head.			
To ye parritur for warning	0	0	8
pd. toward an order sent from ye Bishop	0	0	3
Expenses at the Visitation	0	4	0
for mending a seat in ye Church	0	0	6
Hospitall money, bread and wine, poor travellers, etc.			
John Symes and ye paynter whitewashed and painted the Church for	1	0	0
John Woodward for stonework	1	16	8
Gave to the ringers for ale	0	4	0
Poor people, cleaning church, washing surplice, Hospitall money.			

Mr. Richard Clarke for ye farme.	|	Henry Pryor for Lambridge.
„ „ for his owne.	|	Geo. Bullock for Pigacre.
John Longman for ye hospital Land.		

TATWEEKE.

Edmund Gunning.	|	R. Tyle for ye Parsonage.
Mr. Whittington.	|	Mr. Phillips.

1685—RICHD. CLARKE.

Imps. pd. the King's Coronation Day and mending ye whele	s.	d.
	6	0

[James II. The proceedings were not demonstrative. In Bath the contrast between the rejoicings at the Coronation of Charles II. and James II. was remarkable. At the latter the event was celebrated by the Corporation distributing "2 hogsheads of beare," at the former *see* record in Notice of Prynne.]

	<i>s. d.</i>
For a book broat by ye parotr [Apparitor]	1 0
To disbanded souldiers	1 0
to a breif ¹ for Portsmouth	1 6
Expenses at ye Visitation	6 0
To ye Ringers at ye 5th of Nov. and Alhalday [All Hallows, Nov. 1]	0 6
For a lader for ye Church	1 0
for 2 bookes 30 Janre.	1 6
For a brief for Beaminster	1 0
Visitation	2 0
2 Breifs	2 0

MAY 3rd, '86.

A LETTER issued by BISHOP KEN, exhorting the Clergy of the Diocese of Bath and Wells to collect in behalf of the French Protestants [Huguenots].

“All Glory be to God.

SIR—His Majesty in these his letters-patent, which I now send you, having given a fresh and great assurance of his graciousness to his own subjects, in showing himself so very gracious to Protestant strangers, and having required me to give a particular recommendation and command to my brethren of the clergy within my diocese, to advance this so pious and charitable a work, I think it my duty with my utmost zeal to further so Godlike a charity; and I do therefore strictly enjoin you, that you most affectionately persuade, exhort, and stir up all under your care to contribute freely and cheerfully to the relief of these distressed Christians, and to do it with as well-tim'd an expedition as you can. And that his majesty's royal goodness may have its full effect, I beseech you, for the love of God, to be exemplarily liberal towards them yourself, according to your ability; remembering how blessed a thing it is to be brotherly kind to strangers, to Christian strangers, especially such as those whose distress is very great, and in all respects most worthy of our tenderest commiseration, and how our most adorable Redeemer does interpret and does proportionately reward all the good we do to them as done to Himself. God of His infinite mercy inspire this fraternal charity into your own soul, and into the souls of all your parish.

“Your affectionate friend and brother,

“THO. BATH & WELLS.

“WELLS, April 15th, 1686.”

An account of what money was gathered towards ye breife of ye French Protestants amongst ye severall parishioners of this Parish. As followeth:—

	<i>s. d.</i>
George Clarke, Esq.	2 6
Mr. John Tanner	2 6
Mr. John Taylor	2 6
Mrs. Walter, Widow	1 0
Her 2 daughters	2 0
Mr. Sheppard	0 6
John Longman	0 6

¹ This term frequently occurs. It was a document sanctioning, according to the Prayer Book, collections for charitable purposes. Brief-equivalent to King's or Queen's letter.

Mr. Walter	s. d.
Mr. John Whittington	0 6
Mr. John Whittington, junr.	0 6
Richard Palmer	0 6
Mr. Richard Clarke	1 0
John Griffith	1 0
Edward Morley	5 2
Henry Pryor	0 3
William Parson	0 2
Edith Powell	0 4 ¹ / ₂
Richard Collins	0 2
William Maynard	0 2
The two Longs	0 4
John Woodward	0 2
Jo. Morleys	0 2
Richard Workman	0 2
William Moreley	0 3
Isaac Archar	0 2
Isaac Maynard	0 2

1686—RICHARD CLARKE, RICHARD PALMER. 19 2¹/₂

pd. to Morley for Ale and Cakes for ye Perambulation	19 3
Going to London by Sumons before the King's Com. [Court]	8 6
Expenses at ye Bishp. Visitation	8 0
12 Breefs	12 0
Pd. Thos. Haxall for a horse for the tithing man to Bruton	2 0
Bell ropes	2 6
ffor Rideing to Bruton	6 0

The usual charges for bread and wine, Hospitall money, 3 foxes' heads to John Long.

1687—JOHN TANNER and RICHARD COLLINS.

A Woman and child	1 0
2 Seafaring men	0 6
Ye Aparator's Visitation bill	3 6
Our dinners at that time	6 5
To some shipwrecked people	0 6
Ye Comon Prayer booke	10 0
the Comunion Table Cloth	6 0
A Napkin for ye Table	4 0
For ye proclamation and prayer booke	1 0
for repairing ye Church Seates	8 6
for a carryinge an unruly souldier to Bath	1 6

	<i>s. d.</i>
to two disbanded souldiers out of Ireland	1 0
to a poore gentlewoman	1 0
At ye Visitation for ye book and other expenses	2 6
for Ringeing ye bells	3 0
to 14 travellers wh. lost all they had at sea	1 0
12 others, about a shilling for two.	
3 foxes	3 0
Isaac Archer	3 0

1688—JOHN TANNER, RICHARD COLLINS.

The returne of the Register	1 6
To the Ringers the Prince's day [birth of Prince James]	2 0
The fees of ye Court, and other expences at ye Visitation	9 9
For the prayer booke occasioned by the intended invasion	1 0
<i>See Register. The invasion to be prayed against was that of William of Orange.</i>	
Distressed Seamen 6 times, one had a wife, another two had been taken by the Turks	1 0
For a order for inserting ye young Prince in ye common prayer booke [Prince James, afterwards styled the Pretender]	1 0
For ye Prayer-booke occasioned by ye intended invasion	1 0
The booke for the thanksgiving day, and prayer for the Prince of Orange	1 0
For chains and other iron work about the books of Martyrs	2 4
For the High Commission Court	1 0
For an order for praying for William and Mary	1 0
For the High Comision Court	1 0
The booke for the Thanksgiving day and prayer for ye Prince of Orange	1 0
<i>The Thanksgiving was for the success of King William! Nothing succeeds like success.</i>	
For an order for praying for William and Mary	1 0

1689—Mr. JOHN WHITTINGTON, RICHARD COLLINS, for Swansweeke.

For a new booke of prayers for ye King and Queen	1 0
For seaventeen travellers that come forth of Holland	1 6
for the fees of the Court at Visitation p. expence	6 6
To a man and woman and child that com forth from Irland	0 6
To four travellers that com from the fleet	0 4
for a load of stone haled to the Bridg	1 0
To seaven men taken by the French	2 6
Richard Archard for a gray	1 0
for the Scribe [probably transcribing the register]	1 0

1690—RICHARD COLLINS' ACCOUNT.		<i>s. d.</i>
Two prayer books for ye King and Queene		2 6
Travellers		1 6
A prayer booke for ye Queen		1 0
Two bookes 2s. Two Breefs 2s.		
The Court att Visitation		4 6
John Symes the tiler		2 6
To a travelling man taken by the French and exchanged		0 6
To Dutchmen taken by the French		1 0
To two Companies com out of Ireland		1 0
1691.		
Paid the Tyler		9 0
Laid out at Visitation		8 6
Paid a Hollander		0 6
Paid a French Protestant		0 6
ffor waiting at Court about the proclamtn.		7 2
<i>Another Account.</i>		
Thomas Keyes, for sparrows		0 6
To a souldier with one arm		0 6
To one that had great loss by fier		0 6
1692.		
Layed out at ye visitatyon att Bath, June the Last, 11s. 6d., by mee Rich. Collins.		
The pariter [Apparitor] and for a Book		5 0
to two Solderers 6d., to a Soldere that have lost his Arme 6d.		1 0
4 foxes, 3 grays		5 0
A prayer and Book for ye safty of ye King		1 0
A disbanded Solder and his Boy		0 6
3 Solders		1 0
A proclamn. and a book [Battle of La Hogue]		1 6
2 foxes		2 0
Ye Widdow Smallman		0 7½
1693.		
Many charges for travellers—one proclamation and book—one Visitation. [No mention made of death of Queen Mary, 1694.]		
1695.		<i>£ s. d.</i>
Bishop's Visitation at "Cainsham," on 12th July 1695, Apparitor's fee, book of Articles, dinner, etc.		1 11 6
Wm. Longman.		

1695—WILLIAM BUTLER.		£	s.	d.
The Bishop held his Visitation at Canisham (Keynsham), the 12 July. It cost		0	11	6
Joseph Butler (Carpenter), 3 weeks' and 3 days' work at ye Church, at 2/ per day		2	2	0
Roger Cottle 12½ days' work at 2/		1	5	0
For a book for ye Thanksgiving to be read		0	1	0
For two Bushells of Mault, for drink for the Carpenters and others while in doeing of the Church Work		0	5	0
For a book for ye thanksgiving day		0	1	6
——— for keeping the ffast		0	1	0
——— "for producing ye unity of ye Church"		0	1	0
To John Woodward for preserving [mending] ye wall of the Churchyd.		0	0	4

1696—WILLIAM LONG.

Expenses at Visitation		1	0	0
Ye Parritor for a book		0	4	0
for ye fast, 26 June, and prockli. [Proclamation] for ye sam [because of plot to assassinate the King]		0	1	6
John Sendall becomes Clerk, washes Surplice, and cleanses the leads		0	4	0
To ye Perpender [a stone going into or through the wall] for the Bell stock and bringing of him to Swainswick		0	4	0
for Jeregers [jiggers] for ye 3 and 5th Bells		0	8	0
for Bear for ye Workman		0	0	10
Bellropes, Rollers, oil for bells, maimed souldiers, travellers, mending ye Surplis		0	2	0

1697.

A book for ye fast, April 28th, and procklimn. of the same		0	1	0
The expense of the Archdeacon's Visitation		0	7	0
for a form of prair at the same time		0	0	6
Paid Seandall for mending ye Searplis		0	0	2
To ye Ringers upon news of ye Peace [Ryswick]		0	0	6
A fast, Novr. 2d, and Proclamn. (book)		0	1	6
for sending a warrant for John Smith to Bath		0	2	0
A procklimn. for punishing vise		0	1	0
for fetching a warrt. for John Amore		0	1	6
Going to Bath, before ye Justises 2 times for John Sims		0	1	0

1698—WILLIAM LONG.

Ye Bishop's Visitation		0	8	0
Book and proclamation for fast		0	1	6

	£	s.	d.
Washing the surplice	0	2	0
for ye direction for a Land tax	0	1	0
To William Morly for mending the Tower	0	9	2
William Manard for mending the Bells	0	2	6

1699—WILLIAM LEWIS.

Paid at the Visitation	0	4	0
Much given for relief of the poor.			

1700-1701.

Great Church repairs were made—Mrs. Ann Walter was paid 3s. for
Stone off the Down [Roof tiled], with stone tiles.

Visitations each year—

John Sendall, for Beer	0	0	10
for washing the Surplice	0	2	0
Timber and work to Antony England	11	13	6
Mending the Surplice	0	0	5

JOHN TAYLOR, *Kr.*

[In 1701 John Sendall receives the "Interest money" instead of Isaac or Goody Archart; he was Parish Clerk, as the Church rate book shews. The "mark from Bath" (always so entered) was the interest on Webb's bequest.]

JOHN WOODWARD, Churchwarding for the year 1702 in the parish of Swainswike.

Paid for a book for change of ye name of ye King to the Queen [Anne] in the Lythergie	s.	d.
May the 10, gave to a man	0	6
May the 12, paid for a book	1	0
May the 20, paid for a book	1	6
June the 16, paid for a book	0	6
Paid to Richard Workman, Ospital money at too times	2	9
Gave to the Ringers for the good success at Vigo	5	0
William Morly for woorke and nailes	1	6
Wood and colle	0	6
For a day's woorke for going aboute to gheather the mony	1	0
November the 26 day, paid for a book and a proklemason	1	6
Paid Ann Sendall for mending the Surplless	0	4
A grey and a fox	2	0
Bread and wine	6	0
Mending the Church windows	1	6
I laid out for the hige wayes	1	6
paid att Visitation	1	6
gave to the Ringers	1	0
paid for a procklemation	1	0

1703—JOHN LONG.

	s.	d.
2 Books and proclamations	3	0
More for a Book	1	0
Ringers (5th Novr.)	5	0
For gooing to Box to buy timber	1	6
for gooing to Langridge about timber (a grey and a fox)	1	0
Money stopd by Madam Clarke upon ye rate for the malitia	10	0
Paid by Madam Clarke to Wm. Morlie out of the last rate	2	9
At Visitation spent	5	0
Mault and hoppes for ye work folk	5	6
Wood and brewing	1	0
(Only one Church Warden was nominated between 1694 and 1713). Given to a man (20th October), with a Certificate of his undone condition by ye overflowing of ye sea upon his house and all his substance.		

1704—JOHN MARTIN.

Anthony Davis—Hospitall Money	9	4
6 foxes, Ringers, 5th Nov.		
Bread and Wine	4	10
Books	1	6
A book	1	0
for ringin on ye day of thanksgiving [Battle of Blenheim]	2	6

1705—JOHN MARTIN.

7 foxes.		
A book and procklination for ye day of thanksgiving [Capture of Gibraltar previous year]	1	0
Laid out at visitation	7	7
Paid for ye Court	4	0
Ye ringers gunpowder treson	5	0
The Church roof was mended, whitewashing inside, for ye tyler work, and tyle and beer for ye workmen	10	9
for breaking of Mr. Sheppard Ladder, nothing put down.		
for Instructions for ye hihsways	1	6
A book for ye fast	1	0
Bread and Wine	9	6

1706—JOHN MARTYN.

11 foxes.		
Laid forth att Visitation and Court fees	10	0
for a booke for thanksgiving	1	0
The Ringers for the day of thanksgiving [Battle of Ramilies]	1	0

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
5th of November	5	0
Another thanksgiving	5	0
A booke for the thanksgiving	1	0
5 headgoorgs (hedgehogs)	1	8
Expense at Visitation	1	4

1706—Receipts.

Comunion Money at Easter	5	0
Rent from Bath	13	0
Int. of Moiety of Parish money in hands of Mr. Philip Sheppard	3	0
John Longman for the other moyetie in his hands	3	0

1707—WILLIAM MAYNARD.

Court fees at ye Visitation	3	6
Att ye same time for ye book of Artickles	1	0
——— for a derection for ye Minister	0	6
——— for my dinner	1	0
Hospitall money to Anthony Davis for a wholle year due at Michaels last	5	6
For a breif for Littleport in the Ille of Elie [Isle of Ely]	2	0
To Jane Canninge for puting a new neck to the serplis and mending of him	2	0
Bread and Wine	9	3
5 foxes.		
Richard Collings' Bill for repayring ye Church [pews]	7	3

1708—WILLIAM MAYNARD.

for Cort fees at ye Visitatn. and a book of Artikles	5	0
for my expenses	5	0
for a form of prais to be read May ye 9 (29th?) for the great victory at Flanders [Battle of Oudenarde]	1	0
To Robert Longman for directn. for ye window tax	0	6
7 foxes to John Long.		
A Book and procklymation of thanksgiving, Aug. 19	1	0
Ye Carpenders' bill for making a window-leaf, and other things	10	9
To ye Smith for two iron pins to hold ye window leaf	1	6
A book and procklm. for a day of thanksgiving, Feb. 17	1	6
Bread and Wine	9	3

1709.

To the Corte att visitation	4	0
for a form of prayer at ye same time	1	0

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Expense	2	6
4 foxes to John Long.		
A booke and procklimation for ye day of thanksgiving [Battle of Malplaquet]	1	0
Glazing one Window and mending ye next	6	6
A booke and procklimation for a fast	1	6
Bell wheels, ropes, bolts, keys, and ferriles [ferrules.]		

1710—AARON YOUNGE.

Visitation for Cort fees and a booke of Artikles	5	0
Expended at the same time	5	0
2 quarter's pay of the Hospitall due last year	2	9
10 foxes.		
Gave to a maime soulder's wife big with child	1	0
Gave to a seaman that had the smallpox	1	0
to a maime soulder	0	6
A booke and proclamation	1	6
Another	1	6
Henery Burgis for mending the Churchyard wall	1	6
Langthening the Church dore	1	2

1711.

Cort fees at visitation	4	0
Expense at „	5	0
Allowed Mr. Holier for his diner	2	6
Eight breifes	14	6
Henry Burges mending ye Tower	2	0
for a booke and procklimation (fast)	1	6
5 foxes.		

1712.

12 foxes.		
Cort fees at Visitation	4	0
Expenses at „	4	6
Paid John Woodward for pitching ye Carigway (carriage way)	5	6
Daniell Woodward for haling stones and sand	4	0
Cort fees at Visitation	4	0
Expenscs „	5	6
Hospital Money	6	5

Thomas Scudamore (the only time the name is found in this book).

At the end of the Book is the rate for ye Parish Church of Swayneswick, made ye 24th day of May 1654.

	Acres.	s.	d.
Mr. George Clarke	225	4	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
The Widdowe Walter	44	0	11
Mr. Henry Clarke	31	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mr. Henry Clarke for Derhams	12	0	3
John Griffin	23	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mr. Tanner for Workmans	12	0	3
Mr. Tanner for Robins	25	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mr. Tanner for B. Tanner	14	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jno. Longman	23	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Jno. Longman	9	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mr. Phillip Sheppard	17	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Edward Powell	15	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Widd. Smalman	5	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wm. Ashley	3	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mrs. Wakeman	16	0	4
Robert Sanders	2	...	...

TATWEEKE ACRES.

Edmund Gunning	33	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mr. Whittington	24	0	6
Sir Robert Gunning for ye parsonage	15	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sir Robert Gunning for pt. of Smith's	20	0	5
Sir Robert Gunning for Morley's	10	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Phillips	36	0	9
Mr. Phillips for Charmbury's	15	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mr. Phillips for Long's	16	0	4
Mr. Phillips for Ashcombe	13	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mr. Phillips for Sheppard's	12	0	3
Mr. Phillips for pt. of Smith's	4	0	1
Edmund Gunning for Lewis	5	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mr. Whittington for Moorly [Morley]	2	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rich. Long	11	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$

LIST OF CHURCHWARDENS.

The names of those who have been Churchwardens of Swanswick as they succeeded every year out of the old booke :—

Impris—Richard Sanders and Edith Powell, two	
Richard Sanders and John Harbord . . .	1574
John Taylor and John Crome . . .	1575
Edmond Lewes and John Sanders . . .	1576
John Gunning and Nicholas Ponting . . .	1577
John Webb and John Power . . .	1578
John Long and Thomas Lewes . . .	1579
John Harvord and Owen Griffin . . .	1580
Richard Sanders and Edward Holder . . .	1581
John Webb and John Gunning . . .	1593
William Brimble and Owen Griffin . . .	1594
Elizabeth Long and Richard Stevens . . .	1595
Edward Holder and John Phillips . . .	1596
John Webb and John Taylor . . .	1597
Edmond Taylor and John Batten . . .	1598
John Webb and Henrie Andrewes . . .	1599
John Powell and Thomas Lewes . . .	1600
Owen Griffin and William Brimble . . .	1601
Beniamin Sanders and Walter Long . . .	1602
(None recorded for 3 years.)	
William Lewes and Edward Holder . . .	1605
John Taylor and Walter Reade . . .	1606
John Batten and Thomas Gunning . . .	1607
Mr. Thomas Prinne and John Smith . . .	1608
Henry Andrewes and Walter Long . . .	1609
John Powell and William Smith . . .	1610
Thomas Lewes and John Tanner . . .	1611
Owen Griffin and Martin Gunning . . .	1612
Henry Sheppard and Thomas Fisher . . .	1613
Richard Chilton and John Phillips . . .	1615
John Batten and Thomas Lewes . . .	1617
Mr. Thomas Prinne and John Tanner . . .	1618
John Sheppard and Henry Andrewes . . .	1619
William Smith and Thomas Powell . . .	1620
Richard Chilton and Walter Long . . .	1621
Thomas Lewis and Owen Griffin . . .	1622
John Tanner and John Phillips . . .	1623

Henrie Hulbert and Robert Chilton . . .	1624
John Batten and John Powell . . .	1625
Giles Rudman and Martin Gunning . . .	1626
John Sheppard and John Stevens . . .	1627
William Smith and Thomas Powell . . .	1628
Richard Ponting and Henrie Andrewes . . .	1629
John Sheppard and John Longman . . .	1630
Richard Panting and Richard Long . . .	1631
John Sheppard and John Longman . . .	} 1632
John Tanner and John Longman . . .	
Edward Smith and Wyddow Phillips . . .	1633
William Derham and John Longman . . .	1634
Mr. John Whittington and John Stevens . . .	1635
Richard Ponting and Richard Longe . . .	1636
Thomas Powell and William Smith, junr. . .	1637
Edward Smith and William Smith . . .	1638
John Longman, for Kemys, and William Symes	1639
William Dirham and John Tanner . . .	1640
Whittington . . .	} 1641
Stevens . . .	
Edward Smith for his owne . . .	
workman	1642
EDWARD SMITH, } Churchwardens, 1643, 1644	
RICHARD LONG, } 1645, 1646	
Will ^e Workman, Richard Longman . . .	1647
Edward Powell, John Charmbury, Church-	} 1649
wardens for the yeres . . .	
Will ^e Simes and Anthony Garott . . .	1651
John Longman, John Woodward . . .	1652
William Smith, Giles Maynard . . .	1653
George Smallman and William Dirham . . .	1654
George Smallman for the farme . . .	} 1655
Benjamin Tanner . . .	
John Longman and Widdowe Phillips . . .	1656
Mr. John Whittington and Edward Powell . . .	1657
Richard Long and Mr. Phillip Sheppard . . .	1658
Richard Longman and William Workman . . .	1659
Nicholas Hooper and John Mainard [see p. 85]	1660
Richard Panton and John Longman . . .	1661
Willm. Smith and George Smallman . . .	1662
Mr. George Clarke and Mr. John Whittington	1663
Mr. Laurence Walrond . . .	1664
Do. do. to . . .	1668
Mr. Laurence Walrond and Widdowe Phillips	1668

Widdowe Phillips	1671
Mr. George Clarke and John Longman	1671
Mr. George Clarke and John Longman	1672
Do. do.	1673
Do. do.	1674
Mr. George Clarke, John Longman and Mr. John Whittington to	1679
Henrie Clarke and Edward Powell	1680
John Griffin	1682
Richard Palmer	1683
Richard Palmer	1684
Richd. Clarke	1685
Richard Clarke and Richard Palmer	1686
John Tanner and Richard Collins	1687
John Tanner and Richard Collins	1688
Mr. John Whittington and Richard Collins	1689
Richard Collins	1690
Do. do.	1691
Do. do.	1692
Do. do.	1693
Do. do.	1694
William Butler	1695
William Long	1696
Do. do.	1697
William Long	1698
William Lewis	1699
Do. do.	1700
Do. do.	1701
John Woodward	1702
John Long	1703
John Martin	1704
John Martin	1705
John Martin	1706
William Maynard	1707
William Maynard	1708
Do. do.	1709
Aaron Younge	1710
Do. do.	1711
Do. do.	1712

WILL OF WILLIAM WALROND OF LANGREGE,¹ IN COM. SOMERSET.

—13 November, 1545.

To Cathedral Church of Wells, 4d.

To Son, William Walrond, £20 sterling—my part of the fine of Coggenholde ; 13s. 4d., the which he should paye for me for my parte of two heryotts. A grey gelding, the which I bought in Somersetshire. To my son Robert Walronde fourtie pounds, my lease for terme of years of one close and one *Procke* [Paddock] in Brislyngton, the which I purchased of John Morgans ; all my goods moveable within the overparts of my house of Langrege, the which are under lok-fast. Item, I give unto John More, three pounds, vis. viij.

To Nicholas Edwards of Heydon, xxs. Unto Thomas Walrond, a feather bed, a bolster, a parre of blanketts, a parre of Lokeram Shetes, two pillowes, and my tawney dublet of sattyn, and the best coverlyd belonging to the same bedd. To Robert Kelley, my wearyng Cote, and my ffurstyn dublett, and my baye mare ; five marks, 6s. xj., the which he borrowed of me for Robert Clyfford, his sonne in lawe.

Michell Quintin, gentleman, and Richard Effenhame, gentleman, are overseers of part of Will. 40s. to Michell Quintin, and to his wyfe a kyrtle of chamlett, and to Richard Uffenhame, my riding gelding, sadell, and brydle, to his wyfe a gown of Chamlett.

To Robert Walrond, 44s. viijd., for his parte of such goodes and catells as the sayd Robert has of late bought of me, if I die before the money be payd. The sayd Robert shall occupy halfe the demaynes of Langrege, with his brother Thomas for the space of two yeares after my decease. Then Thomas shall have the whole unto his own, and Robert shall avoyd.

Thomas to have my silver salte and a dozen silver spones of the best. To John Sheppard of Brigmarston, a stone horse colt the colour of grey, the which is in the keyping of my sonne William Walronde, a gray gelding the which is of my owne brede.

<i>Witnesses.</i>	WILLIAM HALL.	WILLIAM MARHAM.
	NICHOLAS PRYOR.	WILLIAM EDMONDE.

(THOMAS WALROND is heir and residuary legatee.)

WILL OF EDWARD WALROND OF LANGRICDE,

Gent.—January 1605-6.

To be buried in the chancell of the Church.

To Elnor Bruer, Joane Dunning's child, Margaret Dunninge, Richard Gibbes, John Symes, Joane Hastings, each one bushell of wheate ; to Edward

¹ In Domesday *Laucheris*.

Weeks, one bushell of wheate, to be delyvered to them within two months next of my death. To p'ish churche of Langridge, one bushell of wheate every year as long as my executor liveth; to be delyvered to the churchwardens on one of the twelve dayes after Christmas.

To my sonne Francis £20, to sonne Laurence £20, when of age.

£80 to my daughter Mary, within the space of 6 yeares; to daughter Edith £200, within a yeare after her marriage, if she be ruled by her mother and my overseers; if not, she shall be payed within the space of tenn yeares.

To my Sonn Richard £20, to be paid within 4 years of my death—viz., £5 yearlie.

To my Nephew, Richard Perkins, one bullock or steere of three yeares.

Debts owing to me.

Anthony Carell, xxxvijs. Mr. Pow, iiijs. John Saunders, sixteen Pounds. Edward Smith, twentie pounds. My brother, John Walrond, five pounds, vi. viijd. Dorothe Webbe oweth me one bushell of wheate and one bushell of barley. Benedict Macham oweth me xxs., and two bushells of wheate.

I owe to Joyles (Giles) Rudman, xxij. li. Unto Mr. Marloe, xj. li., unto William Skull, xxij. li., and unto John Symmes, xxiijs. viijd.

"My Wyfe DOROTHE," residuary legatee. My well beloved Brother, OLLIVER ASHCOMBE, Esq. and Coz. (cousin), JOHN BAMPFEILD the elder, *Overseers.*

Sealed in presence of EDMUND TYLLY, JOHN BAMPFEILD, WILLIAM SKULL, THOMAS PRESTONS.

Proved by OLLIVER ASHCOMBE and JOHN BAMPFEILD—1605.

In Langridge Church is a stone—

(1.) "Here lyeth the bodie of Penelope Powe.—1615."

POOR RATE BOOK ACCOUNTS.

[These Accounts go down to 1767, and although they never seem to have been balanced, there is no reason to doubt their general accuracy. Every year they were certified by the County Magistrates, whose names are often but not always recorded. As in the Churchwardens' Accounts, the sums received are mixed up in inextricable confusion with the expenditure, and a part of that expenditure illustrates very strikingly the evils incidental to the old parochial system, and more especially as it dealt with bastardy. Another peculiarity is to be noted, and that is the fact that in 1697, and down to the close of these Accounts, the "Communion Money" was transferred by the Churchwardens to the Overseers, whilst the cost of the elements was borne by the former. The Webbs so often mentioned were not connected with Edward and John Webb of the Manor House, but were an indigenous race, some of whom survive to this day.

Two references, 1661 and 1712 for Rate for "parsnidge" at Tatwick. As there was no parsonage proper, the rate was presumably for the curate's residence, or it might have been for the Church Lands.

Frequent reference is made in the Accounts to "the tything-man," which by some might be understood as a person in some way or other connected with tithes, but it is not so. The tything-man was an officer or constable who performed certain public duties in a tything or tenth part of a county "hundred." The office was a very ancient one. In feudal times the tything-man was a more important official than he came to be in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when laws and customs had so materially changed. Under feudal tenure, the tything-man became surety for its members, and responsible for the *mere* or money payment, for fines for offences committed by those who might abscond. The tythings, as thus pledged, were called *tithe-borhs* or *peace-boroughs*, of whom the tything-man was the public officer, as he was likewise of the Courts-Leet under the law or custom of *Frankpledge*, by which the relations between the lord and his tenants were more or less governed.

Throughout the entire Register and Accounts the earlier entries present a favourable contrast as to accuracy and spelling with those of a later date. It will be seen in the last century that, with the exception of the entries made during the terms of office of John Gunning and George Clarke, there was a gradual deterioration in the spelling and methods of the parish officers, some of whom could not write their own names.

As a rule it is hoped that in cases of "pidgeon English" or of words wrongly or quaintly spelt, apart altogether from obsolete or archaic terms, one bracketed correction may suffice as a general key to the same or similar errors, but we have

found in a few cases that such errors in themselves are so totally dissimilar as to require a key in each case.]

This booke was bought of Richard Panton [Pontyn] at the chardge of the parish.

1661.

Rate made this seventh day of May 1660, for the collecting of eight months' pay towards ye maintenance of ye poore of ye parish of Swainswicke.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. George Clarke	1	0	0
Mr. Tanner, ministr.	0	4	0
Richard Hooper	0	3	0
Richard Panton	0	2	8
John Robbins	0	2	0
Richard Longman	0	2	0
Edward Nevell	0	1	0
John Longman, Senr.	0	2	0
John Longman, Junr.	0	0	8
Phillip Sheppard	0	1	0
Beniamin Tanner, Junr.	0	1	0
John Robbins	0	1	0
Widdow Derham	0	1	0
Mr. Hopkins, his tenants	0	2	0
Robert Saunders	0	0	4

An Account of what moneys have been layd out and payd to ye poore by George Clarke this yeare 1660.

Edith Grome at 2 times	0	4	6
She was lodged by John Longman and Willm. Morly who received for rent	1	10	0
For this booke to keep the Accounts for the poore of this parish	0	1	4
Edith Grome to buy her some cloathes	0	8	0
Richard Long of Tatweeke wch. was allowed him out of his payment & mosely [mostly] towards ye keeping of his daughter and children wh. he desired	0	2	8
John Maynard for house rent for Edith Groome	0	10	0

TATWEEKE.

Edmond Gunning	0	2	0
Mr. John Whittington	0	2	0
Mr. Whittington for ye parsnidge [see Introductory Notice]	0	1	0
William Smyth	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Widdow Phillips	0	2	0
William Smith for Ashcome	0	1	0
Rich. Long	0	2	0
Edmund Gunning for Sheppards	0	1	0
John Charmbury	0	1	0
Mr. John ffisher	0	1	0
Edmond Gunning for Widdow Lewes	0	0	8
Bobie Moody	0	1	4
Thomas Mosely [Morley]	0	0	4

1662—RICHARD PANTON & JOHN LONGMAN.

Edith Groome	0	17	0
George Smyth	0	6	0
John Stevens	0	6	0
Edith Groome, more	0	1	0
Goody Workeman	0	8	0

£1 16 0

Seen & allowed by us the 18th April 1662.

THO. BRIDGES. WILL. BASSET. JO. HARINGTON.

On 27 May 1662.

Mr. Henrie Clarke appears—also Geo. Smalman and Phill. Sheppard in Swanswick list, Nicholas fford at Tatweek.

No entries till 1668.

	£	s.	d.
Imp. Mr. George Clarke	2	5	0
Mr. Tanner, minister	0	9	0
Mr. Richard Watter	0	7	6
Richard Pontin	0	6	0
John Robbins	0	6	0
Edward Powell	0	3	0
John Longman	0	4	6
Mr. Lawrence Walrond	0	3	0
Mr. John Tanner	0	3	0
Mr. John ffisher for Swanswicke Downe	0	1	0
John Robins	0	2	3
Mr. Henry Clarke	0	2	3
Richard Long	0	6	0
Widowe Smalman	0	1	0
Mr. Wakeman	0	6	0
Robert Sanders	0	0	9
John Longman	0	1	6

TATTWEEK.

	£	s.	d.
Edmond Guninge	0	6	0
John Whittington	0	10	6
Widow Phillipps	0	6	0
Willm. Smith	0	4	4
John Phillipps	0	6	6
Wm. Smith	0	3	0
Edmond Guninge	0	1	6
Robert ffletcher	0	3	0
Mr. ffisher	0	2	0
Nicholas fford	0	2	0

1668—JOHN WHITTINGTON, JOHN LONGMAN.

Paid to Richard Pontin 1s. 6d. per week for 57 weeks towards ye maintenance of the bastard child according to an order of Sessions	4	5	6
Pd. to Nicholas Hoop for charges and expenses at the last qr. Sessions	1	8	9
To Widow Workman for house rent for Jacob Pearse and his wife	0	2	6
To John Longman for house rent for the Widow Webb for 2 years. [This Webb was unconnected with the Manor House Webbs]	1	14	0
for a warrant	0	1	0

Mr. RICHARD WALTER for three years:—viz., 1669, 1670, 1671.

Collected parte of two rates made towards the releefe of the poore	15	9	3
Paid Richard Ponting of this parish, according to an order made at Wells Sessions, towards the maintenance of Edith Ponting's bastard childe at 18d. p. weeke for 130 weekes	9	15	0
Pay cometh to			
Paid Jacob Perce's wife at severall times in Monies and Corne and other things to Relive the necessities of her and her childring	1	1	9
Paid John Longman for house rent for Jacob Pearce's wife and children	2	0	0
Paid for Warrants and spent in riding several times to the Justiceses and Petty Sessions about Ponting's busines	0	17	3
An account of the money received by Mr. Clarke and Mr. Walter since the yeare 1669 to this present yeare 1673. [Here we find that John Griffn was "at the Mill."]			
In 1674 Mr. Cross paid for Pigacker.			

Mr. TAYLOR, *ye Minister.*

1674.		£	s.	d.
The bastard childe of Edith Ponting's causes an expense of	{	0	11	0
Spent for Jacob Pearce, his wife and children	}	0	5	0
Goody Smyth's house rent		3	1	6
Paid Goody a peck of wheat and more		0	2	0
Pd. her in barley and other things sins [since]		0	4	6
Goody Jacob in severall things		0	2	6

PERSONS RELIEVED OR PAID.

Francis Smith	0	2	0
Isaac Archer. [He was the parish clerk, and his name often occurs, spelt in various ways]	0	5	0
to ye Widow Webb	0	5	0
to William Ashley	0	1	4

1675—Mr. TAYLER, ye Minister; JOHN GRIFFIN, Overseer. £ s. d.

A warrant of nomination	0	1	0	
John Stevens	0	1	6	
Anne Pearce had at 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., a week, also payd for physicke and other things for Anne Pearce)	{	3	7	6
layd out for Anne Pearce when she went to London)	}	0	5	6
To Anne Pearce for severall things	}	0	6	0
Edith Ponting's maintenance, 134 weekes, at 18d. per week	}	10	1	0

1676 and '77.

for the straying my cows about Lambridge	0	15	4
For a warrant of continuance	0	1	0
" " about R. Ashley	0	1	0
for Francis Smyth paid to him	0	1	0
for a warrant of appearance	0	1	0
for a warrant of disturbance against Margaret Webb	0	1	0

In 1681

Richard Longman was allowed 2s. a week	5	4	0
John Longman received also house rent for his Uncle Richard	0	18	0
And for wood	0	2	8
Richard Palmer, for thatching Smith's house	1	2	0
In 1680 Richard Palmer had brought a bill for thatching Mr. Phillip's [Sheppard] <i>huss</i> [house]	2	10	6
To Eliz Paynter	1	1	6
Mr. John Griffin went out of office in June [25th], the Parish owing him	0	10	8

JO. HARRINGTON.
GEO. CLARKE.

1681-2—PHILL. SHEPPARD.		£	s.	d.
Pd. John Griffin		1	4	7
Richard Longman, 41 weeks		4	2	0
More one week		0	2	0
John Longman for house rent due and ordered at Easter past		0	13	1
John Longman Bridg mony		0	4	4
Paid ffancis Smith, his wife lying in and he complayning of want		0	1	0

25 Feb. 1681-2.

ffancis Smith, more 12d.	0	1	0
Eliz. Paynter, one year's rent for Jacob Pierce his house	0	16	0
Allowed John Longman his three rates towards his house rent for Rich. Longman	0	6	0
Allowed ye widd. Smalman her three rates in consideration of her sonne	0	0	9
Rent of Richd. Longman's house to J. L. [John Longman]	0	4	0

INTEREST MONEY, 19s. 4d.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
John Noad	2	6	William Ashly	2	6
Goody Webb	2	6	ffran. Smyth	2	6
Eliz. Ashly	2	6	Jacob Peirce	2	6
Wm. Morley	2	6	Goody. Archar	2	6

Signed by
J. LANGTON, GEORGE CLARKE.

RICHARD CLARKE.
HEN. CLARKE.
JOHN LONGMAN.

4th May 1682—PHILL. SHEPPARD.

Commencing from ye 24 Aprill last past—		s.	d.
A warrant of nomination		1	0
for my dinner at ye petty Sessions		0	8
To Richd. Longman, 3 weeks		6	0
To Isaac Archar for ringing ye bell and digging Rich. Longman's grave		2	0
Jno. Longman for a shroud for Richd. Longman		6	0
To Morly for Ale wch. Isaac Ashley had when he made Richd. Longman's grave		0	2
Paid Anthony England for Richd. Longman his coffin		7	0
Rent due to John Longman		8	6
To ye widd. Webb, her daughter being sick and she complaynig of want, 18d.		1	6
To goody Webb to buy firing		1	0

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To Geo. Morly going to Mr. Moor	0	2
Eliz. Painter one yeare rent for Jacob Pearce his house	16	0
Goody Webb had also in money	4	6
„ „ to buy malt	1	0

1683—INTEREST MONEY RECEIVED.

Rents from Bath, Ap. 7th 1683	13	4
More by interest for ye five pounds given for the benefitt of ye poor, etc., now in the hands of Mr. Georg Clark and Mr. Philip Shepheard	6	0
Memorand. that ye Bond upon the Major and Aldn. of Bath is in the hands of Mr. Philip Shepheard, Overseer.		

[See Taylor's Gift at the end of Accounts.]

INTEREST MONEY DISBURSED.

Willm. Ashley	3	6
Eliz. Ashley	2	4
Wid. Webb	2	6
Jacob Ashley	2	0
Jacob Pierce	2	0
Goody. Archar	2	0
John Noad	3	0
francis Smith	2	0

JOHN TAYLOR, *Rr.*
JOHN WHITTINGTON.
JOHN TANNER.
HEN. CLARKE.
W. J. H. BASSETT.
JO. LANGTON.

1683—PHILL. SHEPPARD.

Nothing different except a Sack of Cole for Widd. Webb	0	11
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JOHN TAYLOR, *Rr.*

1684—PHILLIP SHEPPARD.

[Francis Smith nearly absorbed the parochial charity, he and his family receiving 3s., 2s. 6d., 2s., or 1s. 6d. a week, generally 2s., for the whole year. There are the following entries also]:—

Sept. To the trying ye tithe with ye Cittie of Bath, jointly managed by the whole hundred, pd. our proportion	8	5½
4th March. Expenses for Mr. Tanner and myselfe to Tetbury to Mr. Phillips	4	6

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The 7th of March 1684-5. Francis Smith till 18th April	14	0
To Matt. Pearce for going to Wooley for Mary Collings	0	1
Layd out for half a bushell of wheat for Goode Webb	2	3
And ffor half a pound of butter	0	3
More money to Goode Webb by Nan Pearce	1	6
To Nan Pearce money to buy Margett Webb a shroud	2	6

INTEREST MONEY.

John Noad	1	0
Wm. Ashley	2	0
Is. Archard	1	0
G. Webb	6	4

1685—PHILL. SHEPPARD.

Isaac Archar for Ringing the Bell and Digging Margret Webb grave .	2	6
Wm. Morly for ale and small beere for Margt. Webb in her sickness ffor Margett Webb's coffin	1	2
paid Mr. Shearstone more for Mgt. Webb's shroud	7	0
Mary Collings for tending of Margett Webb	1	0
Goode Pearce for goeing in errandes [errands] for Goode Webb in her daughter's sickness	5	0
To John Griffin for things for Margett Webb in her sickness	0	6
To Mr. Henery Clarke for Goode Webb's hous rent half a year, due at Michael. 1685	0	9
Francis Smith, every week	8	0
	1	0

1686—MR. JOHN WHITTINGTON and MR. PHILL. SHEPPARD.

My expenses at ye pettie Sessions, dinner, etc.	1	4
Allowed Jno. Griffin out of his pay for his expense at Midford to viewing ye Bridg	2	0
Francis Smith and Goode Webb, all the year.		
To Sarah Ashly for tending Goode Webb	1	0
To Jno. Griffin for malt, wheat, etc., for Goode Webb	2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
To Richd. Workman towards his expense to Bruton	0	6
Paid hearth ¹ money for Ffran. Smith his house	1	0
To Isaac Archar for ringing ye bell and digging Jno. Peirce his grave	2	0
To Anthony England for a Coffin for Jno. Pearce agreed at	5	6

JOHN TAYLOR, *Recr.*

¹ Hearth money implies that the person was one of the inmates in a sort of poor-house, a joint fire end hearth. [See 1699-1700.]

Poor Rate Accounts.

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16th April 1688—JOHN WHITTINGTON and THOMAS HARROLD.

	£	s.	d.
Hearth money for Francis Smith	0	1	0
" " Jacob Pearce	0	1	0
Francis Smith 1s. for 52 weeks	2	12	0
For a warrant of disturbance	0	1	0
Expenses about a soldier	0	1	0

1689—JOHN LONG.

Francis Smith 52 weeks	2	12	0
for helm (hauling straw) for Francis Smith's house	0	6	8
for Spicks [spike rods used in thatching]	0	2	6
The thatcher and one to tend him	0	5	6
F. Smith hearth money	0	2	0
Paid for a warrant for Mary Morley	0	1	0
and another for their examination	0	1	0
For Beer to the plowman [carter of the team] mending the highways	0	1	6

1690-1—HENRY PRIOR, Overseer.

Jacob Pearse, 14 weeks for Thos. Clement at 4s. per week	2	16	0
Paid twice for signing of ye book	0	1	6
for Beer at mending the Highways	0	1	6
To Isaac Archar more for ringing ye bell	0	0	6

1691.

A shroud for Thos. Clement	5	10	
A coffin	7	0	
Ringling the bell and digging T. Clement's grave	2	0	

1693.

Collected £11 for settling of five children of John Morley and Dinah, his wife, lately deceased.

JOHN TAYLOR, R^r.

1694—JOHN LONGMAN.

A warrant of disturbance for Ben Grace	0	1	0
for the order to remove him to Wooley	0	4	0
William Maynard for Bridg Money	0	3	6
Expense for two days going to the Justices myself and Mr. Sheppard in Ben Grace's business	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Pd. for the Instruction for Assessing the King's Tax	0	1	0
Expense going to Wells for myself and horse at the generall qr. Sessions in Ben Grace his concern	0	5	0
To Mr. Player at Wells Session	1	0	0
for a suppone [subpœna] for Will Hooper	0	2	6
For dyett and Horsemeat for myselfe and Thos. Harrold at Wells Sessions	1	5	6
Stopt [deducted] by Tho. Harrold for Arrears upon the Rates of the highwayes	0	5	0
Stopt more for signing his Rates for highwayes	0	2	0

1694—WILLIAM LEWES OF TADWYCK.

Paid for the order for removing Christopher Pearce	3	4	
To Wm. Maynard for hire of his horse	1	6	
Spent in that Journey and occasion	0	6	

JOHN TAYLOR, *Rr.*

1695-1696—WM. LEWIS.

Francis Smith again 1s. per week.			
Payd to Jno. Griffin for money layd out for the King's Quarterly Pay	1	0	
Stopt by Ricd. Collings for money due to him upon the Church rate	1	0	

1697-1698—JOHN LONG.

The Comunion money 5s. first time.

1699—EASTER MONDAY.

Recd. of Madam Clark, relict of Mr. Geo. Clark, the 50 shillings wch. her Husband had of ye poor's money in his hands at ye time of his death, and also eight years' Interest of ye Money afore- said at 3 per Ann., being four and twenty shillings in all	3	14	0
Communion money	0	4	6

JOHN TAYLOR.

1699—JOHN LONG.

Wm. Ashley, 30th Sepr.—22 Novr., or to his daughter Mille for his use	0	10	0
Francis Smith while living, and for charges at and about his death and burial	2	6	6
Mr. Whittington charges about the highwayes, &c.	0	3	6
Paper of Instructions for the Highwayes	0	1	0

29 MAY 1699. £ s. d.
 Anne Smith of the money gave at the Sacrament, Whitsunday 0 1 0

Whatever was owing to outgoing Officers on the Church rates seems to have been "Stopt" [deducted] out of the Poor rates.

1699-1700—PHILLIP SHEPPARD. £ s. d.
 Mary Long, 47 weeks 2 7 0
 Allowed for a Luddore (Louis d'Or) taken of Mr. Taylor at 17s. 6d.,
 money paid in by Madam Clarke, and would pass but for 17s.,
 according to the valey and compute of gold at that time 0 0 6
 Paid at Nuton (Newton) for a warrant of Summons to Edwd. Smith
 to appear before the Justices 0 1 0
 More paid for an order to remove Edd. Smith to Cold Ashton 0 3 4
 For a copy of the said order to the Overseer of Cold Ashton 0 0 6
 My expense at Nuton, myself and horse 0 1 6
JOHN TAYLOR, *Rr.*

J. LANGTON.
 THOS. LANGTON.

The Parish rented of John Emor (Amor) his house for a Parish House at £1 per ann., and allowed him everything to keep it in repair.

1700—PHILL. SHEPPARD. s. d.
 Received of Sacrament and money at Witsontide 1700 2 6
 from Mr. Taylor, 1701 2 6
 Sacrament Money at Easter 3 0

1701.
 Aaron Young for Bridg money 3 0
 [*Beck Ashley* is now the great recipient of weekly money.]
 Spent with ye Chamberlain at Bath 0 2
JOHN TAYLOR, *Rec.*

N.B.—Little or next to nothing is said about education. There are a few detached references to "skooling," but how or where obtained there is nothing to show.

1703—AARON YOUNG. s. d.
 Rebecca Ashley buried 14 7
JOHN TAYLOR, *Rr.*

1704—AARON YOUNG. s. d.
 Communion money 3 0
 Instructions for ye Window tax 0 6
 With ye Chamberlain (becomes annual) 0 4
2 0

1705—JOHN GRIFFIN.		£	s.	d.
For a nomination Warrant . . . . .	. 0	1	0	
Bridge money . . . . .	. 0	2	1	½
to ye Constable for carrying of it . . . . .	. 0	1	0	
Mr. Brown, Rate for ye p'sonage not paid . . . . .	. 0	1	3	
Pd. more for raising money for gaol and Marshalsey, March 6, 1705 . . . . .	. 0	2	1	½

1706.

Communion Money at Easter . . . . .	. 0	5	0	
Rent from Bath . . . . .	. 0	13	4	
Int. of Moiety of Parish money in hands of Mr Philip Sheppard . . . . .	. 0	4	0	
John Longman for the other moyetie in his hands . . . . .	. 0	3	0	
July 16th. Pd. towards ye mending of a Bridge att Newton St. Loe. . . . .	. 0	1	0	
Sept. 7. John Long in ye time of his sickness . . . . .	. 0	5	0	
to ye Apothecary for John Long in his sickness . . . . .	. 0	10	0	
for ye death of John Long's Child to ye Collectr. of ye duty . . . . .	. 0	4	6	
Ye Constable for carrying ye Tythings Return to Sissons [sessions]. . . . .	. 0	4	0	
For repairing ye County Goale and Bridges . . . . .	. 0	4	0	
Towards ye repairing of severall Bridges . . . . .	. 0	2	4	
To Richard Longman for Anne Pearce Coffin . . . . .	. 0	5	0	

[These payments for Bridges were County charges.]

April 14, 1707.

John Longman for the moyetie of the parish money, etc. . . . .	. 0	3	0	
Recvd. then of Mary Amour for the interest of the other moyetie of the £5 in the hands of Mr. Philip Sheppard, deceased . . . . .	. 0	3	0	
Comunion money at Easter . . . . .	. 0	4	6	
Recd. from Bath . . . . .	. 0	13	4	

1708—JOHN WHITTINGTON.

For a nomination and signing the booke . . . . .	. 0	1	6	
For my expenses to Newton same time . . . . .	. 0	1	0	
To Benjn. Grace in his sicknesse . . . . .	. 0	10	0	
Pd. John Long tything man for County Stock money, to be paid for Constables . . . . .	. 0	6	0	
John Griffin for a warrant of instruction for the land tax . . . . .	. 0	1	0	
John Long, tything man to ye muster money . . . . .	. 0	11	0	
Willm. Maynard for a paper of instructions for the Highwaies . . . . .	. 0	1	0	
Stopt by Aron Young upon two rates money wch. he paid for the Highwaies Inditement.				
Willm. Maynard for going to Wells . . . . .	. 0	4	0	
John Long for going to Wells . . . . .	. 0	4	0	
Myselfe for going to Wells . . . . .	. 0	3	0	
Wm. Noad for a paper of instruction for the Land Tax . . . . .	. 0	1	0	
John Long for going to Wells . . . . .	. 0	4	0	

	£	s.	d.
More expenses about ben Grease	0	1	6
Richard Workman for making a Wascot [genuine Somerset for waist-coat] for ben Greas	0	1	0
Joane Collings for tending of Mal Greas	0	5	6
For goods yt. Mal Grease had of Daniel Woodward	0	1	6
for two aprons for ye children	0	1	1
To Richard Longman for mending of Grease's doore	0	2	0
Jone Mainard for tending of ben Greas	0	1	6
Susan Jackson for makeing Mall Greas' Shroud and laying her out	0	1	6
Benjamin Greas	0	1	0
Ye Poticary for grese's famely	0	4	0
for diging of Ben Grese's grave	0	2	6
for half a bushel of bran [no doubt to put in his coffin]	0	4	2
for Benjamin Grease's Cofing	0	7	0
Richard Longman for keeping of Benjamin Grease's two children, 9 weeks	1	7	0
for ye cofing for Mary Grese	0	7	0
for a shroude for mal Grease	0	4	0
for ye tender [attendant nurse] of Mal Grease	0	6	6
for sixe garments for Grease's children	0	8	7
for making affeddavid [affidavit] for Mal Gres	0	0	6
two pere of stockens for Grese's children	0	0	9
for bodeges [badges worn by paupers] 1s. a pair, for greses's children	0	4	7
for one paire of shoose	0	1	10
For joys [Joyce] one of Meri Grease's children for clening ye house	0	1	2 ³ / ₄
for a wascot for ben greas	0	3	3
for one paire of stockens for ben	0	0	7
for guering [curing] of Sarah Smith's Ague	0	5	0
Pd. Expences when i com into ye ofis	0	2	0
William Noad Bridg money	0	7	6
Jeane Mainard for tending of gres	0	2	6
Pd. Meri Gres	0	6	0
Joen Collens for tending of gres	0	2	6
Pd. Meri Gres	0	5	6
Meri Gres	0	4	0
for bred for Meri Gres	0	5	0
for five Sacks of Cole	0	5	10
to Jeane Mainard for tending	0	10	0
for Mery Grees Reliefe	0	12	0
Ye poticary	0	1	6
Sarah Aishley for burying of her mother	0	9	0
for laing out John Long	0	2	0
I began to pay Meri greas 4s. a week on ye 8th day of December, 10 weeks	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Reliefe of Grease's family . . . . .	.	0	4 8
Ye poticary for Meri Gres . . . . .	.	0	1 6
for cole for Grese's family . . . . .	.	0	4 8
for making of a cote for Ben Gres . . . . .	.	0	1 0
for diging a grave for ben Greas . . . . .	.	0	2 6
Richard Workman for making of clothes . . . . .	.	0	4 0
John Long's cofen . . . . .	.	0	7 0
for macking of 6 garments . . . . .	.	0	2 0

1712—Easter Munday, April 21st.

Recvd. then the "mark" from Bath . . . . .	.	0	13 4
Comunion monies . . . . .	.	0	4 6
Recd. of John Longman for moiety of Parish money in his hands . . . . .	.	0	3 0
Recd. ye other moiety of Benjamin Woodward . . . . .	.	0	2 6

The Monie above then disburs'd to ye poor—	1	3	4
Sarah Ashley . . . . .	.	0	1 6
Martha Long . . . . .	.	0	3 6
Jacob Pierce . . . . .	.	0	3 4
Richd. Workman . . . . .	.	0	3 6
John Butler . . . . .	.	0	2 0
Ann Noad . . . . .	.	0	2 6
Robert Tylie . . . . .	.	0	1 6
Ann Smith . . . . .	.	0	2 6
Elizabeth Woodward . . . . .	.	0	2 0
Daniel Workman . . . . .	.	0	2 6
	1	3	4

We do nominate Nathanael Woodward of this Parish of Swaynswick to continue overseer for the poor for the next year.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Rt.*
AARON YOUNG.

24th of Aprill 1712.

Seene and allowed by us.

J. LANGTON.
J. HARINGTON.
ROBT. SMITH.

[So that Woodward must have been overseer the previous year.]

NATHANIEL WOODWARD, Overseer—Rate 17th Sept. 1712.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Madam Clark. [Mrs. Clarke, widow of George Clarke, and sister of W. Prynne. See "Clarks" in article on Prynne]	0	15	0			
Mr. Tayler, Rect.	0	3	0			
Mrs. Wallter	0	2	6			
Mrs. Tanner	0	3	9			
Mr. Street	0	0	9			
Mr. Street for Clark	0	1	6			
Mr. Tyndal for Pigacre	0	3	3½			
Mrs. Hellier	0	0	11			
Thomas Scudamor	0	1	7			
Thos. Scudamor for Smallman	0	0	3			
John Longman	0	1	6			
Sam Maynard	0	1	0			
William Hooper	0	0	2			
Robert Longman	0	0	6			
				£1	15	8½

TATWEEK.

Mr. John Whittington	0	2	0			
Mr. John Whittington for fishers [Fisher's]	0	1	0			
Mr. John Whittington for Mourleas [Morleys]	0	0	3			
Mr. Brown for Guning	0	1	9			
Mr. Brown for Leweses	0	0	6			
Mr. Brown for ye Parsonage	0	1	0			
Wm. Lewes for Mr. Phillips	0	5	6			
Wm. Lewes for pt. of Smith's	0	0	6			
Madam Langton for pt. of Smith's	0	1	0			
Rich. Long	0	1	6			
Wid. Tylly for Moody's Lease	0	0	6			
				0	15	6
Total	£2	11	2½			

We the Parishioners of Swanswick whose names are subscribed, allow this Rate.

JAMES BURTON.

JOHN HELLIER, *Ministr.*

THOMAS SCUDAMOR.

Anne Tanner signs the allowing of the account, Aprill ye 6th 1713.

	£	s.	d.
Received by 3 rates	7	4	7½
„ 4 rates	9	12	10½
„ 2 rates	4	11	11
Mr. Phillips and Mr. Whittington having some Abatement.	£21	9	5

1712--NATHANIEL WOODWARD (Swansweek).

	£	s.	d.
Pd. Richard Longman for keeping Martha Grace and Sam Grace 50 weeks	0	7	10
Pd. Ann Smith 50 weeks	0	2	10
for a hatt and severall other things for Grace's children	0	6	0
for making 3 Caps	0	0	7
for 3 Els of Cloth, thred, and making for a payr of shoos and stockings for ye two Graces	0	2	4
for nursing the Barstard Marjery 6 weeks and som od days	0	13	6
for cloaths for marjery	1	13	11
for 3 warrants, 1 for Somerset, 1 for Wilts, and 1 for Bath Cyty to take up Elizabeth Leek upon suspicion of being mother of the child and charges of looking after her at severall other places	0	12	6
for a man and horse to go to Wootton and charges for ourselves	0	11	0
for charges to Midford, Marshfield, Congwell [Conkwell] and severall other places	0	9	0
Pd. Mr. Web ye Layer [this "Web ye Layer" was Webb, a well-known lawyer in Bath at that time] about Bett Leek	0	3	6
To the Officers at Bath and bringing in witnesses and other charges	0	9	4
For taking John Single [Sendall] and keeping him in hold and carrying him to Jayl	2	12	5
for Bridg mony 2 severall times	0	10	0
for writeing 4 rates	0	2	0

The last entry is for April 6, Easter Monday, 1713.

The interest Money was disbursed as followeth:—

Jacob Peirce	0	2	4
Martha Long	0	2	6
for wooll for to lay one Anne Pearce in her Coffin by way of a shroud	0	0	6
John Sendall for didging of Anne Pierce's grave and Ringing ye Bell	0	0	2

J. LANGTON.
JO. LANSDOWN.

1713--Account of THOMAS SCUDAMORE for the Parish of Swansweeke.

	£	s.	d.
John Single [Sendall] at severall times when he was sick and lame	0	12	6
Martha Long for curing John Single	0	2	0
Spent with the man about takeing the bastard at severall times	0	2	0
Thos. Sheppard of Lambridge 4 lb., being in part of nine pounds he is to have for taking the bastard child, Marjery Ink	4	0	0
For ye indenture and expences	0	5	10
Mary Ashley for keeping ye Bastard 2 wks. 2 days	0	4	6
pd. her for some close [clothes] the Bastard had	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Sherston for taking Martha Grace Aprentice	4	0	0
for her indentures and expences	0	4	0
for a sute of close for Martha Grace	1	11	3
Vagrant money at two severall times	0	13	2
Bridg Money at two severall times	0	7	6
For a new poor book	0	2	6
The book was in Debt Last year, and 1d. to Martha Long for search- ing for ye mother of ye Bastard	0	2	1
For Sarah Smith's examination and expenses	0	2	0
Pd. John Stone for keeping Sarah Smith 5 weeks when he was cureing her of the Pox	0	15	0
For chees, candles, soap, pins, and other small things	0	4	9
For Sarah Smith when she lay in ye first week	0	3	0
Chees and milk when she cd. not work	0	2	2
Pd. her for three weeks	0	7	6
Cole for Sarah Smith	0	2	4
for tending of her	0	2	6
Close for Saml. Grace	0	9	9
2 Purges for Saml. Grace	0	0	8
Gave Sarah Grace by the Justice's order	0	1	0
Gave Jacob Peirce for going to Newton about Sam Grace	0	0	10
Nathaniel Woodward for expenses about Single [Sendall], him 1s. 6d. that Freshford people should pay towards Sherborne Court	0	1	6
For a letter from Tho. Shepperd about the Bastard Marjery Ink	0	0	7
John Stoane for cureing Sarah Smith of the Pox	1	10	0

Book allowed by

18th May 1713.

ANNE TANNER.

Scene and confirmed by us

THOMAS SCUDAMOR.

J. LANGTON.

NATHANIELL WOODWARD.

J. HARRINGTON.

AARON YOUNG.

JO. LANSDOWN.

RICHARD COLLINGS.

£ s. d.

Recd. 11 rates 26 10 3½

Disbd. 25 10 9

Remains due to ye Parish . £0 19 6½

March 29, 1713.

This account was allowed by us, and we doe nominate Mr. Lawrence Wal-
dron Overseer for the year ensuing.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Rr.*

THOMAS SCUDAMOR.

RICHARD COLINGS.

NATHANIEL WOODWARD.

HENRY BURGES.

	£	s.	d.
The money received from Bath	0	13	4
Comunion money	0	5	6
Interest money from John Longman	0	2	6
Benj. Woodward	0	2	6

£1 3 10

This money was disbursed to—

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Martha Long	0	3	0	Danl. Workman, Clark	0	3	0
Widow Noad	0	3	0	Widow Smyth	0	3	0
Robt. Tiley	0	1	6	Thom. Sendle	0	1	6
Richd. Workman	0	3	0	Jacob Ashley, Junr.	0	1	4
John Butler	0	1	6				
Wid. Woodward	0	3	0				

£1 3 10

Thomas Scudamore seems to have succeeded John Whittington, and the Churchwardens appointed the overseers of the poor (two Seals loose in this book)—

THOMAS CAREW.
JO. LANSDOWN.
JO. HARINGTON.

countersigned or audited the Accounts.

The last Accounts for 1713 are far worse written and spelt.

	£	s.	d.
Woon fox-head	0	1	0
Washing ye surplis and clening ye ledes	0	2	0
For bread and wind (several times).			
Cost fees at visitation	0	4	0
Wid. Noad	0	1	6
Robert Tylve	0	1	6
Richard Workman	0	2	0
Daniell Workman Clarke	0	2	0
Sarah Ashly	0	2	0
John Buttler	0	2	0
Wid. Woodward	0	1	6
Wid. Smith	0	1	0

£0 18 4

1714—LAWRENCE WALDRON.

Richard Longman, 55 weeks for Saml. Grace	5	10	0
for Stockings and Shoues and mending his ould shous	0	3	5
ffor two shortes and making for Samuel Grace	0	4	0
for Bridge money	0	4	0

	£	s.	d.
for Bridge money a second time	0	12	0
for a new blanket for Sarah Grace	0	5	0
Goodey Noad 1s. for tending Sarah Grace when she was sick	0	1	0
Wm. Lewes 2s. that he have paid to ye tything of Longridge	0	2	0
Mr. John Whittington 1s. that he have paid to ye tything of Langridge	0	1	0
Mr. Shepton for 2 duzen and $\frac{1}{2}$ of helme [haulm]	0	12	6
John Brimble for thaching and spickes	0	7	9

JNO. HELLIER, *Minister (Curate)*.

April 20, 1715—JOHN HOOPER.

Ann and Sarah Smith have a shilling each regularly given and to a treaveng man like to be in distress	0	2	6
for footing a pare of stockens for Samuel Grace	0	0	6
Paid stocke money	0	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paid the late Tything men of Swansweek for mony they paid out for freshford	0	6	0
Instructions for ye highways	0	1	0
Pd. for keeping the Bastard to Tho. Sheppard	5	0	0
Communyon mony	0	6	0
Gave at Mr. Reed's ffunerall	0	5	0

1716—RICHARD COLLINGS.

for serching after the mother of the base child at addown [Odd Down]	0	1	6
For a day's worke, and also at Bristoll was spent 2s., 9s. 9d.	0	11	9
pd. the Cryer at Marshfield	0	0	6
pd. the Cryer at Bath	0	1	0
John Noad for keeping the base child	0	8	0
Elizabeth Aishley for bringing of the child from Tadwick	0	0	6
Spent at Bath	0	0	9
Spent at the baptizem of the child	0	0	2
for $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of woole	0	0	9
for oyle spinning and nitting of to pare of stockings for Sam Grace	0	2	1
for a Shirt for Sam Grace and Lineing and mohair and buttons	0	3	0
for a hatt	0	1	6
for the Base Child, 2 Coats, 2 Wascoats, 2 Aprons, 2 Shirts, 2 Clouts, a bodye coat	0	11	3
for Sam Grace, 2 Shirts, 2 Cravats, 1 pair Shoos, a apron, a pair of stockings, a pr. of Gloves.			
A dinner @ Newton	0	2	6
making 3 Shirts	0	0	6

	£	s.	d.
Apprenticing Saml. Grace to Trowbridge	12	0	0
What John Hooper expd. before Petty Sessions after Easter	1	7	7
JOHN TAYLOR, <i>Re.</i> | JOHN HOOPER.			
THOMAS SCUDAMORE. | J. HARINGTON.			
JOHN GUNNING. | HEN WALTERS.			

1716—Nothing in RICHD. COLLING'S account.

1717—HENRY BURGESS.

George the base child three weeks	0	6	0
he cost 2s. per week—had a cap, a back whittle, 2 pair of hosen, a payr of shous and small things	0	3	10
Simon Smith, 2 shirts, 2 aprons and a pair of hosen	0	4	8
<i>Minister</i> , WALTER ROBBINS.			
JOHN GUNNING.			
THOS. SCUDAMORE.			
HENRY BURGESS.			
JOHN HOOPER.			
JOHN LONGMAN.			

J. LANGTON.
WM. SKRINE.

1718—WILLIAM MAINARD.

Richd. Aishley for keeping Georg the base child 47 weeks, 2s. per week	4	14	0
a hat, coat, pr. of shooes, 2 shirts and making 1 apron, 3 bibs, 2 pr. stockins.			
Mary Sandal for keeping Simon Smith 21 weeks at 2s. per week	2	2	0
2 hats, a pair of stockins	0	3	1½
a coat and britches, and lining and making	0	6	10
pr. Shooes and Stockins	0	2	4
A key for ye Parish house	0	1	0
Mending the door	0	1	6
WALTER ROBBINS, <i>Minis.</i>			
JOHN GUNNING.			
HEN. WALTERS. NATHANL. WOODARD. THOS. SCUDAMORE.			
WM. SKRINE. WM. NOAD. JOHN HOOPER.			

13, April 1719.

1719—JOHN LONGMAN.

Relief constantly to Thomas Singall, Ann Smith, Richard Aishley, Smiths.			
For seasing [assessing for tax] the "winders" and making of a rate	0	1	6
For planting of thorns about the house	0	0	6
Sheve of healm—one dozen and ten	0	12	10
J. HARINGTON. WALTER ROBBINS, <i>Minister.</i>			
HEN. WALTERS.			

	1720	s. d.
Comunion Money		5 6
Benjamin Woodward for Swinswick.		

May 20th, 1720.

Clothes for George and Simon—mending their shoes, for a pere of briches and hornin Book [horn book strong bound for school use.]		
for Simon		1 7
for Simon's Scooling		1 0
for a shirt for Simon and a aphod [a girdle] for George, and making .		2 9
For a shirt and a aphod.		
for skooling for Simon		1 0

March ye 27, 1722.—Then recevd. of John Longman and Benjamin Woodward ye sum of five pounds (viz.), of each of em ye sum of fifty shillings being a sum given by a Person now unknown, for ye Benefitt of ye Poor of ye Parish of Swainswick by being putt out to use and to be accounted for by ye Overseer for ye time being every year at Easter.

WALTER ROBBINS, *Minister*.
JOHN GUNNING.
THOMAS SCUDAMORE.
JOHN HOOPER.
LAW. WALROND.

March ye 27, 1722.—It was agreed upon to lend the said sum of mony to ye Parish in order to apprentice out a child, and ye Parish is hereby charged with the said mony and are to pay 5s. a year interest for ye same to be distributed yearly at Easter to ye Poor of ye parish of Swainswyck, who do not require Alms of ye Parish, at ye discretion of ye Minister and Churchwardens and Overseers.

Same witnesses as above.

	March 19, 1722.	£ s. d.
Recd. the money from Bath		0 13 4
the Interest Money		0 5 0
Communion Money		0 5 6
		1 3 10
The money delevered to ye new Overseer—		
widd Woodard in mony		0 3 10
Tho. Sandal in mony		0 5 0
John Buttler in Cole		0 5 0
Robt. Tylie in Cole		0 5 0
Dan. Workman in Cole		0 5 0

Aprill the 2d 1722.

Seen and allowed by us. J. HARINGTON.
Jos. HOULTON.

The Account of Benjamin Woodward, Swinswick, 1721.

	£	s.	d.
Richard Ashlee for 50 weeks' pay for Simon and George at 4s. per week	10	0	0
For a pair of briches for Simon	0	1	6
For Skooling for Simon	0	1	0
for a shurt and an apron and making for George	0	2	5
for clothing of Simon, a coate and wescut, trimming and making	0	11	2½
Shoos for Simon and George	0	4	0
to a travaling man ye 23d of July	0	5	0
for skooling for Simon	0	1	0
4 pear of Stockings for Simon and George	0	2	1½
for a testament for Simon	0	1	0
for skooling for Simon	0	1	0
for a pear of shoes and taping [putting "tips" or "taps"] a pare for Simon	0	2	10
for skooling for Simon and George	0	1	0
for a pare of briches for Simon	0	1	8
for skooling for Simon and George	0	1	4

1722—DANIEL WOODWARD.

For the poor Boys	1	0	0
Shos for the Boys	0	12	5
Clos for Simon Smith	1	0	6
For Cravats for Simon	0	2	0
Skooling for George	0	2	0
for Binding of Simon	0	5	1
1 Day's work of 2 men for the fry [to "fry" lands in Somerset language is to surface drain them]	0	3	4
for a going to the gustis [justice] for Tho. Sendal	0	5	0

Parish Clark THOMAS SENDAL 1723.

He was killed at the Powder Mills and buried 26th June 1734.

July 24. Paid Wm. ffisher for taking Simon Smith apprentice to a gardener	5	0	0
Richard Ashly 11 months for keeping George from May 10—March 14, at 8s. per month	4	8	0
Cloth for Georg 4 yds. at 1s. 6d. per yd.	0	6	0
buttons and Linnen and other things	0	1	5
for makeing and Pocketts	0	2	6
A payr of Breeches for George	0	1	10
2 Shirts and makeing	0	4	3
2 payr of stocking for Georg	0	1	2
A payr of Shoos and mending	0	2	8

HEN. WALTERS.
WM. SKRINE.
JOS. HOULTON.

WALTER ROBBINS, *Minis*.
THOMAS SCUDAMORE.
JOHN HOOPER.
JOHN LONGMAN.

1724—LAWRENCE WALROND.

Charges for mending George's shoes, and new ones, and his schooling for a year, which cost 4s.

	£	s.	d.
June 2d. pd. Daniell Milsum ffor tacking George Aprentice to a Gardner	6	0	0
Spent att binding George and bargaining for him	0	3	6
2 pear of Stockings	0	1	0
a new hatt	0	1	10
2 new peare of Briches	0	4	4
4 yds. and a $\frac{1}{4}$ of Cloth at 2s. 8d. per yd.	0	11	4
ffor lineing and triming	0	1	6
ffor macking to Richard Workman	0	3	0
ffor 2 new Shorts and making	0	4	0
ffor mending George's ould close	0	0	4
Elizabeth Workman, Jany. ye 17th	0	5	0

She was allowed 4s. per week regularly, her husband Daniell Workman having been blown up at the Powder Mills [buried on Jany. 7th.] She had a posthumous child, Mary, baptized on March 30.

Daniel Workman was killed by the explosion at the Powder Mills and buried 7th January 1724.

The "Gentleman" at the Powder Mills gave £7, 10s. towards apprenticing the children. [The "gentleman" was Mr. Scudamore.]

1725—JOHN HOOPER.

	£	s.	d.
Elizabeth Workman 53 weeks' pay, from the 1st of Aprill to the 8th of Aprill, 4s. per week	10	12	0
Richard Workman 55 weeks' pay, from 5th March to 9th of Aprill, 1s. per week	2	15	0
For going to Weston about Mary Noad's business	0	1	0
Daniell Milsum for taking George Aprentice	6	0	0
fetching of a Warrant for Jane Fisher	0	4	0
Going to the justisses wth Jane Fisher	0	4	0
Ye Tything man. towards ye Bridewell att Bedminster	0	8	6

1726.

Same allowances to Elizth. Workman and her son Richd.	12	15	0
To the tything man, Marshall money	0	5	0
7 Poor men by concent	0	1	0

THOMAS SCUDAMORE.

JAMES STREET.

JOHN LONGMAN.

	s.	d.
For ye indentures and expenses for Thomas Workman	6	9

April 20th, 1727.—Recd. of Thomas Scudamore, Church Warden, and John Hooper, Overseer of ye parish of Swansweek, the sum of five pounds and ten shillings, being in full, according to agreement for takeing Thomas Workman apprentice.—Witnessed by me, JOHN HARVY.

Memd.—Left in Mr. Scudamore's hands two Pounds Eighteen Shillings, which with ye above £5, 10s., is ye sum gave by ye Gentlemen of ye Powder Mills towards Aprenticing Widdow Workman's Children. [See 1724.]

1727—HENRY BURGESS.

	£	s.	d.
The Workmans	11	0	4
Richard Archard, 54 weeks, 1s. per week	2	14	0
Novr. ye 30th, to Benjamin Woodward for Bridge and ospitall money	0	6	9
March 23rd, John Harris for Bridge and ospitall money	0	8	9
for aprenticing of Betty Workman to Robert Tiley	1	15	0
Thatcher's Bill—Healm, Spikes, etc.	0	17	4
Pd. for aprenticing Betty Workman, expenses and all, £4, 13s., wth. ye £2, 18s. I reced. of Mr. Scudamore, being ye remains of ye money ye parish had of ye powder mills	2	18	0

1728.

Comunion money	0	7	6
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1728—RICHARD COLLINGS.

The Workmans and Richard Archard regularly paid for County Stock mony, August 3d	0	4	6
Sisly [Cicely] Butler and Robart Tily, 4s. and 3s. each, regularly per week.			
Clothes for James Workman	0	5	2
Daniell Workman for keeping James 5 weeks	0	7	6
Gaol and Marshal mony	0	2	6

HEN. WALTERS.
J. HOULTON.

Comunion money, 1729	0	5	0
„ „ 1730	0	6	0
„ „ 1731	0	3	6

1729—JOHN GUNNING.

John Butler for keeping Workman's Girl 5 weeks and a half	0	11	0
John Butler for keeping her one year, and mending her cloaths	3	3	0
Richard Workman for keeping James 6 weeks	0	9	0
Charles Kite for taking James an apprentice	6	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Indentures and expenses	0	6	0
Henry Lewellin for keeping Ann Workman for taking her Apprentice	2	10	0
Indentures and expenses	0	10	0
Expenses at the Bath	0	7	0
Richard Workman, 18 weeks at 1s.	2	0	5
” ” 30 weeks at 1s. 6d.	4	16	0
Rt. Tyley, 48 weeks at 2s. 6d.	6	0	0

1730—DANIEL WOODWARD.

Pd. to the Chamber at Bath money ye Parish had, yt. was gave	5	0	0
Mending and Whitewashing the Parish house this year, glazing windows, etc.			
Expenses about putting out ye money at Bath	0	3	0
Recd. by Twelve Penny Rates	26	17	10

1731—JOHN HOOPER.

Pd. The Man that have betty Workman's Child	3	13	0
Robt. Tyle, 50 weeks, 3s. 6d.	8	15	0
Richd. Archer, 5 weeks, 2s. 6d. [?]	5	15	0
A poor woman	0	2	6

THOMAS SCUDAMORE.

EDMUND GUNNING.

LAU. WALROND.

RICHARD COLINGS.

HEN. WALTERS.

JO. HOULTON.

1732—JOHN LONGMAN.

John Butt for taking Mary Workman, apprentice	7	0	0
for going to see her before she was bound and for expenses and indentures	0	10	0

1733.

Comunion money	0	4	6
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1734.

Comunion money	0	6	0
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1733—NATHANIEL WOODWARD.

Robert Tyly died, his Coffin, etc., cost [see 1731]	0	15	6
beer, bread and cheese, 5s. 6½d., the Clerk, 4s.			
County stock money	0	4	4
Do. do.	0	2	2
Ospitall money	0	1	3

1734—EDMOND GUNNING.

	£	s.	d.
Richard Archard, 48 weeks at 2s. 6d.	6	0	0
Oct. ye 8th. County Stock and Hospital money	0	6	9
Jany. ye 6th. Do. do.	0	4	4
Mary Butler was removed to Kelston, which cost the Parish	0	11	8
Rogr. Palmer for thatching the Parish house for Mary Sandall ¹	0	16	0
Joseph Wilton for building the wall for M.S.	0	6	0
for ckening out the foundation of a little shed adjoining to the pish. house for M. S.	0	1	0
Farmer Hooper for Instructions for ye High Ways	0	2	6

1735.

Communion Money	0	6	0
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1735—NATHANIEL WOODWARD.

Paid to men that garded Sarah Yells [Yules] and a warrant and ex- penses and going to ye justices	0	5	0
for making the Poor were [wear] ye Letters and puting them on [a badge] (see page 149)	0	2	6
Ospatel money	0	4	4

1736.

Communion money	0	6	0
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May 12, 1736.—An order of Vestry made att ye Parish Church of Swansweek, doe allow Richard Archar an Antyent man, and his labour being done, 10s. a month for his maintenance. (He was baptized 23 June 1663.)

We allow Mary Sandall and her two children, her Husband being dead, 10s. a month.

We allow ye Poor to wear ye Badg as the Law directts.

JOHN GUNNING.	HENRY BURGESS, <i>Warden.</i>	
LAW WALROND.	NATHANIEL WOODARD.	} <i>Overseers of ye</i>
JOHN HOOPER.	THOMAS SCUDAMORE.		} poor.
EDWARD ASHLY.	The mark of JOHN NOAD.	

May 30, 1736—Att a Vestry at the Parish Church of Swansweek, the Church Warden, Overseer and Parishioners doe agree and make an order that Mary Sandall's two children, being a girl and a boy, be put out apprentices as soon as

¹ Thomas Sandall, her husband, was killed at the Powder Mills and buried June 26th. He was Parish Clerk.

they can gett convenient places for them, and we agree that the officers shall give not more than £5 with ye mayd, nor more than £5, 10s. with ye Boy.

the mark V of NATHANIELL WOODARD, *Churchwarden.*
 THOMAS SCUDAMORE, *Overseer.*
 JOHN GUNNING.
 JOHN HOOPER.

1736—THOMAS SCUDAMORE and NATHANIEL WOODWARD.

May 15.—Agreed at ye Vestry to give George Sandall 10s., his ffamyly having lately had ye Smallpox; and we doe agree to give Mr. John Gunning, £1, 1s., to take Aron Tyly a Servant for one year (he returned the money, Aron probably having Smallpox).

	£	s.	d.
for Putting Ann Sandall, Apprentice to Wm. Harolld	5	0	0
Indentures and expenses	0	5	6
11 Payr of Letters [badges] for ye Poor	0	2	0
Mary Davis and Bastard	0	2	6
A warrant for Edward Longman ffather of ye Bastard	0	1	0
An order for Edward Longman to maintain ye Bastard	0	5	0
3 times to Bath and severall times to Batheston	0	9	0
County Stock	0	2	2
Mary Tyly when sickened with Smallpox	0	2	6
Mr. Street, Apothecary's Bill	0	7	6
for a Shroud for Mary Tylye and Daughter and fetching om. [Somerset for "them"]	0	12	6
for ringing ye bell, and [digging] graves	0	7	0
for 4 men to carry ym. [them] to ye Graves	0	8	0
for Wood, Coles, wine, chees, meat, milk, and od things for ye Tylys	0	15	0
Susan Jacksons, for bread and small things for ye Tylys	0	17	7
for 2 coffins for ye Tylys	0	13	0
for Anthony Tyly for helping in ye Small Pox	0	10	0
Mary Sandall for tending ye Tylys in „ „	1	1	0
1 Bushell Malt for ye poor	0	3	8
Mary Sandall for keeping Aaron Tyly 6 weeks, ending the 18th April			
Kept back from Anthony Tyly for stealing some of his mother's things	0	5	0
Recd. for some of Mary Tyly's goods	1	0	6
Gift Money	1	10	4

1737-8—THOS. SCUDAMORE.

Whitewashing poor house	0	5	0
Mary Sendall, kept Aron Tyly 5 weeks, 2s. a week	0	10	0
then he was apprenticed	5	7	6

	1738.	£ s. d.
County Stock and Marshalsea		0 9 0
Remained last year of the Gift money		1 16 2
Gave Anthony fford when he had a lame hand		0 7 0

1739—JOHN PENN, *Rector.*

HY. BENNETT. JOS. HOULTON. HEN. WALTERS.		JOHN GUNNING. JOHN HOOPER. EDMUND GUNNING.
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1739—THOMAS SCUDAMORE.

Richard Archer, 13 months	6 10 0
pd. to ye Repayr of the Lock in the Navigation at Kelston	0 17 4
Gaol and Marshalsea	0 6 6
Recd. of Mary Sandall for part of Mary Tyly's cloaths	0 5 0

Ap. 8, 1740—ACCOUNT OF YE GIFT MONEY.

Gave Anthony fford in ye hard winter	0 9 6
Gave John Ashly	0 5 0
Gave Doctor Shill	0 5 6
Gave Mary Sandall when Sick	0 10 6
pd. Mary Shill for tending Mary Sandall	0 4 0

allowed by— H. HARRINGTON.
 HEN. WALTERS. J. HALLIDAY.

April 8, 1740.—We, the Churchwarden, Overseer, and Parishioners of Swan-sweeke, doe make an order that Mary Sandall, being Sick and weake, doe have four Shillings a month untill she is better and doe wear ye letters.

JOHN HOOPER, *Churchwarden.*
 THOMAS SCUDAMORE, *Overseer.*
 JOHN GUNNING.
 LAW. WALROND.
 EDWARD LONGMAN.

Aug. 24, 1740.—We, the Churchwardens, Overseer, and Parishioners, doe make an order of Vestry that Joyce Sandal and three children, her Husband, Samll. Sandall being gon a Soldier, doe have 12s. a month and that Mary Sandall doe have 6d. a month, began June 28.

WALTER ROBBINS, *Curate.*
 Church Wdn., JOHN HOOPER.
 THOMAS SCUDAMORE, *Overseer.*
 JOHN GUNNING.

1740—THOMAS SCUDAMORE.

	£	s.	d.
Pd. Richard Archer, 13 months	6	10	0
For a midwife for Joyce Sandall	0	5	0
County Stocks, 4 times	0	17	0
5 Bushels of Barley at Culern [Colerne] for Anthony Ford	0	19	6
Edward Longman let Anthony Ford have 1 Bushel Barley, 3s. 9d. with 4s.	0	7	9
Païd ye Surgeon for Anthony Ford	0	1	0
Expenses at Bath about Parish affayres	0	1	2

1740—ACCOUNT how ye gift money was dysburst.

Pd. Anthony Ford for his Rent twice	1	6	9
Gave Solomon Pony [Powney] when sick in ye Small Pox att four times	0	10	0
Gave Anthony Ford's wife, Easter Tuesday	0	2	6
HEN. WALTERS.	1	19	3
J. HALLIDAY.			

1741—JOHN HOOPER.

Richard Archer, Joyce Sendal, and Mary Sendal.			
2 Bushels of Barley that Anthony Forde had att Colurn	0	5	0
Lett Dr. Shill have to chorte [two shirts]	0	5	0
Lett Dr. Shill have	0	1	0
County Stock	0	12	9
Docter Shill [Doctor, perhaps his Christian name]	0	1	0

1742—LAWRENCE WALROND.

Richard Archer, Mary Sandall, Joyce Sandall, Doctor Shell 1s. a week.			
County Stock monie, twice	14	10	½
For gleasing [glazing] the Poor House	3	0	0
Richd. Longman for mending ye Dores and flores of the Poor House	2	0	0
10 Ells of Dowlis [dowlas, a coarse calico], at 12d. per ell	10	0	0
Macking 8 Garments at 4d. for Sandall's Child	2	8	0
½ Ouz. of thred at 1½	0	1	0
James Ashley for taping [soling] to [two pairs] pare Sandals Shues	1	2	0
For Discharging John Noad from goeing a Soulder	4	6	0

1743—EDMOND GUNNING.

Richd. Archer died Feby. 4 1743, till then he received his Parish allowance, his coffin and shroud cost 14s.

	s.	d.
County Stock money paid July 9	4	2
July 30	2	1½
Jany. 2	4	3

Money from John Gunning stopt for ye use of S. Ph. [Swainswick Parish] for money pd. for enlisting John Noad.

1744—EDMOND GUNNING.

Mary Sandall 6s. per month.		
March 28. County Stock money	2	0
Pd. John Taylor out of ye money recd. from the chamber of Bath, twice	10	6
County Stock money, July 23	4	3
30	4	3
Jany. 15	6	4½

JOHN CAREW.
HEN. WALTERS.
ROBT. SMITH.

1745—JOHN HOOPER.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Cinin</i> [Signing] the book	0	2	0
County Stock	0	6	4½
" "	0	2	2
" "	0	6	4
Dr. Shell	0	2	0
to the Ospetol	1	1	0
County Stock	0	8	6
Paid thre Pound [caution money in case of death] for James Balord gayn [going] into the ospetol	3	0	0
A Couple of new Shifts	0	6	0
A pare of new shoes	0	2	10
a Petty Cout and apron	0	6	7½

1746—JOHN HOOPER.

Betty Ashley, Surgeon, for attending John Noad	0	1	0
Candle, Sugar	0	0	4½
Bread and Cheese	0	2	8
Coffin and Shroud	0	13	7
Pd. Clark	0	3	0
County Stock, 3 times at 8s. 4d. each	1	5	6

	£	s.	d.
Mary Noad, 15 weeks at 3s. 6d.	2	12	6
for attending 2 nights	}		
Candles and pins			
Stuff and making Clothes for Noad's children	0	0	4
2 Whittles 2s. 9d., yard Fustain 1s.	0	12	4
Mary Sandall	4	4	0
James Ballard	0	10	0
Hester Collins for attending him	0	7	0
Coffin and Shroud	0	14	0
Clark	0	3	0
4 men for carrying Corps and for divers small things for Ballard	0	4	0
Affidavit	0	0	6
For Wood Mary Noad had when shee lid in	0	4	6

JOHN CAREW.
ROBT. SMITH.

1747—RICHARD ASHLEY.

Sisly Butler, 47 weeks at 6s. per week, for keeping Mary Noad's children	14	14	0
Mary Sandall, 11 months at 6s. 2d. at 8	4	2	0
For a hat, and waistcote, and a shirt, and britches for Doctor Shill and in money	0	16	0

1748—ROBERT COLE.

For going to From about the Cattle	0	5	0
Mary Noad, Mary Sandall, John Taylor ph. allowance.			
Jany. 9th. her boy died, his funeral cost	0	9	0
Mary Noad's Maids' clothing	1	8	2
ye woman as was toock up [apprehended] in ye Parish	4	11	8
Pd. to John Davis for marks [badges]	0	2	0

1749.

April 1, 1749.—Received of Robert Cole, Overseer of ye poor of Swainswick, Jane Noad, a poor child apprentice, and five pounds in money with her.

As Witness my hand, JOHN VEZEY.

1749—ROBERT COLES dying, on June 11th.

Robert Lydiard was chosen to replace him.

WALTER ROBBINS.
THO. SCUDAMORE.
JOHN HOOPER.
LAWRENCE WALROND.
JAMES HOOPER.

	1749.	£	s.	d.
4 Horseload of Cole		0	5	0
County Stock		0	6	4
A Shurt for Dr. Shell		0	3	0
Mary Aishley, a Coffin and Shroud		0	15	0
John Aishley for Ringing the Bel and deging the grave		0	3	0
for marking the Poor, putting on the letters [like sheep]		0	0	8

WM. HALL.
JO. WOOD.

1750—ROBERT LEDIATT [LIDDIARD.]

Docter Shill and Mary Noad 1s. and 4s. per week.				
Feby. for sending to the Coroner		0	8	6
Pd. the Coroner's fees		1	1	0
Pd. expenses on the Jury		0	12	6
Pd. to Frances Bull and other expenses		0	17	6
Charges and expenses at Taunton Sierzes [assizes] Dr. Shill—Mary Sandal		2	11	0

1751—GEORGE SENDALL.

Mary Noad, Mary Sendal, Docter Shill.				
Pd. the County Stock 2 Hund. Pound Rat		0	4	3
Clothes for little Noads.				
The charges for the Man that was taken out of the water		3	12	6

1752—JOHN HOOPER.

Mary Noad 4s., Mary Sendal 2s. 6d., Dr. Shill 1s., per week.				
County Stock twys [twice]		0	17	0
Clothes for John, Isaac, and James Noad.				
March 18th. for ye relief of Samuel Sandall famaley.				
Gane Lidgate for milk		0	2	10
Shusan for shop things		0	2	7
Pd. the house		0	14	0
4 horse load of Coals		0	7	0

H. WALTERS.
JO. WOOD.

1753.

Mary Noad, Dr. Shill, John Rallins, [Rawlings] Sisly Taylor.				
County Stock		0	6	4½
Expenses of the oman [Somerset and Gloucestershire for woman] at Lambridg		0	19	0

H. WALTERS.
R. HAYWARD.

1755—ALEXANDER FRANCIS.

	£	s.	d.
The funeral expenses of Cisley Taylor and bringing home ye 3 Children	0	16	4
for cleaning their bedding	0	1	0
for cloathing them—much expense.			
The tything man for carrying Dr. Shill to Shepton Bridewell	0	8	6
Sheets, Shirts, Dowlis, etc., for 3 Taylors.			
The tything man carrying Dr. Shill to Bridwell	0	10	0

1756—JOHN GUNNING.

Paid the Justices Clerks for 2 pair of Indentures for Binding out apprentices James Noad and James Taylor	0	8	0
For an order for removal of Charles Maricum	0	4	0
Paid Francis Snailum my note dated May ye 7th for apprenticing James Taylor	5	0	0
Sundry expenses proving the serving of an order for removing Charles Maricum and confirming that order at Sessions, as per Bill	3	7	0½
Mary Taylor apprenticed to Benjn. Herring	0	6	0
John Scudamore, Augt. ye 10th, my Note of £5 pd. him as Cash by Wm. Loovet for apprenticing James Noad to him	5	0	0
Charles Orchard, Nov. ye 15, for apprenticing Ashley's Boy to him, Sep. 2d, 1756	5	0	0
Benjamin Herring, Sep. 18, £5 for binding out Mary Taylor to him	5	0	0

1756—JOHN GUNNING and GEORGE SANDALL.

Pd. John Ashley expense at the funeral of An Taylor in Bath	0	13	0
Saml. Strange, 2 payments, two £300 rates for County Stock	0	12	9
a Coffin for An Taylor	0	10	0
Expenses at her burial	0	6	3

Mary Noad, An Ashley weekly.

1757—GEORGE SENDALL.

An Ashley kept two of Taylor's Chilren, at 2s. per week each.			
John Wilton, Mason, for mending the Poor House	0	5	6
Oliver Noad's Indentures	0	5	0
Apprenticing him to Jonathan Rawlins	5	0	0

1758—GEORGE SENDALL.

Pd. Ann Ashley for two of Taylor's children, six weeks' pay	1	4	0
Ann Ashley for two of Taylor's children, six weeks' pay	1	4	0
for yarn and mending shoes	0	2	0
John Wilton for masoning work done at the Poor House	0	9	0

	£	s.	d.
Richard Strange for 3 Sacks of lime	0	3	0
William Long's bill for Carpenter's work done at the Poor House	0	6	6
pd. for board	0	0	6
George Soane's Bill for thatcher's work done at the poor house	0	8	9
One dozen and two Sheafs of helm	0	8	0
July 26. County Stock	0	8	6
Sep. 27. Do.	0	8	6
Decr. 13. Do.	0	8	6
3 Ells dowlas	0	3	0
1 yd. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Check	0	1	3

Due to the Parish—

One Shilling forfeited by John Bence for swearing	0	1	0
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JO. WOOD.
J. SMITH.

1759—GEORGE SANDALL, Swanswick.

Ann Ashley for two of Taylor's children, a month's pay	0	16	0
July 25. County Stock	0	8	6
For the Repairing of Midford Bridge	0	12	9
Jany. 9. County Stock	2	2	6
Dowless for the children	0	5	0
March 5. County Stock	0	12	9

1760—JAMES HOOPER, Swainswick.

Pd. Sept. 22. County Stock	2	2	6
Decr. 20. County Stock	1	1	3
William Tuile, Senr., for taking Elizabeth Taylor an Apprentice	5	0	0
Mr. Burge for Indentures	0	4	0
John Gunning, Instructions for the High ways for 1760	0	2	6
Spent at Easter	0	4	0

1761—JAMES HOOPER, Swanswick.

June 16. County Stock	1	1	3
for to Churts and meaking [two shirts and making]	0	3	6
for a wiscaite [waistcoat]	0	2	6
for hatt	0	1	0
for a peare of Stokins	0	0	6
for mending of shuse	0	0	6
16 Sep. County Stock	1	1	3
Dec. 29. Do.	0	10	0

THOS. SEYMOUR.
J. SMITH.

1762—JOHN SCUDAMORE, Swainswick.

	£	s.	d.
Jany. 14. Pd. Samuel Strange, County Stock	1	2	3
Expenses having Mary Shell and Nel to the Jestis	0	1	3
Expense of having Nel to her Parris [parish]	0	2	2

1763—DANIEL BENET, Swainswick.

June 18. Pd. Samuel Strange, County Stock	0	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sepr. 17. Do. do. do.	0	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Recd.

A wascoat, 2 Shorts and macking, and Stockings	0	9	4
A pare of Breeches	0	3	6
a pare of Shoues	0	3	2
Mary Sandall received 10s. per month, the person not named. Samuel Sandall had 5s., so he returned from the wars.			
Recd. By Cash at Mrs. [Messrs.] Clutterbuck. [No doubt this refers to the City Chamberlain.]			
Pd. Jno. Gunning for 3 yrs. Interest of £20 due 18th of Jany. 1763	2	8	0

[JOHN TAYLOR'S GIFT.—There are payments credited at various times apparently for interest on this gift, but in the year 1763, as we see, there is mention made in the book, kept by the Overseers of the poor for that year of three years' interest paid on £20, due from Mr. Clutterbuck; and in the same book for the year 1776, mention is made again of this sum of £20, and also of a sum of £45 which appears to have belonged to the parish, by John Gunning, in the following terms:—

Two years' interest of £45, lately in the Corporation of Bath at £1, 3s. 4d. per ann., from Ladyday 1764 to Ladyday 1766	£2	6	8
at wh. time they paid in the principal bond of	45	0	0
From the year 1766, my late father, John Gunning, applied to several people to get a £50 Bath Turnpike bond, and could not; till 26 Novr. 1770 to 26 Novr. 1771, one year's interest	2	0	0
26 Novr. 1771 to March 26, 1771, 4 months' int. of £50	0	13	4
	£50 0 0		

This sum of £50 is secured by the assignment of a turnpike security granted under an Act passed in the 30th year of K. George II., to John Gunning, Esq., deceased, and which afterwards devolved upon his son, Revd. Dr. Peter Gunning, and the above-mentioned sum of £20 is also in the hands of the said

Dr. Peter Gunning, who has regularly paid the interest of both sums, amounting to £3, 10s. for many years, down to the year 1813, to his sister, who resided at Swainswick, and who distributed the same among the poor of the parish. Since the year 1813, Dr. G. has paid the interest to the then rector, who, with the overseer, has distributed it annually at Easter among the poor of the parish not receiving parochial relief.

Dr. Gunning proposed to transfer and deliver the above turnpike security, and to pay £20 to the rector and churchwardens as trustees of this charity; wh. appears to the Commissioners to be the proper way of securing that object.]

1764—DANIEL BENET, Swainswick.

	£	s.	d.
Mary Sandall receives her 10s. and Taylors 8s. per month.			
June 16. pd. Saml. Strange, County Stock	0	10	7
Sepr. 13. Do. do.	0	6	4½
Decr. 31. Do. do.	0	6	4½
Expense for going with Thomas Jones	0	2	0
Pd. for apprenticing Isaac Taylor to Thomas Willton of this Parish	5	0	0
Mr. Burge by Jno. Gunning for the Indentures	0	4	0
Recd. with the Book	9	0	9
Collected by a 3d. Rate	6	12	9
Recd. of Mr. Clutterbuck for two years' interest of £20, due 18 Jany. 1765 [in Mr. Gunning's handwriting].	4	12	0

April 12, 1765.—The foregoing Account was verified upon Oath and allowed by us.
 GEO. SOMERVILLE.
 J. HARRIS.

1765—ACCOUNT OF GEORGE JONES, Swainswick.

	£	s.	d.
May 2. Pd. Mr. Birch	0	4	6
For taking the man for the Bastard Child	0	2	0
A month's pay, Mary Shil	0	4	0
Do. Mary Singel [Sendall]	0	10	0
May 28. Coles for Mary Shil	0	4	0
Antony ford had, 1765	1	4	0
Antony ford had	2	8	6
Pd. to the County Stock at 3 pay	0	19	1½

Mary Shil and Mary Sandall received their monthly money very regularly, the day of payment specified.

H. WALTERS.
 THOS. COWARD, JUNR.

GEORGE SENDALL.
 JAMES HOOPER.
 JOHN SCUDAMORE.
 JOHN SENDALL.

1766—GEORGE JONES, Swainswick.		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sining the book		3	0
Mary Sendall, per month		10	0
Mary Shil		4	0
Richard Aishly		10	0
From Decr. 4 Thomas King received 4s. 9d. per week.			
Three sacks of Coles for the poor		4	6
Do. do.		4	6
Antony Fford		10	8

Mr. Gunning always paid the receipts of the parish from Mr. Clutterbuck, etc.

JNO. GUNNING.
 JAMES HOOPER.
 THOMAS WILTON.
 JOHN SENDALL.

Ap. 24, 1767.
 Verified on Oath and allowed by
 H. WALTERS.
 J. SMITH.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Book in debt	3	16	4½
Collected by 4 Rates	26	11	0

BILL of EXPENSES by the OVERSEERS of the POOR of the PARISH of WALCOT,
 in the County of Somerset, for Burying Samuel Sandle, who resided there,
 under Certificate from the Parish of Swainswick, in the County aforesaid.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ap. 9, 1767. Paid for a Coffin	10	0
Paid for a Shroud	5	0
Paid ffour men for carrying him to Swainswick	4	0
	19	0

Allowed by Henry Watters, Esq., in pursuance of an Act passed 3 Geo. II.
 George Jones paid the bill. JAMES HOOPER, *Overseer*.

The PARISH of SWANSWEEK to the PARISH of CULLERN [COLERNE],
Dr. 1767, March 11.

To carying Home Anthony Foorde and his wife by order of removal.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Maintaining	6	6
Order	4	6
Expenses at Sessions	1	6
Cart, horse, etc., carying them from the Parish of Cullern to the Parish of Swansweek	3	6
	16	0

Recd. October 27, 1767, of the Overseer of the Parish of Swansick, the sum of one Pound for one Quarter and a Month, due this day by Mary Sandall, in full and all demands.

Pd. ELIZABETH LANHAM.

RECEIPTS—COUNTY STOCK.

			s.	d.
June	13, 1767.	Towards a £500 £ rate	10	7½
Augt.	24, 1767.	„ £400 £ „	8	6
January	8, 1768.	„ £300 £ „	6	4
		Pr. NEATE, Constable, Stoke.		

Oct. 27, 1767.—Received of the Overseers of the Parish of Swaneek, the sum of One pound ten shilins for Rent and Looking after the Children, by me
WILLIAM KIDNER.

	£	s.	d.
For Lookin after the Cheldren	0	10	0

A BILL of WORK done by } GEORGE JONES } Oct. 21,
at the Pariss Hous } THOMAS WELTON } 1767.

7 days' works, myself and hos	0	14	0
2000 and 500 of speecks at 3 pence a houndred, an 100 of bigger at 6 pence	0	6	9
A hundred	0	0	6
	<hr/>		
	£1	1	3



OLD PATHS AND FOLK LORE.

[A REMINISCENCE ADDRESSED TO THE AUTHOR SOME YEARS AGO.]

“**T**HE Gloucester Road, as it is called, is a work of later times (1825), but the old original lanes, some of which are still in use, are—1. The narrow way through Larkhall, past the Dead Mills, from the London Road behind Beaufort Buildings; 2. Inick’s Lane, into the Gloucester Road, leading straight to Swanswick Church and Manor House, through the barton of which it communicates with ‘Woolley Lane.’

“Batheaston Lane skirts Solsbury and enters the Gloucester Road near the site of the old toll-bar, and joins the fosse way at Batheaston village. When I was a child my mother rented the fields on either side of the Gloucester Road before you turn down by the finger-post to the village. The old road went straight along the bottom of the west field, in a line with Batheaston Lane, by Mr. Sainsbury’s garden hedge, and then through the village; it seemed as though at one time it had crossed the present turn down from the high road, and had rejoined it near the gate of the private way down to Pickwick’s farm. It there crossed the *new* road, as I will call it for the sake of distinction, went through Pickwick’s ‘great field,’ where stands a very large, old elm, and came upon the trackway which had left the ‘new road,’ and then skirted ‘Eastfield.’ This is marked by Mr. Scarth as a probable Roman road. . . . It follows the hedges of our field and Pickwick’s, and ascends the hill to Slaughterwell—the source of the springs whence all the village draws its supplies. At the summit of the hill it joins a steep, rugged road, the continuation of ‘Poor House Lane,’ and striking due north, as a down path, rejoins the ‘new road’ about the four-mile stone, where there are (or were) two cottages.

“On the right hand, where the ascent is accomplished, is a down road leading to Charmy Down and the farm thereon, belonging to the Bath Royal Mineral Water Hospital. In the field on the north of the farm may still be seen some Druidical stones, but they were much more conspicuous in my childhood. Marshfield is reached by going straight on over the Down. We always called this rough road from the village ‘Fossil Hill,’ from the quantity of terre-

bratulæ, belemnites, etc., which strewed it. Slaughterwell must have been the scene of some desperate conflict. In the neighbouring Wiltshire district is Slaughterford, where Camden tells us that the Danes were defeated, and the inhabitants still cherish the tradition, although history is silent thereon. A grass road, only used by the waggons belonging to the farm, turns off from 'the supposed Roman road' beyond the gate into Pickwick's field, and just where it begins to ascend towards Slaughterwell. It has been ploughed up for about a quarter of a mile, and then begins as a regular lane in Chilcombe Bottom. At this point it is joined by the field-path coming straight from 'Pickwick's Gate,' and descending the terraced slopes which form the east side of Solsbury. The lane runs through Chilcombe Bottom, by the new waterworks to Batheaston village; whence up the opposite hill it runs into the Fosse, near the Shire Stones, exactly in a line with the course of that famous road to Lincoln. Batheaston Lane, proper, joins the London Road nearly, if not quite, half-a-mile to the S.W., where was the ancient junction of the Fosse and Julian Ways. At the distance of half-a-mile nearer Bath is another old road. The ferry at Bathampton is exactly opposite to the point where it diverges, nearly at a right angle, from the Bath Road. It skirts Batheaston Villa, Bailbrook House, passes through the hamlet of Pigacre, and crosses the new road, descending by a steep and straight course to the 'Dead Mills,' whence it again ascends, after about half-a-mile to Charlcombe Lane, which it crosses at the intersection of Wooley Lane, and so gains Lansdown. At the 'Dead Mills' is a short, steep junction with the 'New Road, following the curve of the hill, and rejoining the New Road at the turnpike,' now only existing as a cottage, but at which the wholesome plan of double tolls on Sundays was observed till within about five years (*i.e.*, 1872).

"Let us now return to the village. The road was very narrow, as it passed the first large house, tenanted, when first I remember it, by Mr. Keary, and afterwards by Mr. Sainsbury, *who is still there* (1878).¹ After a field with a high wall a small farmyard and two cottages on the left, and Parker's cottage and garden on the right, came the private way of Pickwick's farm, then his barn on the same side, and our stables—yard and house. Our entrance-gates [see '*Maynards' and Purlewents*] were flanked by square stone posts surmounted by large balls.

"At this point three ways met, the main lane on the west becoming 'Wooley or Tadwick Lane,' as soon as it had passed the next large house and the precipitous descent to the rectory and church.

"Pickwick's private way, through his barton, joined the New Road,

¹ And happily is yet the esteemed occupier, 1889.

and so, straight as a bird could fly, the lane in Chilcombe Bottom pointed due east.

“Exactly at a right angle, conformable with the front of the farm, going due north, is Poor House Lane. But the meeting of these ways is at an irregular space of ground, nearly triangular, if our wall be considered the base, the farm the N.E., and a picturesque old wall, topped by ivy, with a weeping ash overhanging, is the N.W. side. Beneath the ash is the village fountain, scarcely ever known to fail. Once, I think, its partial stoppage was caused by a ‘Cat,’ *i.e.*, a growth of a fibrous grass, colourless like coarse tow, or some plant of the sort, which grows till it completely chokes up pipes and water-courses. In the centre of the open space was a green where the Maypole was always erected, and against Pickwick’s stabling (which opened on the barton) were the Stocks. They have now disappeared, but I well remember Brain, the constable, placing a drunken man there, and my amusement at seeing him from my nursery window. Inside the picturesque wall, in Poor House Lane, was Moore’s garden. He was the carpenter—very respectable—always ‘waited’ when there were dinner parties at the rectory or at my mother’s¹ house, and on Sundays his performances were ‘ear-piercing’ upon the clarinet. His son, Frederick Moore, was a distinguished member of the singing gallery—I think he performed on the bass viol, and sung too. He married our soprano, whose voice was well-nigh as cracked as the church bells. She was Anne Manning, our village school-mistress. Her home adjoined Moore’s, the blacksmith’s forge intervening in front. In the kitchen might be found on every week day the united infants of Swanswick and Wooley, male and female, till the former were old enough to scare crows, or to do odd jobs about the farms. Old Mrs. Manning was the titular schoolmistress, but Anne assisted her mother with energy, ‘dapping’ the heads of the idle with her thimble. Her gentle sister, Fanny, gave such assistance as chronic rheumatism and ill health permitted to an invalid, *chair-ridden*, if I may so say.

“The girls learnt to work thoroughly well under these good women.

“Betty Vowles had a quaint brother, one Joe Butler, whose eccentricities were so great that he disarmed the wrath of his employers, even when it was justly excited by his evil deeds. My mother em-

¹ Lady Jervis was the second wife of Osborn Markham, Esq., son of Archbishop Markham (York), his first wife having been Lady Mary Thynne, d. of Thomas, first Marquis of Bath. Lady Jervis was the eldest d. of Capt. Ficketts (the eldest son of Earl St. Vincent’s eldest sister, by his wife, Lady Elizabeth Lambart, d. of the 6th Earl of Cavan). The Ricketts family assumed the name of Jervis in 1801. After her marriage with Osborne Markham in 1823, Mrs. Markham, on the death of her great uncle, Earl St. Vincent, assumed the name of Jervis, having inherited a portion of his property and landed estates. In 1834, having been sometime a widow, she married Sir William Cockburn, but reassumed the name of Jervis.

ployed him, but he quarrelled with the cook, and placed her shoes in the pigs' bucket, whence they were fortunately rescued somewhat the worse. He persisted in eating his dinner in an out-of-doors building, never erected for a dinner parlour; he worried the maids, was gainsaying to the men, and whoever employed him had much to 'put up with.' His joy at seeing me, in 1862, Nora being a tall girl by my side, was expressed by a hearty pat on my back, and the exclamation, 'Law, how you be growed!' He also remarked, when some one complained of rheumatism, 'There be nothing of a cure for that but churchyard mould.' In our poorhouse we had two couples, Partridge and his wife, and the old Atherleys. Behind the house was a little bit of garden, kept so pretty and trim by the poor old men. Partridge helped Churchhill a bit on the road, when his strength allowed, escorted by a spotted turnspit; his aged partner was a terrible sufferer from cancer, and died before the dreadful day came when our poor were no longer allowed to finish their days among friendly faces, and comforted by the loving ministrations of our dear pastor, Mr. Maud. The 'Union' was set up at Bath, and instead of £70 or thereabouts we had £150 to pay for poors'-rate. Atherley heard that he was to be separated from his wife in the 'Bastille,' as it was not inaptly called—he cut his throat! and died.

"Returning to the boundary of our own premises, there was a 'company gate,' only used for formal purposes. All friends went in, as we did, through the backyard, but when 'visitors' came, they rang at this side door, and the servants, I believe, got out of the kitchen window to open it. Then the visitor walked down a gravel path, through another door, and so to the chief door by the front of the house—not pleasant in rainy weather. To this gravel path adjoined our neighbour's garden, with a line of tall poplar trees. The house to which they belonged was undoubtedly the birth-place of Prynne ("Danvers").

"The small houses behind did not exist when he went to Swanswick in 1828.

"Mrs. Maud's discomforts on a wet evening, when she had a dinner party, exceeded ours. *We* had a narrow dark passage, down four steps, which obviated the necessity of approaching the kitchen, but at the rectory (the old) the 'company gate and gravel walk' were the only alternative for passing straight through the cook's domains. The drawing-room or the kitchen must be crossed every time any one went upstairs to the bedrooms. Therefore the rule that you 'must never go into the kitchen' was useless, and we straggled to and fro as we liked after the early days when good Nurse Fryer kept us all under her thumb."

F A U N A.

SWAINSWICK, like most of the other lovely environs of Bath, being well wooded and watered, is the happy hunting-ground of most of the *fauna* to be found in the West of England. Deer are, of course, not to be found there, but the humbler game tribes—hares and rabbits, are abundant; the former, unfortunately, in sadly decreasing numbers. The badger was, and I believe is, occasionally to be found.¹ While the fox is a by no means unfrequent visitor, as the farmers' wives testify, his cunning being more than a match for their care, and the hen-roosts suffering in consequence. That this 'cute gentleman, however, is sometimes caught in his own trap the following story will show. A few years since a fox that had for several weeks been levying contributions on the Swainswick poultry yards, decided to try his luck in the neighbouring parish of Batheaston; he met with success, capturing a fine fat duck in a yard just within the parish. To return to his home he had to surmount a tall pale-fence, about five feet high, the tops of the pales being pointed. Whether he found his duck heavier than he thought, or whether he miscalculated his distance, deponent sayeth not, but the next morning he was found hanging dead with his head firmly fixed between the tops of the pales, the dead duck lying on the ground beneath him. There is every reason to believe that the otter may sometimes be found in the brook running through the valley. They are often seen in the Avon, not very far from where the brook empties itself; some years ago a half-grown one was caught by a man, who had killed it in Swainswick brook. The polecat has seldom been found; but the stoat and weasel, particularly the latter, are common. The old black rat is occasionally found in the brook, at some distance from the Avon; but is becoming very rare, having been destroyed by its cousin, the large brown rat. It is a pity it is so—as, compared with the brown rat, it is a harmless animal. The pretty little squirrel, the hedgehog, the mole, and the various field mice are all to be found here.

It has been frequently remarked to the author, "I am astonished to see what a number and variety of birds there are in the neighbourhood of Bath." And it is so. We have collected the names of 161 species that have been found here, some, of course, common, but some very rare. Swainswick has its fair share, and although the hawk tribe

¹ The Churchwardens' Accounts testify to the fact that "once upon a time" the badger, the fox, and other "varmint" were superabundant.

seems to prefer Claverton, where there is more rock, wood, and game preserves, still specimens are not unfrequently met with in Swainswick, sometimes rare ones, as in 1840, when a very fine specimen of the honey buzzard was shot. Of other birds there is an abundance. The summer birds are plentiful, beautiful in song, and most useful in destroying insects, on which they mostly feed. Here may be heard the black-cap, nightingale, white throat, pettychaps, redstart, free pipit, wood, willow, and sedge warblers, together with what may be called our regular resident songsters—thrush, blackbird, redbreast, wren, the tits, skylark, chaffinch, greenfinch, linnet, yellow-hammer, and bunting, which keep up a perpetual concert, occasionally varied by the caw of the rook, chatter of the magpie, or harsh call of the green wood-pecker; while the night is made melodious by the nightingale and sedge-warbler. This latter, the sedge-warbler, although, of course, not for a moment to be compared with the nightingale, is a great favourite of ours. He is a little, unobtrusive fellow, and during the day, amidst the grand burst of song that is going on around him, is very likely to remain unnoticed, but in the silence of night he may be listened to with delight by the hour at a time; instead of sedge-warbler, he should have been named British mocking-bird, his imitations of other birds being something wonderful. We have counted the call-notes, notes of alarm, and parts of songs, of fifteen different kinds of birds given one after another in rapid succession, and so true to nature that, had we not known to the contrary, we could have declared it was the birds themselves. The beautiful goldfinch, although not many years ago very common, is now rarely seen; the almost equally beautiful bullfinch, however, is still plentiful. We have frequently, in winter, seen the bushes bordering the brook quite alive with the pretty active little siskins, whose song, with its strange "stocking-weaver" note, is very pleasing. As you walk through the meadows you may hear overhead a hoarse croak, and looking up perceive a heron slowly flapping his way homewards, most likely to Bowwood, and as the evening comes on you may hear and see both brown and white owls hawking over the grass; and, though rarely, a goatsucker may flit by, like a gigantic swallow. Two bitterns were shot here in 1857. Red-backed shrikes, feldfares, redwing, chiffchaffs, gold crests, wagtails, flycatchers, jackdaws, starlings, sparrows, wrynecks, creepers, cuckoos, nuthatches, swallows, martins, swifts, wood-pigeons, pheasants, partridges, landrails, go to make up the summary of the birds found in this manor.

The common snake and glowworm are common, but the viper is very rarely seen. Of insects (the *lepidoptera*) we can only say that, of the 540 species to be found in the neighbourhood of Bath, most may be met with in Swainswick.

F L O R A.

Daphne Mezereum.—Hunterwick Wood, Charmy Down, but very sparingly.

N.B.—This locality is not noticed in the *Flora Bathomensis* of Babington.

Gagea Lutea.—In a wood near Hartley Farm, on Charmy Down, where also the Solomon's Seal (*Convallaria Multiflora*) is abundant.

This locality for the *Gagea* is also unnoticed in *Fl. Bath.*

Ribes Rubrum (Common Red Currant).—Hedges by the roadsides between Swainswick and Tadwick in plenty; also in hedges, and by the side of the brook, at Woolley, apparently quite wild.

Lolium Italicum (Bab.)—In a field at Swainswick below Solsbury Hill, in 1854, in plenty, but probably not distinct from *L. pcrenne*, and introduced.

Colchicum Autumnalis (Meadow Saffron).—Plentiful in one meadow between Swainswick and Tadwick.

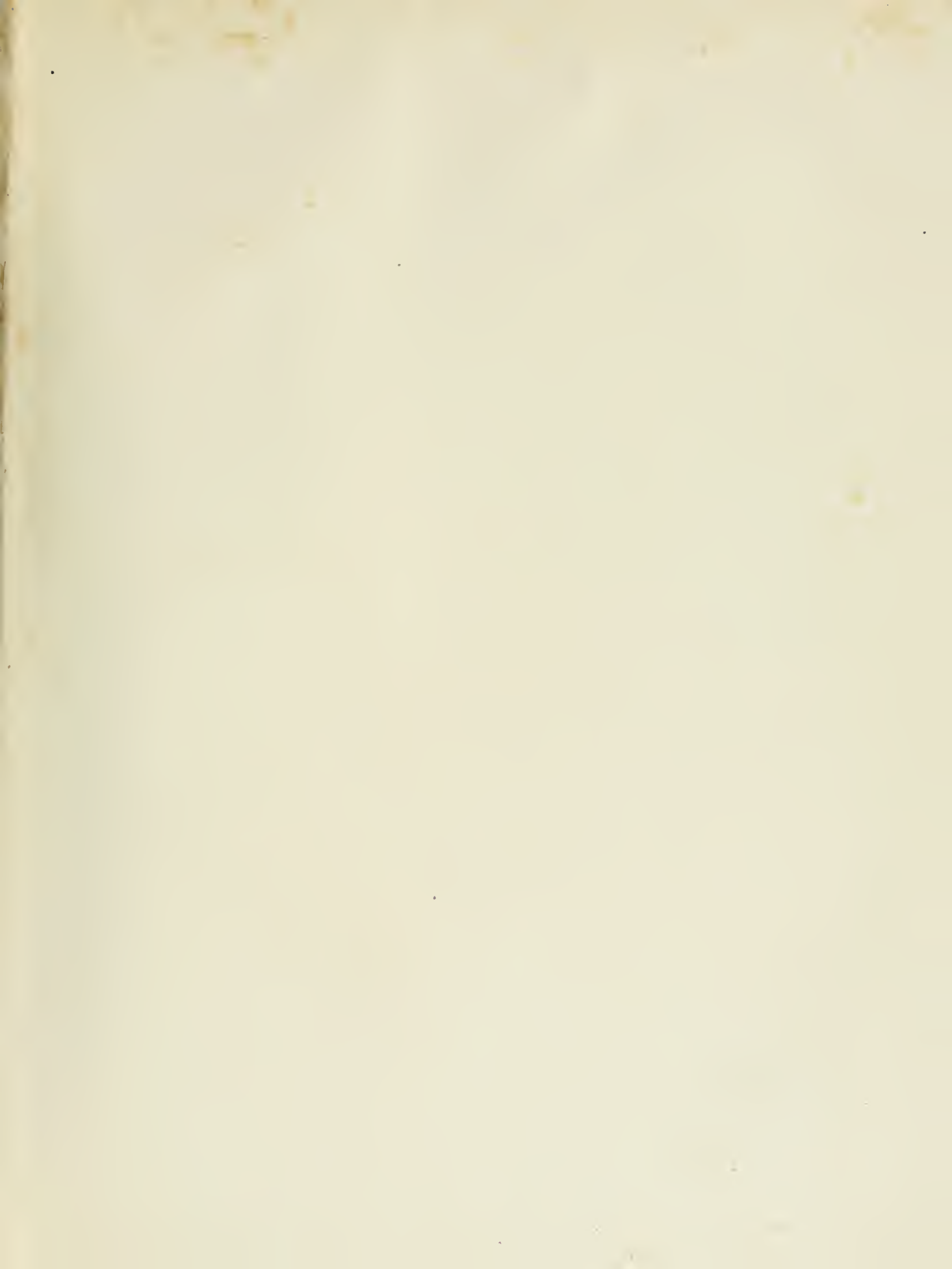


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