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OLD TIMES

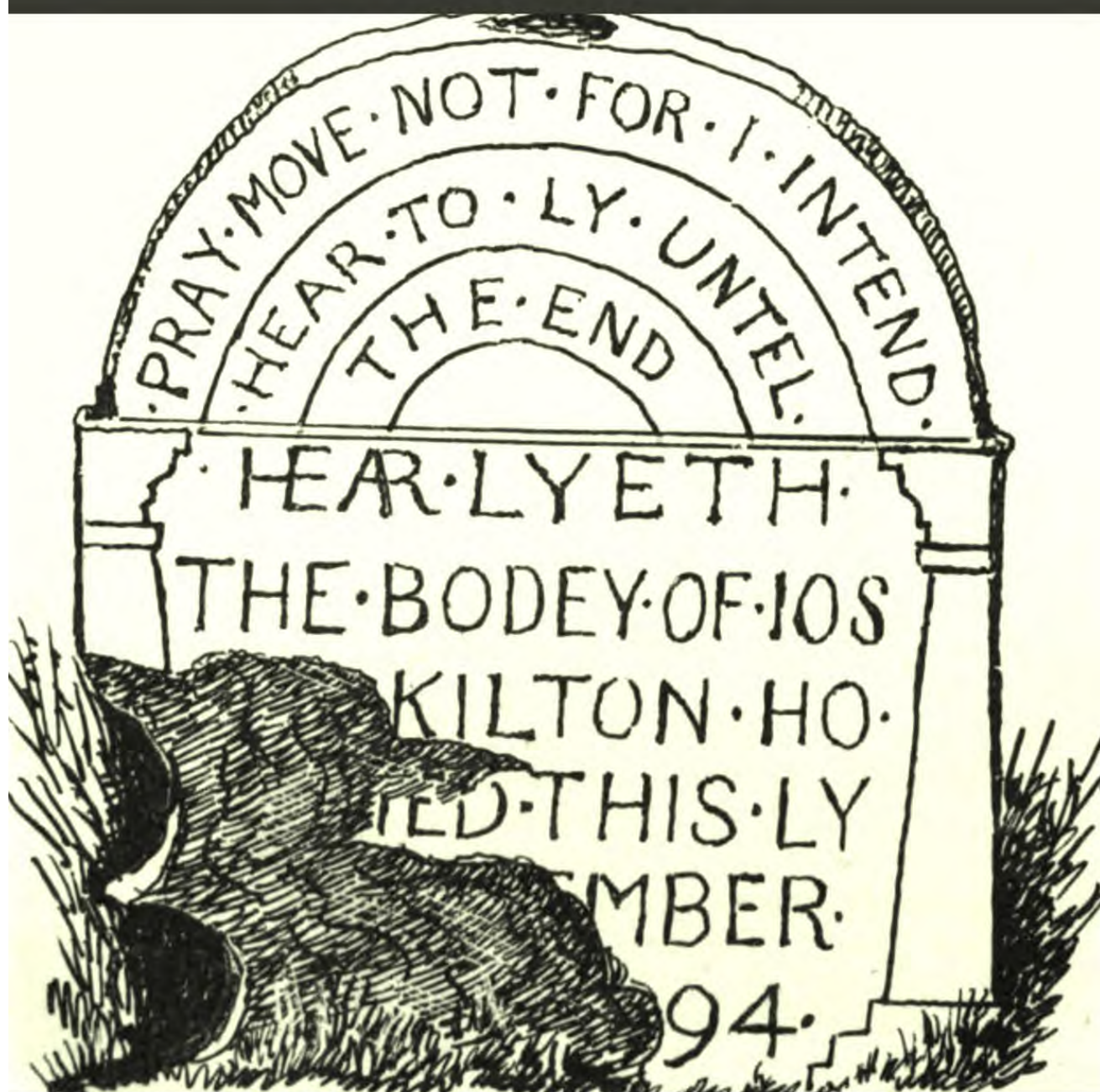


LYMINGTON,  
HANTS.



RE-VISITED

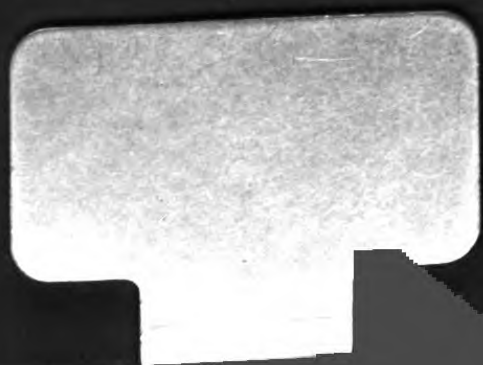




*Old times re-visited in  
... Lymington*

Edward King







The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then proceeds to a literature review, followed by a description of the methodology used. The results of the study are presented in the next section, followed by a discussion of the findings and their implications. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points and a list of references.

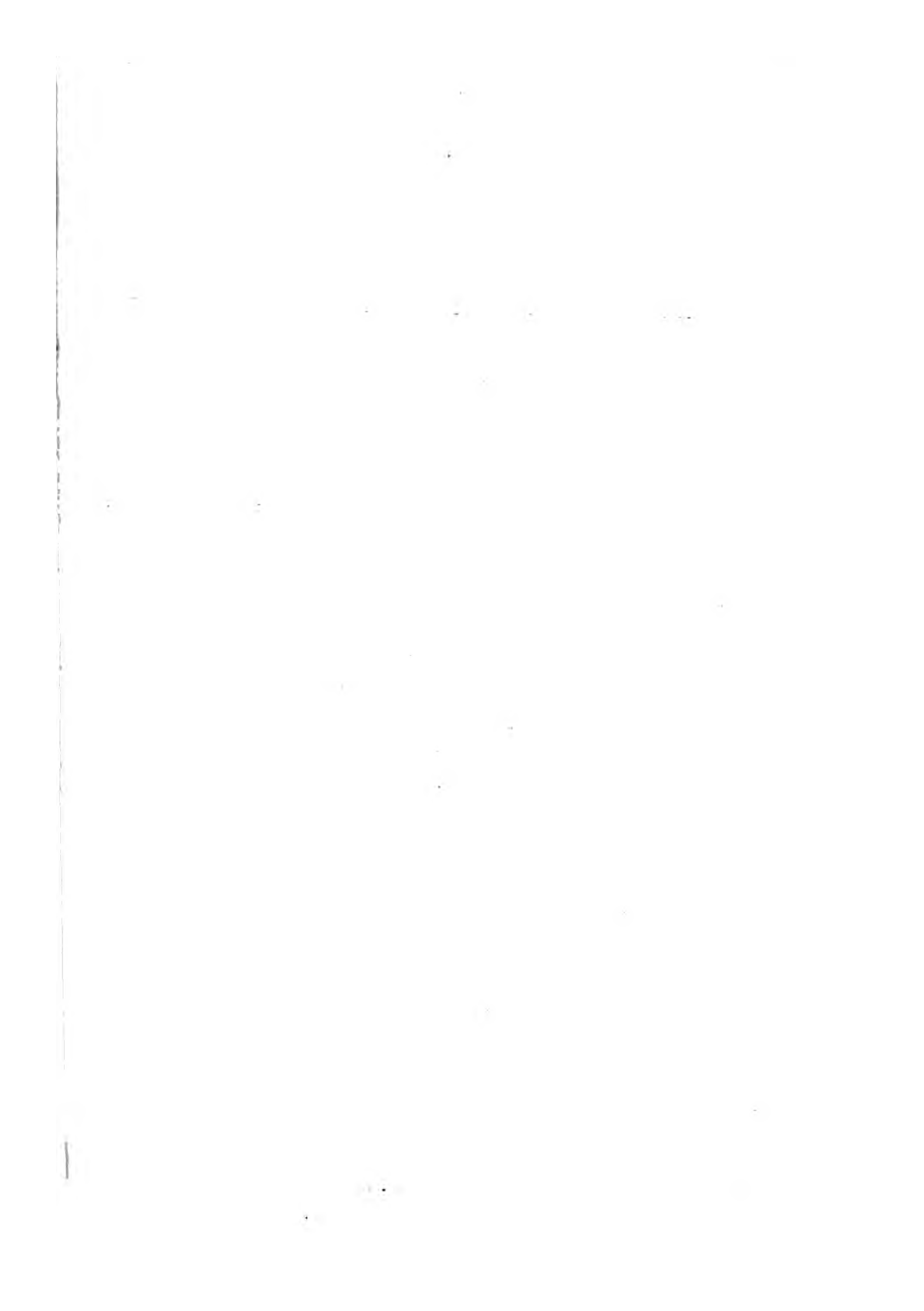
The research was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of good research practice. The data collected was analyzed using appropriate statistical methods, and the results were presented in a clear and concise manner. The findings of the study are discussed in detail, and their implications for practice and policy are explored. The paper is well-structured and easy to read, and it provides a valuable contribution to the field of research.

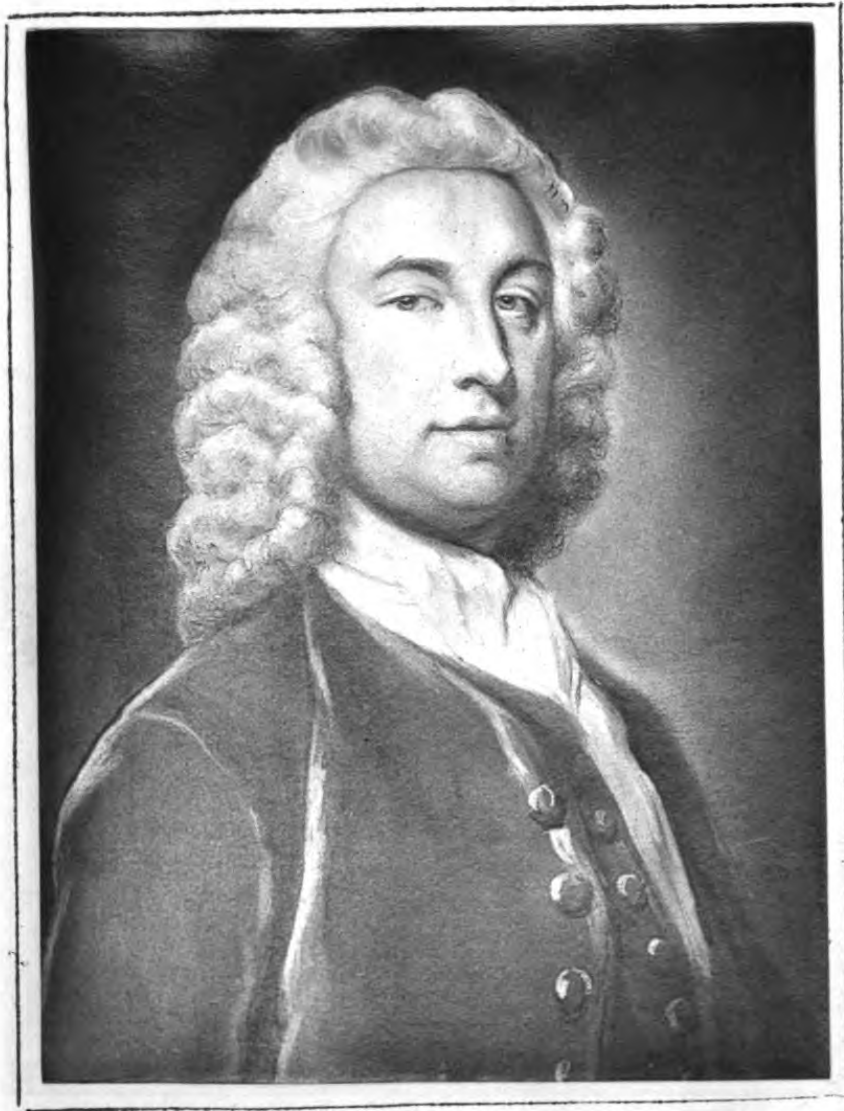
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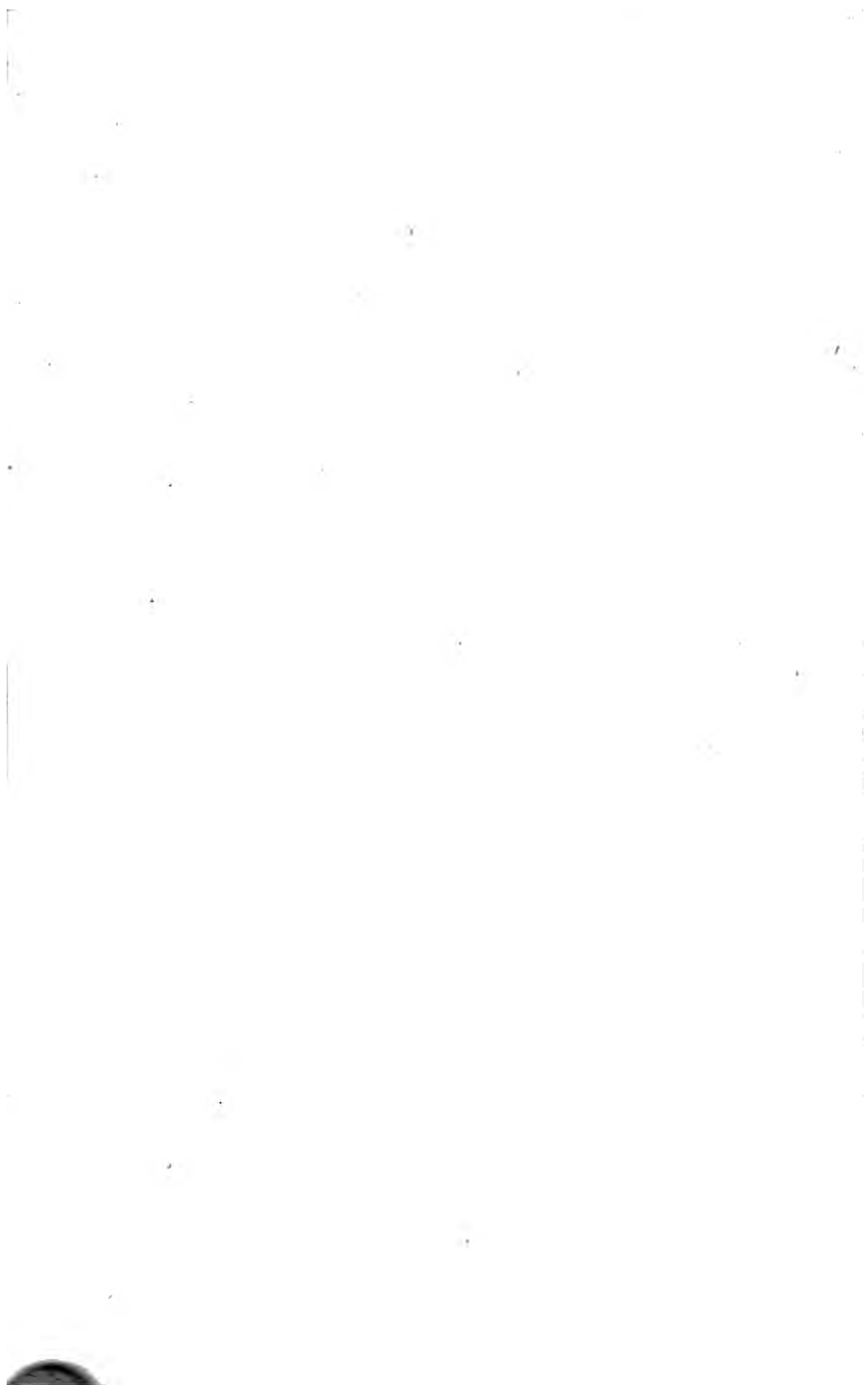
SIR HARRY BURRARD, BART.  
OF WALHAMPTON.  
(Page 192.)

OLD TIMES RE-VISITED  
IN  
THE BOROUGH AND PARISH  
OF  
LYMINGTON, HANTS.



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LYMINGTON: EDWARD KING.  
1879.

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## PREFACE.

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*CONNECTED with every locality in England there are numerous facts, which, as being below the dignity of history, tend quickly to be forgotten ; though they become, in after years, subjects of great interest to the inhabitants. Without them the past is a mere blank ; but when they are re-called into existence by the medium of the press, bygone years and long-forgotten individuals start again into life and remembrance.*

*The writer who has to search and recover these nearly effaced traces, labours under disadvantages, varying at different periods of life. In youth, experience and knowledge are wanting ; in middle life, leisure time is generally deficient ; and at a more advanced period, a lack of energy, both of mind and body, usually puts a peremptory stop to any continuous efforts.*

*An attempt was made, as regards Lymington, in this way, by Mr. Charles St.Barbe, Banker, about 1848, who began some MS. collections for the purpose. But he was far advanced in life ; and he had scarcely commenced, when increasing infirmity, and death, arrested his labours. His rough manuscript transcripts were printed after his decease, in London ; and the numerous errors which unavoidably accompanied such an immature effort were increased by blunders of the printer, either overlooked or left uncorrected by a friend who nominally superintended the impression.*

*The result was unsatisfactory : to none more so than to his own family. His sons accordingly, who knew my acquaintance with their late father and with the subject, presented me with the woodcuts ; with a request that, if circumstances permitted, at a future time I would bring out a more complete and satisfactory edition of his ( or a similar ) work.*

*The present little volume is a redemption of this promise ; for, after many years, a brief interval of comparative leisure has enabled me to undertake, what I have wished to perform from the time of my youth,*

## Preface.

*I must have been born an antiquarian; for I can recollect in early childhood making earnest inquiries about the recollections of aged relatives as to the stirring times of the French Revolution and the Foreign Emigrés. By this early predilection I have become the repository of many a curious fact long ago passed from the memory even of old living people, and of subjects quite unheard-of by the present rising generation. In many cases I might not now be able to recal my authority even to my own mind, but the reader may be sure I never assert anything that is without foundation.*

*My connection with the Town Council has enabled me to go, in every case, to the original Books and Documents. I have never trusted to copies, nor even to Mr. St.Barbe's work; as a comparison will at once show. The Parish books have also been most diligently explored (by the kindness of the Churchwardens); and I think there is nothing in the Town, bearing on the subject, that has not been carefully laid under contribution towards my purpose.*

*In a work of this kind there are two things to be carefully avoided. An author has to be careful on one hand not to omit entries which, though trifling in themselves, are (or may hereafter be) of great local interest; and on the other, not to sink into the opposite extreme, and collect mere names and things of no importance whatever; in this way becoming a repository of nothings—a mere chronicle of small beer.\* In order to avoid this latter charge, I have, so far as possible, elucidated all names, dates, and facts, and embedded them in a running-text serving as commentary; thus rendering the various local occurrences samples of what was passing on the larger theatre of the County and the Kingdom. In this way I hope I have given life and interest to what, without such explanation, would be, to the great majority of readers, of comparatively trifling or passing interest.*

*A great Writer† of the present day has not disdained to collect, in some of his chapters, the evanescent traits of several years, very much in the same spirit as my own attempt. These will, in my humble opinion, be read with curiosity, by future generations, long after his wild political extravagances are for-*

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\* "I pass over many other chapters, which inform us of parish affairs only: such as the *succession of curates*; a list of the *weekly texts*; what *psalms* were chosen on *proper occasions*; and what *children* were born and buried;" &c.—

*Memoirs of P. P., clerk of this Parish. (SWIFT).*

† VICTOR HUGO—*Les Misérables*, liv. 3, ch. 1. *Quatre-vingt-Treize*, partie 2, ch. 1.

## *Preface.*

*gotten. In one of these chapters there is a paragraph which completely expresses my own ideas on the subject ; and I shall take the liberty of quoting it, both to explain what I have had in view, and to fortify those ideas (if it be necessary) by his authority:— “ And this (says he) is all that is confusedly remembered about the year in question—now entirely forgotten. HISTORY neglects such minute points ; and must necessarily do so ; otherwise it would be overwhelmed by the INFINITE. Yet these details are useful, though they are wrongly called trivial. There are no trivial occurrences in human history, any more than there are trivial growths in vegetation. Of the occurrences of YEARS are formed the outlines of AGES.”*

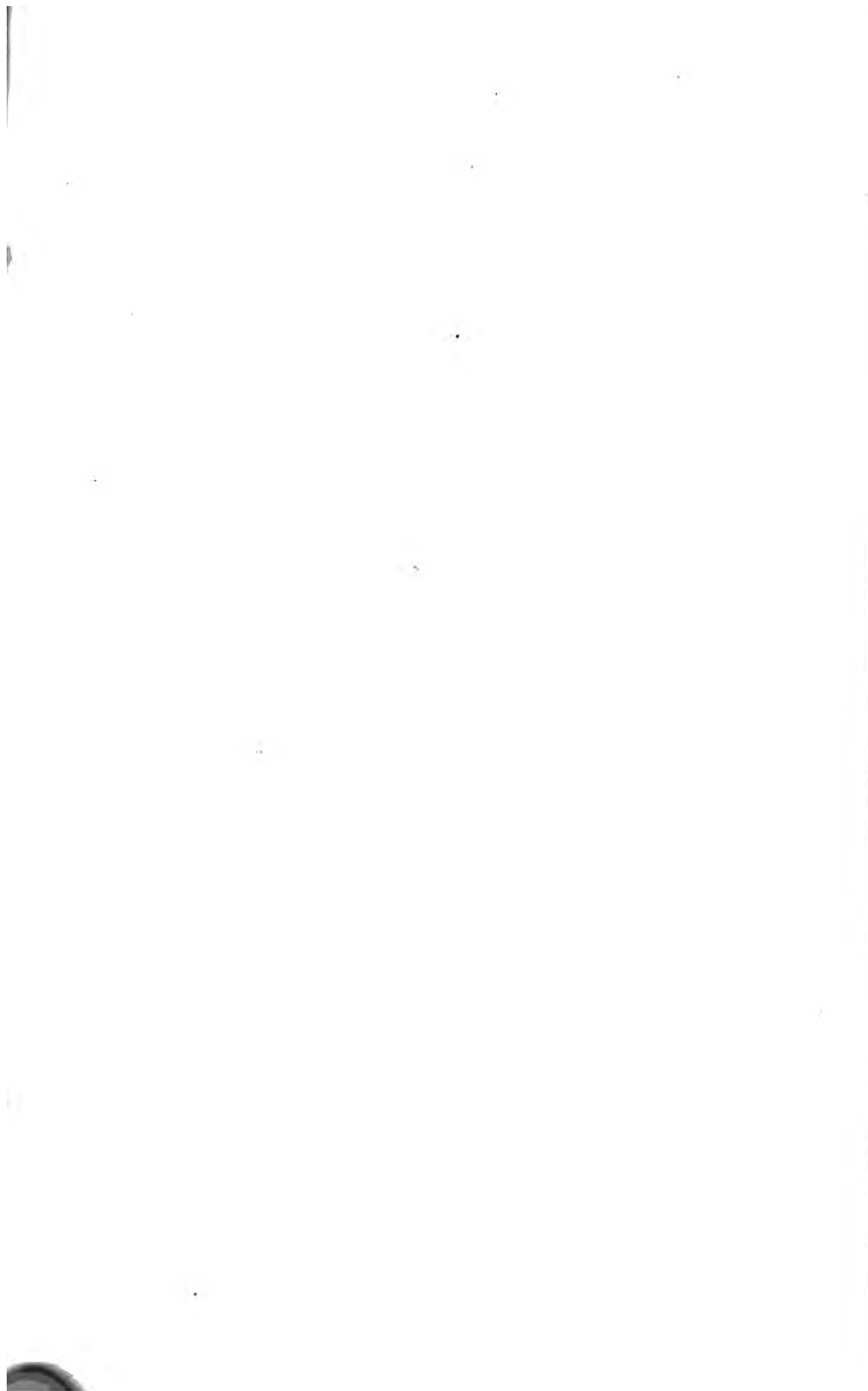
*As to the Sketches which accompany the text, and I hope enliven it, perhaps I may be allowed to say a word or two. For several reasons it was found impossible to employ an artist (who would necessarily be a stranger from a distance, entirely unacquainted with the locality) to delineate subjects, several of which have been long destroyed, and others of which the originals could not be borrowed or transmitted for copying. I have been obliged to rely on my own hand for their execution ; and as the work of an amateur advanced in life they will be judged as they deserve. They are merely pictorial memoranda, of things that could not be described by words. They make no pretence to fine execution or artistic taste, and will therefore, I hope, escape criticism. All are lithographic sketches with pen-and-ink, except the view of Walhampton, which was drawn on card and copied by the photo-zincographic process. The portrait of Sir H. Burrard, forming the frontispiece, is from a photo-negative multiplied by one of the carbon methods.*

*I take this opportunity of thanking my friends here (of all ranks) for their assistance, by information, or by the loan of documents, pictures, or sketches ; and I hope my efforts to perpetuate subjects very interesting to many, will be crowned by success. This satisfaction is all I hope for, for the expense of getting the book up is not likely to be met by any adequate pecuniary return. I think, however, it is not likely that my work will soon be superseded, for I have exhausted every source of local information open to me, bearing in any way on my native Town.*

*EDWARD KING,  
MAYOR.*

*LYMINGTON,  
October 1879.*





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## OLD TIMES RE-VISITED.

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*Earliest Origin of the Town—Roman Conquest—  
The British Village—The Town—The Borough: Its  
Formation and Early Origin.*

OUR title permits us to ascend to the earliest ages; if not for the history, at least for the original of our town. For this purpose we will ask the reader to go back with us about eighteen hundred years, when Claudius was reigning at Rome. His general Vespasian ( afterwards emperor ) then made the conquest of Britain. After various fierce combats on the Kentish coast, he succeeded in reducing the Isle of Wight; and then, penetrating from thence into the West of England, he captured a number of British fortresses: amongst others, a famous stronghold, known then, and long after, as Pensauelcoit, a place since conclusively identified with Penselwood, near Stourhead, between Dorsetshire and Wiltshire.

When the Roman army left the Island to proceed on this expedition, it must have crossed at the western end, somewhere about the modern Yarmouth; as, from the nature of the locality, that part is and always must have



been the place most suitable for such a purpose. He landed, as historians inform us, at a place known as the Alaunian Wood (Alauna Sylva)\* and then marched westward. If we could trust to the doubtful assistance of etymology, this Wood would seem to be the same as Lyndhurst,† the only difficulty being that Lyndhurst is in-land. The best modern geographers are of opinion that this Alaunian Wood covered all the country, in the south of what is now the New Forest, down to the marshy sea-coast; where Woodside (in the environs of Lymington) still remains, as a silent testimony to this long-obliterated Forest. All this vast wooded tract formed the legendary country of Loegres, where, according to Milton, were

“airy voices heard in Forest wide,  
By knights of Logres or of Lyonesse,‡  
Lancelot, or Caradoc, or Caradore.”

On the south edge of this wild Forest, by the convenient creek (then an estuary) opposite Vespasian's place of transit, was a large British earth-work or fortress (now known as The Rings); one of the numerous strongholds which then fell before the Roman army. The victorious general, after reducing this place, would seem to have passed westward, by Sway and Downton Commons, where numerous tumuli and uniform tradition § attest old battles and slaughter. Hence he would cross the Avon by the easy fords about Ringwood, from whence the whole of the West lay open before him.

\* Or “at the mouth of the river Alainus.” On this curious subject, see “A Primæval British Metropolis,” 8vo. 1s.6d.

† “Laund” an open forest glade. “Hurst,” a wood.

‡ The Lyonesse (off the Devon and Cornish coast) has been submerged ages ago.

§ Latchmoor—the moor of carcasses.

. . . . .

A dim and doubtful interval of a thousand years has elapsed when we again visit the spot. The site is desolate and silent, as it is now: an open plateau, girded with its turfy ramparts. We look southwards towards the Island; and on the slope of the hill that lies in front near the mouth of the estuary, we discern a little cluster or aggregation of huts and houses, by the water-side, in which the population or their descendants have settled themselves. This is our first glimpse of LYMINGTON.

In 1150 the feudal system was in full force. All the Isle of Wight, the south of Hampshire and Devonshire, and part of Somerset, had fallen, at the Conquest, to the great family of De Redvers, who were the lords of the soil, and of the inhabitants as well; for everything was the property of the lord that was within his manor; the soil, the wild animals, the herbage, and the serfs who inhabited the domain. Magna Charta was not for them: they might be plundered or chastised at pleasure, so long as life or limb were not endangered.—“*Le Seigneur puit rob, naufrer, et chastiser son vilein a son volunt, salve que il ne poit lui maim.*” By degrees, and from various motives, fear, or kindness, or indebtedness, or mutual interest, the seigneur, both in England and on the Continent, found it necessary or advisable to grant local exemptions from servitudes. In England they became the Borough; in France, the Commune.

“The Commune (new and detestable word!) exists, where all the people are free from the arbitrary exactions of their lord; and where their taxes are paid only by the year, instead of the [constant] debt which servitude demands; and where, if they commit any fault,

they only pay according to a fixed scale. As to other dues or impositions, they are free." The person who writes in this aggrieved tone was an ecclesiastic, and a man of piety and education (Guibert de Nogent, A.D. 1100) But he was a cadet of a noble family; and he betrays the gentleman rather than the priest, in the above opinion.

The Lord granted, that within a certain specified boundary of his domain everything should be free from his own arbitrary power; and that it should be transferred to the governing body of the inhabitants themselves for the future. His writing, or charter, specified the terms of the compact, and the price paid or rent reserved to his heirs for the favour.

Such was the origin of our charter. The town was in an outlying corner, not easily defended by its lord, and continually exposed to the ravages of the French. In granting the burgesses their freedom, he imposed on them the onerous duty of their own defence: no slight task in those troublous times. Our oldest borough was founded about 1150, by Baldwin de Redvers, 2nd earl of Devon. It comprised the lower part of the town, about the quay. The other part, comprising the High Street, was an extension (about A.D. 1250) re-granted in 1404, by the successor of Baldwin de Redvers, Edward Courtenay, earl of Devon. These latter boundaries it still retains; and no alteration has ever been made by the Crown; Lymington being one of the very few towns in England which have received a charter from their feudal lord, and from him alone.

In 1578 a *Quo Warranto* was issued against the burgesses, to show cause in the Exchequer, as to these rights.

Their plea was to the effect that "they have always enjoyed within the said borough total freedom from toll; and that they have all the right (consuetudines) that free-burgesses ought to have in the land and possessions which belonged formerly to Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle and Devon, and Lady of the Isle of Wight, and afterwards to Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, within the dominions of our Lady the Queen.... And they claim to be free from all Shire or Hundred Courts. And they say that long before the present information their lords were seised of the said Borough in their demesne as of fee, and of all the liberties and franchises thereof, *de facto* and *de jure*.....And that the said Edward Earl of Devon (he being so seised) did, on the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, in the sixth year of the reign of King Henry IV, by Indenture under his seal [which the said Mayor and Burgesses then produced] grant to the said Mayor and Burgesses all the Tolls and Customs of the aforesaid Borough, and also those of the Borough which Baldwin de Redvers [6th earl, 1250] made, as far as the north and west side of the Church of Lymington, rendering to the said Edward, Earl of Devon, 30s. at two terms, Easter and Michaelmas. And the said Mayor and Burgesses claim to hold the Quay, at the lower part of the said Borough, with tollage and stallage thereon, and anchorage and keelage of all ships and boats. And to hold a Fair, on the festival of St. Matthew the Apostle, in the High Street [in summo vico], with pickage and stallage, &c. They also claim, from a time whereto the memory of man runneth not,\* to hold another Fair in the High Street, on the

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\* That is, the time of legal memory—the beginning of the reign of Richard I. (A.D. 1189.)



festival of the apostles St. Philip and St. James †; and no one to be free from tolls, except he is a burgess or the son of a burgess," &c. &c.

The town, under its New Charter, was governed by a Mayor and the Burgesses, which latter body at first comprised all the resident householders, who paid their share of the town expenses (*scot*), and took their turn in warding and watching it (*lot*); qualifications which formed the scot and lot voter of a latter period. They stood in place of the feudal lord, who had conveyed the soil, river, and the quay, with all rights and privileges, to them, instead of himself. Their power and that of the Mayor or head-burgess was much greater than at present: examples of which will be seen in the course of this work. They could imprison pretty much at pleasure, for there was no public opinion to check them; and they levied tolls and dues by their own order, acts of parliament being as yet unheard of in these matters. The Burgess Oath appended shows what were considered his rights and his duties. In substance it was probably nearly identical at all times; but the language here given is of a later period (about 1600).

#### THE BURGIS OATH.

**Y**OU shall be true to our Sovereigne Lord the Kinge's Ma:tie, his heires and Successors. The franchises, priviledges, and liberties of this Towne, with all yor power, witt, and wisdom, you shall maintaine and defend, as a true and faithful Burgis ought to doe. The lawfull councill of this Towne you shall truly keepe, and nothing disclose to any forryner or stranger, whereby any hinderaunce may happen to this Towne. You

---

† The two fairs are still existing (though in the last stage of decay), on May 12—13, and Oct. 2—3. The difference of eleven days is caused by the Change of Style. They were originally of considerable importance, as will after appear.



shall not willingly absent yorself from the assemblie of the Mayor and Burgisses uppon reasonable warning. All lawfull constitutions, orders, and decrees, heretofore made, or hereafter to be made, by the Maior and Burgisses of this Towne you shall well and truly keepe, observe, and obey, as a Burgis ought to doe. You shalbe no partner to noe forryner or stranger, nor Celler any man's goodes, whereby the benefitt of this Towne or any Towne duties, may be loste or be by any meanes hindered. You shall not conceale any Iniuries or wronge offered or pretended, to yor knowledg, to the estate of this Towne. But you shall give knowledg thereof to the Mayor and his Bretheren. And in all other things concerning the dutie of a Burgis and a good Townsman you shall well and trulie behaue yor self. Soe help you God.

---

## CHAPTER II.

A.D. 1319. 12TH EDWARD II.

HITHERTO we have seen only the Town; with its Mayor, its markets, and its fairs; all established from time immemorial. Now we slip over another dim interval of two centuries, and the Inhabitants begin to appear before us. The Convent of Beaulieu (founded about a century before) has a complaint against the Borough, on account of certain tolls levied on them by the Burgesses. It is settled, after going into court, in a friendly way, by an Agreement, which provides that, in consideration of the burgage tenement possessed by the Convent within the Borough, they shall be free, in future, to buy and sell free of toll; and, on the other hand, the Abbot and his vassals are bound to come in, from Sowley and Norley, as often as occasion arises, to help to defend the town, on any emergency; a duty

which was, in those times, much more real than we can conceive at present. When the beacons were blazing on the high downs of the Island and on Passford Hill, every country-man was obliged to meet, in haste, to defend the Town (and thereby themselves) with the inhabitants, against the French ravages. They were many times called on in the course of years.

The abbot and monks affix the convent seal; and the burgesses affix their town seal. They are—William Lyteltone, præpositus or mayor; Hugh, the son of Robert Thomas; Robert Le Byrd; Thomas atte Gardyn; Henry le Chaundeler; and John Robert. The witnesses are—Henry de Welles; Nicholas of Canterton; Geoffrey Scurlag; Andrew de Canterton; John Aygnel; John de Langebrigge; and many others.

From this document we may get an interesting idea of the town more than five centuries ago. We see the convent using it as their port and market; the fairs for provisions and wares; and the harbour for foreign commodities. Their tenement referred to was doubtless a strip of land near the quay, where they had stores. It was formerly by the roadside; but is now hidden by houses, built in recent times, on the waste frontage. It still belongs to the noble owner of Beaulieu Manor.

The Deed itself is signed at Lementon, on the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the 12th year of the reign of King Edward, the son of King Edward. The Abbot must have ridden over, himself, to meet the Mayor and townsmen on the occasion. There was then no means of passing the river so low as the borough; and he must have come down through

Pilley, and crossed the river at Shallow, with his attendant monks; where he would doubtless be welcomed and escorted honorably to the town. The first witnesses are most probably the Prior and another monastic official. Then comes the Mayor of the preceding year; and some other monks follow. Two of the latter may be noticed as natives of Canterton, near Lyndhurst. Langebrigge is most likely Langley or Rumbridge; both near Beaulieu. "Many others" would be the numerous townsfolk present, who always, in those days, witnessed the execution of public documents.

No traces of buildings of this era remain, to attract the eye of the antiquarian. Our little town has been too often harried, sacked, and burnt, to leave any such remains. Three times it has been entirely destroyed by the French, within historic period; and what more it has suffered, from partial inroads, must be left to conjecture. During the French wars of the Edwards and Henries, repeated incursions were made into the Isle of Wight. The opposite coast was always ravaged and plundered; but of these ordinary events of war no record has been preserved.

One great incursion took place in 1338, and another in 1370, under the feeble reign of Richard II. The Island was entirely held by the French, except Carisbrooke Castle. They destroyed Portsmouth, and then, passing westward, as was always done, burnt Newtown, Yarmouth, Lymington, and all on the coast. "*Et postea intrarunt insulam Vectem, . . . et redierunt ad mare, et continue circumierunt per maritima loca Angliæ, comburantes et vastantes loca plurima, et maxime in partibus australibus,*" &c.

The last time it was so destroyed, was in 1545, when Francis I made a great effort to get possession of the channel. A vast fleet, under Claude d'Annebaut, sailed into the Solent, landed on the Island, entered the harbour at Portsmouth, and sunk the *Mary Rose*, in the port itself. As they could not provoke the English to a general engagement, they passed through the Solent, burned all the villages and farms along the coast; and finally retired with their booty. Since that period, though several schemes have, at various times, come to the knowledge of our government, no hostile landing has taken place here; nor has there been any call for the inhabitants to assemble

“Those pyratts to put backe that oft purloine their trade,  
Or Spainiards or the French, attempting to invade.”

In the reign of Henry VIII. considerable property, n and about the borough, was assigned as part of the dower of Queen Katherine of Arragon. There was a tenement in Gosport Street (then so called, as now), and another on the north side of the High Street. Each probably comprised several houses; but their exact locality has not been preserved. Another part was a field, still known as “Flushard’s,” at the south-eastern end of the town.

A few years after, in 1552, King Edward VI, then languishing under his last sickness, made a progress through the southern part of the kingdom, for the recovery of his health. He came in the summer to Portsmouth, thence to Southampton, and so on to Beaulieu (or Bewley). Thence he went on to Christchurch, passing through, or by, Lymington on his way: but the poor

town was a mere ruin at the time, and unable to receive or entertain the young king, who was attended by a numerous retinue.

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### CHAPTER III.

It has been remarked, by an eminent author, that the history of a town or a family, if it could be correctly written, would be as interesting as the history of an empire. The observation is just, since the picture of human life is the same in both cases; though one is represented on a larger and more elevated stage than the other. But the great difficulty of properly depicting the features of a town, an estate, or a family, arises from the deficiency of facts; for what is scarcely preserved in the greater, is totally unnoticed or speedily forgotten in the lesser case. We have, however, in the present instance, a curious and probably unique chain of facts wherewith we can reach over a long and dark period of about five hundred years; which will serve to revive forgotten names of places, and to bring before us, as living beings, individuals of importance in their day; but who, except as retained on a few dusty parchments, have for centuries entirely vanished.

It is not the history of a village or a family: it is the history of a quiet little out-of-the-way meadow, which has nothing to distinguish it, in outward appearance, from the unnoticed fields around it.



It is the 40th year of the reign of King Edward III. (A.D. 1365) a few years after the battle of Poitiers, and in the time of the Black Prince. But life at Lymington, and round about, goes on much as usual; and among the every-day occurrences, a country gentleman sells a field at Efford, to a neighbour or friend. Here is the deed, or as much as can be picked out from a faded and half-obliterated writing, miserably spelt, and in the vulgar latin of some country clerk. Yet the sense can be discerned sufficiently for our purpose.

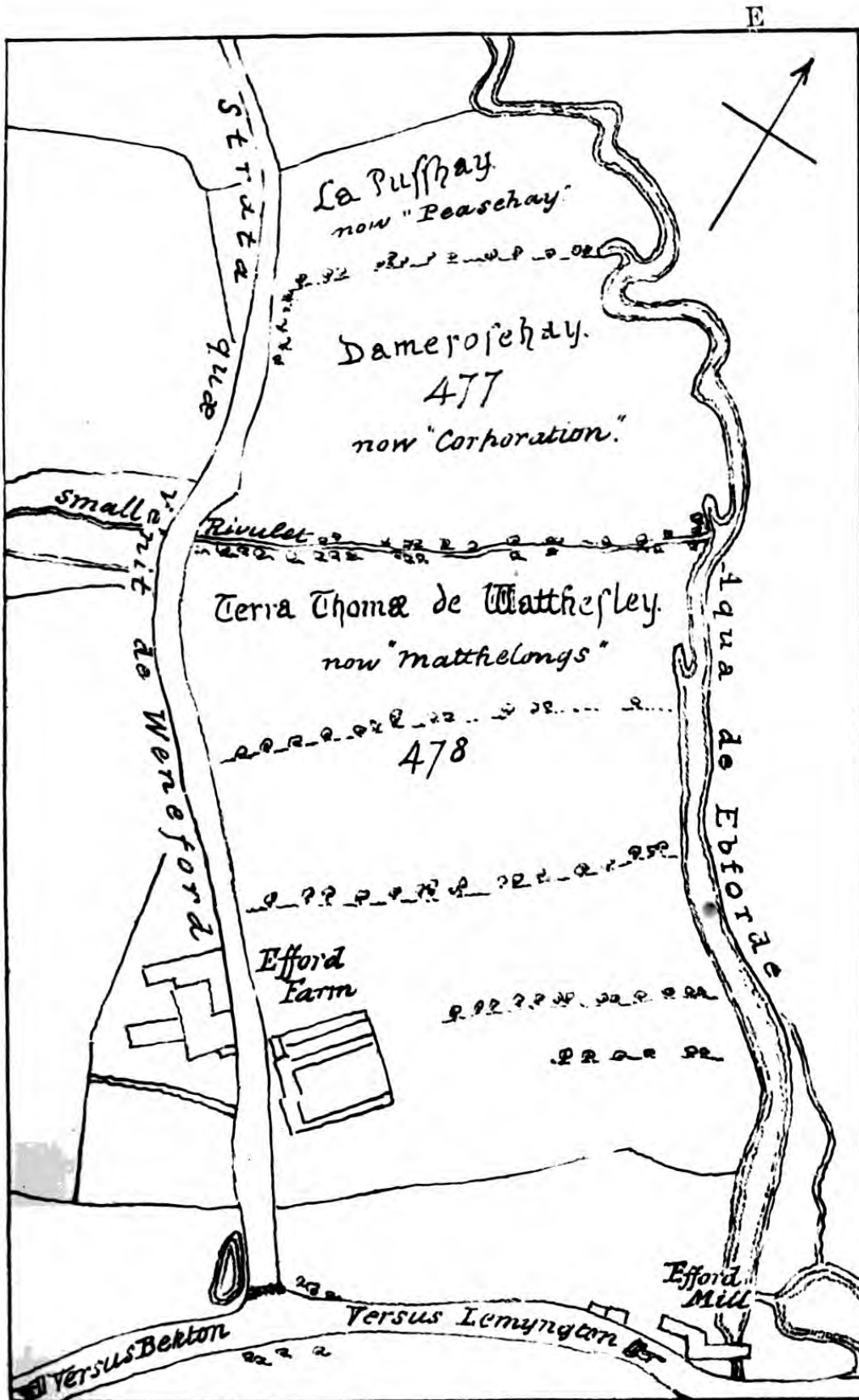
Sir William Spileman, Knight,\* lord of the manor of Efford, near Lymington, sells a meadow there called *Damerosehay*. Its description and site is mentioned; and we shall give them, first, in the Latin; afterwards, in English. Close on this deed is written, in a wretched scrawl, what, in modern terms, would be called a Warrant of Attorney, from one Juliana Bouedowne, the then possessor; and after follows a genealogical statement of the way in which she became owner of the meadow. It is very difficult to decipher, and yet is sufficiently clear for what we require to know. Mistress Juliana is made to speak of her seal; but she only signs by a cross. The local names of the witnesses are worthy of notice, for christian names and surnames had not yet become general.

#### THE DEED.

SCIANT presentes ac futuri, quod ego Will'mus Spileman, miles, dedi, concessi, et hac presenta carta mea confirmasse pro me et heredibus meis, Will'mo Sanedon, illam Croftam quam vocant *Damerosehay*, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, in

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\* Sir Henry Spelman, the antiquary, was a descendant. The family held possessions here; and at Brokenhurst, in the neighbourhood.



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Ebforde. Et jacet dicta crofta juxta *la Pusshay*, a parte boreali, et terram Thomæ de Watthesley a parte australi; et extendit se in longitudine versus orientem super aquam de Ebford, et versus occidentem super stratam quæ venit de Wenefford, versus Bekton *Waschod*.<sup>\*</sup> Habendum et tenendum dictam croftam cum suis pertinenciis, &c. &c. reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis, quindecim denarios, &c. In cujus rei testimonium hæc presenta scripta sigilli mei impressione roboravi. His testibus, Johanne de Wynford, Henrico de Harnwod, Rogero de Downelande, Will'mo de Kyhavene, Will'mo de Gorlyngton, Johanne de Douneton, et aliis.

#### THE WARRANT OF LIVERY.

PATEAT universis per presentes, me Julia:m Bouedowne de Bekton, fecisse, ordinasse, et in loco meo posuisse, dilectos mihi in Christo, Will'mum Scheld, Johannem Wilshyre, et Will'm. Elere, ut possessionem et seisinam darent ad Johannam filiam Philippi Scheld, et Phem.... filiam eidem Johannæ, in illa crofta vocata *Damerosehay*, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, in Ebforde, &c. In cujus rei testimonium, huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. X (*only a cross*).

#### THE GENEALOGY.

WILL'MUS de Bouedowne habuit ij filias et j filium de ancilla, et j filium de muliere. Filius de ancilla fuit Robertus Bouedowne, qui fuit nuptus sed sine prole; et filius de muliere fuit Johannes Bouedowne; et ille Johannes (Will'mo) habuit heredem Philippum; et illo Philippo non habente heredem de ipso corpore, le ground (*sic*) pendeat Johannæ et Julianæ, quæ fuerunt avi sui; et illæ predictæ Johanna et Juliana tenuerunt post decessum Philippi; et predicta Johanna habuit heredem (scilicet Julianam) quæ modo et in fine est in possessione. His testibus: Tho. Averton, Will: Fernelle, Philippo Stonerd, Roberto Stot,<sup>†</sup> et aliis. Datum apud Bekton, die Mercurii [*Wednesday*] post Hockday,<sup>‡</sup> anno regni Edwardi, tertii a conquestu, quadragesimo.

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\* Dropped in all subsequent deeds, as being unintelligible. "High-road" was perhaps meant. In the old writing it is not unlike those letters.

† All named from places in the neighbourhood: Wainsford, Arnewood, Downlands, Keyhaven, Gordleton, Downton, Everton, Fernhill, &c. Stote is still a common name about Efford and Everton.

‡ Hocktide was the 15th and 16th day after Easter (*Quindena Paschæ*). Tuesday was the principal day, and called

The next document relating to the field, carries us to the reign of Henry IV (A.D. 1404) the time of Douglas and Hotspur, and the battle of Shrewsbury and Jack Falstaff. Our meadow is in the hands of Richard Trenchard of Hordle, who writes thus:

**K** NOW all men by these presents, that I, Richard Trenchard, of Hordhulle, have given, granted, &c., to John Mody, of Lemyngton, and Agnes his wife, *Damerosehay*, with its appurtenances, &c. Witnesses: Thomas Colyngton, John Jardyn, Robert Stot, John Pepwhyte, Roger Swayn, and others. Done at Hordhulle, on the Saturday after the festival of St. Ambrose, bishop and confessor; in the 6th year of King Henry, the Fourth after the conquest of England.\*

The year following (1405) John Mody and his wife grant it to one John Holme or Holmes, by this deed:

**T** HIS Indenture witnesseth, that John Mody and Agnes his wife, have granted, &c., the croft, &c. called *Bouedowne Croft*, lying in Ebforde, ..... to John Holm, &c., at a rent of 4s. annually. Witnesses: Henry Patrich, Richard Trenchard, John Pipe, (bailiff of Lemyngton), Robert Stot, William Baylif, and others. Done at Ebforde, die Martis in festo Sti. Michaelis archangeli; anno regni regis Henrici, quarti post conquestum, septimo.

To this time the meadow has gone by the name of its former owner, *Bouedowne's Crofte*; hereafter, for the next four centuries, it will keep the name of *Holmes' Mead*, from its new owners.

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Hock-day. It was a time of great joviality, of which this deed (after five centuries) is a witness; for anyone who sees the original, must, I feel certain, come to the same conclusion as myself, viz: that the writer was in a state of intoxication when he penned the last two parts. I have spent hours over the scrawl (*stultus labor ineptiarum!*); but I believe I have at last got what was intended; although many words are past recovery.

\* All these deeds are in Latin; but I translate them for the convenience of the reader.



Five years after (in 1410) comes another change; and the meadow appears in the possession of a priest, one John Nappe, who seems to have had it, after all, on the death of old Juliana Bouedowne, according to his own declaration, which is as follows:

**KNOW** all men, both present and future, that I, John Nappe (chaplain) have given, &c., to John Holme and Agnes his wife, a certain croft, called *Damerosehay*, ..... which I had by the gift of Juliana Bouedowne, daughter and heiress of William Bouedowne ..... as in a certain deed by Sir William Spileman, Kt., does fully appear [see page 13]. Witnesses: William Drew, William Dynley, Thomas Colyngton, Robert Gyst, John Medemowere, Richard Maularde, and many others. Done at Ebforde, on Friday after the feast of St. Barnabas, in the twelfth year of the reign of King Henry, the fourth after the Conquest.

Two years pass, and John Holme and his wife convey the field (in 1412) to a number of owners, some of whom appear to be in holy orders.

**KNOW** all men &c. that we, John Holme and Agnes my wife, have given, &c. to Dom. Richard Eborum,\* John Pooley, Thomas Emmery, John Parett, William Byngham, and Robert Gust, the croft called *Damerosehay*, &c. which I had by the gift of John Nappe (chaplain), &c. &c. Witnesses: William Drew, Gilbert Dynley, John Elde, John Medemowere, Robert Maulard, John Shepyrde, Walter Brygge, and others. Done at Ebforde, on the fourth day of the month of October, in the fourteenth year of the reign of King Henry, the fourth after the conquest.

In the hands of these clerical owners, the field seems to have remained for half-a-century, at the expiration of which period it appears again before us. It is the begining of the reign of Edward IV, just after the battle

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\* "*Dominis* Ricardo Eborum, &c." The appellation Dominus, (afterwards shortened into "Dom.") was the equivalent of our "Rev." In its translated form, "Sir," it appears in our early dramatists. "*Sir* Hugh Evans, a Welsh parson," is one of the characters in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*.

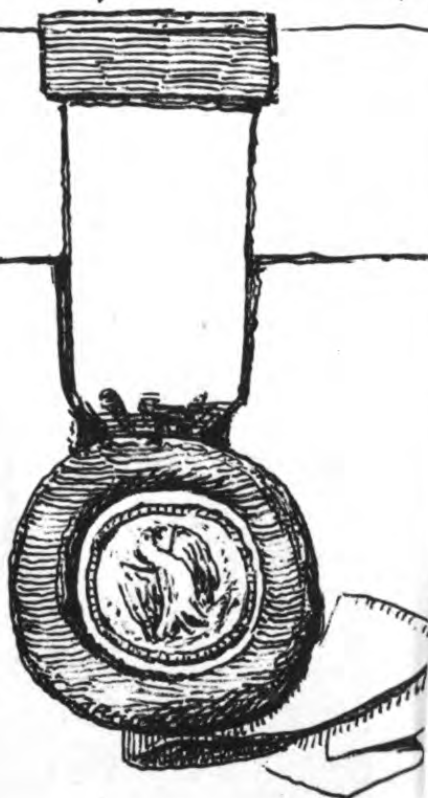
of Towton had been fought between the Yorkists and Lancastrians. The meadow now belongs to one John Bowne, a priest, the chaplain of Lymington Church, and *vicarius* or deputy there, from the great Priory of Christchurch: probably a monk of that religious house. His deed describes the land fully; and we here translate it into English. It may be noted that the town is called *New Lymington*, the reason of which we have given in the preceding pages.

**KNOW** all men, both present and future, that we, John Bowne (chaplain), Thomas Shafte, and Stephen Veel, have given and granted, and by this present writing do confirm, to John Pedder and John Geyllis, of New Lymington, in the county of Southampton, a Meadow called *Bouedownes Crofte*, containing four acres of land within the manor of Ebford. The said meadow adjoins *La Pursshay* on the north side, and the land of Thomas de Watthesley on the south; and extends in length eastward to the stream of Ebford aforesaid; and towards the west, to the road which comes from Wenford. To have and to hold the said meadow, with its appurtenances, to the said John Pedder and John Geyl's, for the term of their lives; to hold of the said manor in fee, with the suit and service due according to law. And when it shall so happen that the said John Pedder and John Geyllis (or one of them) shall die, We give and grant the said croft to John Quicke, now mayor of Lymington aforesaid; and to all and singular the Burgesses of Lymington and their successors. On the Condition that they do distribute 5s. yearly to the poor of the said town, according to their judgment, &c. Witnesses: Robert Oglander, William Clavell, John Redinge, William Wiltesley, John Whese, and many others.

Done at Lemington, on the sixth day of February, in the fourth year of King Edward, the fourth after the Conquest.

The document which follows is an appendage or completion of the one above, and re-grants the lands to John Geyllis for his lifetime. The deed is on a small piece of parchment, 10 in. by 4 in., beautifully written; and is a model of compendious perspicuity, which many

Pro mittimus p[er] p[re]sentes Nos &  
Dilecti nobis in xpo Joh[ann]es Botk  
m[ag]is Joh[ann]es p[ro]dder & Joh[ann]es Seyll  
q[ui]sda[m] infra d[omi]num de Ebbford  
quicquid iuri Attornat[us] noster &  
Apposuit Dat[um] sexto die mensis





persons might think desirable to be imitated at the present time. Its date is 1478.\*

**T**O all the faithful in Christ, to whom this writing shall come: John Bowne (vicarius) of Christ's Church at Twyneham, Greeting in the Eternal God. Whereas I, the aforesaid John Bowne, Thomas Shafte, and Stephen Veel, my joint feoffees, (now dead), lately gave, granted, and by our deed did confirm, to John Pedder (now dead), and John Geyllis (still surviving) a certain croft called *Bouedownes Croft*, otherwise *Damerosehay*, &c. &c. To have and to hold to the said John Pedder and John Geyllis, for the term of their lives, as in the said our writing then made to them does more fully appear. Now Know Ye that I, the aforesaid John Bowne, have remitted, yielded up, and entirely quit-claimed as to me and my heirs whatsoever, to the said John Geyllis, all my right, title, and claim, which ever I had, now have, or may in future in any manner have, of and concerning the said croft, with all its appurtenances; so that neither I, the said John Bowne, nor my heirs, nor any other person through us, or in our name, shall be able to set up or maintain, in the future, any right, title, claim, or demand, on the said croft. And in particular, from all action of law, and title thence arising, we are totally excluded for ever, by these presents. In testimony whereof I have appended my seal to this writing, in the presence of these witnesses: Cristofer Wode, John Colgill, Robert Imberley, and others. Done at Christchurch aforesaid, on the twenty-second day of the month of October, in the nineteenth year of King Edward the fourth.

In course of time, the life and the tenure of John Geyllis expired together; and the croft came to the Mayor and Burgesses of Lymington. In their possession it remained for over three hundred years; and the old illegible deeds remained, unthought-of and unread, in the Town Chest. The field was generally let to the owner of Efford (once a manor, then a farm), at what was termed "the olde and auncient rente" of 17s. per

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\* From the Town Book, No. 2, it would appear to us that there was another deed of the same tenor as this, with a proviso for masses to be said in Lymington Church for the souls of the donors. It is now missing.



annum ; and the 5s. was duly distributed to the poor, "pro visu et discrecione," according to the terms of the bequest, until 1688, when better arrangements for the relief of the poor led to its discontinuance. The rent was raised (about the close of the 17th century) to £ 5 10s. 0d. per annum; and a fine at each renewal added considerably to the funds of the Corporation.\* Entries respecting Holmes' Mead will be found continuously in the books, from the first page extant (1581), down to the early years of the 19th century; when the owner of Efford, (Col. Shedden), obtained the consent of the Burgesses to an exchange for a field at Pennington; and it was accordingly conveyed to him. The old deeds remained unnoticed in their repository (being indeed useless, except to the antiquary); and so far our interest in the meadow ceases.

Our mead still remains, after all these years, under the modern and unromantic appellation of *Corporation*. The stream flows by its eastern side as of yore; but the road from Wainsford is only a private occupation road through the Efford estate. The meadow to the north

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\* Decimo-nono die Junij, Anno Dni 1620.

MEM:DM. Yt is concluded and agreed uppon, the day and yere aboue written, by the Mayor and Burgisses of the Borroughe aforesaid, whose names are here under written: That Holmes Mede shallbe demised and graunted for the term of fowerscore and nyneteene yeres, if three lives shall happen to live soe longe, (reservinge the old Rent, being xvijs. per Ann.) unto such p'son or p'sons as will give most for the same. Or for three lives absolute, or for xxj yeres. And the uttermost to be knowen within the space of tenne daies next ensuinge the date hereof. And the estate to be made by the said Mayor and eight of the said Burgesses.

(It fetched £ 35—term not stated. In 1683 the fine of £ 100 was paid; and in 1688 £ 30.)

(*La Pusshay*) still goes by the similar name of *Peasehay*; and that to the south, which seven centuries ago was the land of Thomas de *Watthesley*, shows the cognate though corrupted form of *Matthelongs*. The boundaries have been partly removed within the last few years; and to perpetuate the long-obliterated name of *Damerosehay*, I am tempted to give a little sketch of its position.† We may well apply to it the lines of a very old Greek epigram; which, written many centuries before Efford was thought of, will be equally applicable to every field or estate, ages after it is forgotten—

I, whom you see begirt by leafy oaks,  
Was once the happy heritage of NOKES;  
But on his vows success no longer smiles,  
So I've become the property of STYLES.  
My earliest owner called me by his name,  
My latest owner fondly does the same;  
Though I (alike unworthy of their cares),  
Pass quick to captors, purchasers, or heirs.  
Henceforth no master's name shall be my sign,  
For, changeful FORTUNE! I am only thine.

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## CHAPTER IV.

IN tracing the civil history of every town, we are naturally led to the fabric of the church, which is generally the most prominent object; and which in our case is the only building that can lay any claim to antiquity.

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† Ordnance Survey, Parish of Milford, No. 477.

Our parish church, dedicated to St. Thomas of Hereford, clearly shows the style of a late period of Gothic architecture. Its builder was Hugh Courtenay, 8th earl of Devon, who married in 1325, the daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford; and her regard for their family saint (who had just then received the honours of canonization) most probably induced her husband to make the selection. The chancel end, and the north transept, is all that remains of the original fabric. The east window is an exact copy of the old one; but the stained glass in it is a modern insertion.\* The building was originally an exact Latin cross, to which a mortuary chapel was added in the north-eastern corner. Here, under an immense grey slab, originally inlaid with a brass figure and armorial shields at the corners, laid the remains of some of the branches of the Courtenay stock; but their names are unknown, the brasses having been stripped away. Till the end of the 18th century this chapel was separated from the church by a carved oak railing: then it was thrown into the general area of the building, as it remains at present. Time, and neglect, and wanton devastation, have wrought their effects on the church as on the town itself. It was gutted during the civil wars, when the Puritan soldiers occupied it, and erected some kind of fortification or block-house at the eastern end, in the churchyard, to command the town. Notices of these times will be found in the course of our work. In 1662, on the Restoration, the place was in a sad state, the fences destroyed, the fabric desecrated, and every-

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\* Presented by Lord George Gordon Lennox, when member for the town. It represents the Martyrdom of S. Peter; and is quite unsuited to its place over the communion table.

thing in ruin. The inhabitants however set to work; repaired the damages in the style of their era; and built up the tower, pulling down the south transept for that purpose. The oldest monuments were destroyed or removed; the grave-stones, with crosses, &c. were broken up, or used as floor-slabs, or buried under the surface. Here several (of very early date, earlier than the present church) were discovered on the re-pewing of the building in 1873. A few were left undisturbed in front of the modern communion-table: one of a priest, who had no doubt often served at the altar which he lay facing in death. All the brasses of this, as well as of the others, had long ago vanished; but an inscription

..... *Dns Johes Dallynngrugge,*  
*Cuius aia p'picietur Deus. Amen.*

preserved some slight record down to our time. The altar at which he stood has been desecrated, removed, and destroyed; but the piscina still remains in the south wall of the chancel, as it did in the old catholic times.

Such was, and is, the church; but who can bring back to us the people who frequented it? Who can paint them and their priests—their lives, their deaths, their religious services? They are utterly lost; only to be replaced by fiction or the fancies of the novelist. Yet, by a singular chance, we are enabled to give a glimpse (slight, though authentic) of the period just before the Reformation: in the following manner.

In 1524, when King Henry VIII was young—in the time of Cardinal Wolsey and Erasmus—an old lady died at Wimborne. Who she was by birth is unknown; and why she so particularly affected Lymington and Brokenhurst, is equally lost. She, however, seems to have



been particularly desirous of being commemorated in the churches of each place; and as her last wishes are detailed and elaborate, and show to us the religious ideas of the sixteenth century, we give them in full, translated, as usual, for the convenience of the reader.

**T**O all the faithful in Christ, to whom this Indenture shall come, Tristram Ffauntleroy, Bartholomew Husee, John Canterton, John Sutton, and John Grey, greeting. Whereas we, the aforesaid persons, have been enfeoffed, together with Henry Ashley, of Up-Wimborne St. Giles, in the county of Dorset, gentleman, by Egidia Walwyn, widow of Thomas Walwyn, and daughter and heiress of Thomas Alwin, in all her messuages, &c. in the counties of Surrey, Sussex, and Southampton, as by a deed of the said Egidia, dated the 26th October, in the 15th year of Henry VIII. doth plainly appear; which said feoffments are to the use of the aforesaid Egidia, her heirs, and assigns, and thereafter to fulfil the last will of the said Egidia; Now Know Ye, that at the special instance and request of the said Egidia, we have conveyed, and by this present writing do confirm, to Henry Ashley, son and heir of the said Henry Ashley, all those our messuages, &c. as aforesaid, for ever: On this condition, that the said Henry Ashley, his heirs and assigns, shall pay yearly, after the death of the aforesaid Egidia, xxs. sterling, to the Churchwardens for the time being of the churches of Limington and Brokenhurst, in the county of Southampton, at the festival of Easter in every year, in equally portions, viz. to the Churchwardens of Limington xs. and to the Churchwardens of Brokenhurst xs., that the said Churchwardens of Lymington may keep, every year, an obit, on the First Sunday after Easter; that is to say, after the second Vespers of that Sunday they shall cause to be sung a funeral service, and on the day following they shall have three masses sung, the first of which shall be *De Trinitate*, the second *De Sancta Maria*, and the third *De Regina*, commonly called "the Regiammasse;" and in these obsequies, masses, and services, the priests, clerks, and others then present, shall pray for the souls of Thomas Alwin, deceased; John Vysnary; Reginald Ffowluan; Thomas Ffowluan *alias* Walwyn; and for the soul of the said Egidia (when she shall have departed this life), for the souls of her parents and children, and the souls of all the faithful departed: and they (the Churchwardens) shall use the xs. so bequeathed to them, in the manner following, viz: to the three priests who sing the said masses, to each priest, viij*d*.; and to the parish



clerk of Limington, *vjd.*; and to a certain praying-man,\* of the said town of Limington, (commonly known as *The Bedesman*), *vjd.*, to remember the aforesaid persons in his prayers at the obit; and to another clerk to toll the bells, *ivd.*; and to four other persons who shall assist in the said masses by singing or otherwise, *vjd.*; and for an offering at each of the masses, *jd.*; and for a dole of bread-and-cheese and ale, to be distributed to the parishioners and others present immediately after the Sunday obsequies, *ivd.*; and for torches and wax tapers to be lighted upon the herse at the time of the aforesaid obit, *ivd.*; and *xvjd.* to the said Churchwardens of Limington for their trouble in distributing and directing the same.

And to the Churchwardens of Brockenhurst and their successors, *xs.*, that they may every year keep an obit, on the First Sunday after the Ascension of our Lord; viz., after the second Vespers on that day they shall celebrate a funeral service, *anglice*, they shall sing a Dirge; and on the Monday, being the second day of the festival, they shall have three masses sung, the first of which shall be *De Trinitate*, the second *De Sancta Maria*, and the third *De Regina*, commonly called "the Regiammasse;" and two other masses *sub silencio*, viz. one *De Ascensione*, and the other *De Spiritu Sancto*; and in the said obsequies, masses, and prayers, the priests, clerks, and others then present, shall pray for the souls of Thomas Alwyn; of Humphrey and John Vysnary; of Reginald Ffowluan and Thomas Ffowluan *alias* Walwyn; and for the soul of the said Egidia (when she shall have departed from this life), for the souls of her parents and children, and for the souls of the faithful departed. And to distribute, on the said Sunday, the *xs.* hereby given to them, in the manner following, that is to say: to five priests, to each priest, *viijd.*; and to two clerks, to each clerk, *ivd.*; and to the parish clerk of Brokenhurst, for tolling the bells, *ivd.*; and for torches and wax tapers to be lighted on the herse during the said obit, *viijd.*; and for a dole of bread-and-cheese and ale, to be distributed at the said time to parishioners and others, at the church of Brokenhurst, after the obit on the said Sunday, *ijs. ivd.*; and to the churchwardens, for their trouble about the aforesaid, *xijd.*†

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\* "*Cuidam oratori de villa de Limington predicta, vulgariter nuncupato The Bedman.*" I use the words "praying-man," because I can find no better expression. Such persons are well known in the Catholic religious world; as devoting themselves to the service of particular shrines and churches.

† Without going into minute calculations, we may reckon the penny of 1524 as about a shilling of 1876.

And if it shall happen that the said Henry Ashley,\* or his heirs or assigns, should fail (after the death of the said Egidia) in paying the said Churchwardens, or in keeping the said obit, &c., then in every case to forfeit xxs. for each such default.

Sealed and signed by the above named Tristram Ffauntleroy and Bartholomew Husee, [three other seals not signed] on the 14th May, in the 16th year of King Henry VIII. (A.D. 1524)

The document by which these services were secured, was transmitted, for safety, to the Mayor of Lymington, to be deposited in the Town Chest, *in memoriam*: and no doubt mass was sung, and requiem said, for the soul of the aged donor, for some few years. But the times were unpropitious. The Reformation, a few years latter (in 1530) swept away all such observances, under the general term of "superstitious usages;" and poor Egidia Walwyn's intentions were frustrated and forgotten. The deed, however, lay safe in its dark repository, unnoticed and undeciphered, till the present time. It now reappears, to recall those long-past years, and long-forgotten individuals; and perhaps, even now, some pious-minded person, on reading the venerable lady's good dispositions and intentions, may give a sigh for her memory, and even a prayer for her soul.

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## CHAPTER V.

NEXT to the ecclesiastical structure of the church, we naturally come to the civil or secular erections of old time; which may be specified as the Town Hall, the

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\* Afterwards Sir Henry Ashley; born 1519. His grandfather had married the daughter of Raynold Walwyn, co. Sussex. Ffauntleroy and Husee were both Dorset families of rank.



Direſimo die Octob: 1640:

Burgesses }  
Lomington } V

John Button Esquire }  
Henry Champion Esquire }

were elected Burgesses for  
this Parliament by the  
generall consent of ~~all~~ the  
Maier & all the Burgesses  
of the Burrowes aforesaid  
whose names are subscribed:  
to begin the 3. of Novemb. next

J. Pr. Guidott Maier  
T. J. J. J. J.

William Doling

John Hurst

George Burrad

Thomas Turner

John Richards

Richard Carter

James Turner

Thomas E. Barnaby  
his marks

William Edwards

John Doro

Robert Edwards

Edward Turnley





Market Cross, the Jail, the Stocks, the Whipping-post, and the Pillory : all which were important and continually-used items in the every-day life of our forefathers.

The earliest Town Hall that we have any trace of, dates from 1463—the fourth year of King Edward the Fourth—when a widow lady, residing at Lymington, presented to the town a messuage and site, whereon to build one. Who her relations were, or where she lived, is unknown\*; but she deserves our gratitude for her kindness; and it will not be refused her after the long lapse of more than four centuries. Here is her deed of gift, which still exists in the town chest, in Latin; the parchment and ink looking as though they would see out a thousand years longer:—

**KNOW** all men, both present and future, that I, Juliana Tevant, of Lymington, in the county of Southampton, Widow, have given and granted, and by the present writing do confirm, to John Quicke, now Mayor of Lymington aforesaid, and to all and singular the Burgesses of Lymington and their successors, a Messuage and Half-an-acre of Land adjoining thereto, situated and being in Lymington aforesaid; having *Le Highe Strete de Lymyngton* on the north side, and a field belonging to the Priory of Christchurch Twyneham on the south side. To have and to hold the said Messuage, &c. with the appurtenances, &c. to the aforesaid John Quicke, and all and singular the Burgesses and their successors; they choosing and placing in possession one of the said burgesses,†

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\* I have sometimes thought that she might be related to Cecilia Fovant, abbess of Shaftesbury in 1415 : but this is mere conjecture. Oddly enough, Fovant and Tevant are two villages of Wiltshire, not far from each other.

† This was a copyhold tenure ; and therefore, as a corporation never dies, the fine due at each death could not be otherwise paid. There is no mention in the books to what became of this old Town Hall and its site (when pulled down) ; and I suspect that the burgess in possession could not be got rid of.

to hold the same as of fee, rendering suit and service accustomed and required by law. On this condition, that the said feoffees (the Corporation) do distribute iijs. ivd.† to the poor of the said town [every year], according to the view and discretion of the Mayor and his successors *pro tempore*. In testimony whereof I have hereto set my seal. Witnesses: Robert Oglander, William Clavill, William Wiltyshir, and many others. Done at Lymington, on the sixth day of the month of February, in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward, the fourth after the Conquest.

This Hall‡ was standing after the French burning of the town, in 1545. It is mentioned in the earliest Mayor's account as

1581—The Town Hall and backsyd behind the same.

Its very existence has long been forgotten by the public: but we can pretty closely identify its locality. It stood on the south side of the High Street, on the site of the present Nos. 30 and 31; and the Cross was in front, in the roadway. It was like many other similar buildings of the same era. It had a heavy penthouse, projecting over the pathway; and inside was dimly lighted hall, hung about "with pikes, and guns, and bows," as the old song says.

1656	For mendeing the Towne Hall Penthouse and windows ... ..	1	6	2
1667	For repairing the Markett House, Markett Crosse, Town Hall, and Penthouse ...	3	2	2

The halls of justice (wrote Aubrey in 1678) were (formerly) dreadful to behold: garnished with corselets and helmets; with coats of mail, lances, pikes, and hal-

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† *Tres solidos et quattuor denarios sterlingorum*. How much grander this sounds than our paltry 3s.4d. ! It was about £2 of our present money.

Engrossed on the back of the deed, in an old hand (about 1620), are these words: "The deed of the Town House late in the possession of Giles Samber."

‡ In future, we shall name this building as "Town Hall (a)."

round the walls were suspended bucklers, and other implements of war. The citizens were obliged to use in arms summoned by the clang of bells hanging ready in a louvre over the

nails, for hanging up			
ring the Towne Halle	0	2	0
owne corsletts ... ..	0	1	0
corsletts from the key	0	1	0
in Coate ... ..	0	5	2

It would appear to have been a dis-joining the Town Hall; for weights, scales, and measures on all occasions, as the law

the Market House ...	0	8	0
ble-stone, to pitch			
Grosse ... ..	0	10	0
about the Markett			
... ..	2	10	0
to repaire the Mar-			
... ..	0	5	3
and his boy for their			
... ..	0	11	5
oses† and lines used			
all ... ..	0	5	4
oses and lines used			
House ... ..	0	5	2
a piece of gemmows	0	1	4

hall, in the centre of the street, In old by-gone time this had sign of piety and devotion to been decayed, devastated, or

*Gemoses, gemmows, or gemmaces—*

The gimmel ring of Shakespeare's ring, used in betrothals and wedding-compass are still spoken of.







berts. It was so here : round the walls were suspended the morions, brown-bills, bucklers, and other implements of defence, which the burgesses were obliged to use in those stormy times, when summoned by the clang of the alarm bell ; which hung ready in a louvre over the roof of the Market Cross.

1658	For poles, lines, and nails, for hanging up the armes and cleaning the Towne Halle	0	2	0
1630	For scowering the towne corsletts ... ..	0	1	0
1644	For bringing up the corsletts from the key	0	1	0
1662	Paid for one Buckrum Coate ... ..	0	5	2

The Market House would appear to have been a distinct building, doubtless adjoining the Town Hall ; for here were kept the stamped weights, scales, and measures used in the open market on all occasions, as the law then required.

1640	To the paving about the Market House ...	0	8	0
	For 10 tonnes of peble-stone, to pitch about the Market Crosse ... ..	0	10	0
1643	Towards the paving about the Markett House ... ..	2	10	0
	For 9 bushells of lyme to repaire the Mar- kett House ... ..	0	5	3
	Paid to the hellier* and his boy for their worke ... ..	0	11	5
1653	For boards and gemoses† and lines used about the Town Hall ... ..	0	5	4
1654	For boards and gemoses and lines used about the Markett House ... ..	0	5	2
1674	To Thos. Parker, for a piece of gemmows	0	1	4

In front of the Town Hall, in the centre of the street, was the Market Cross. In old by-gone time this had literally been a cross—a sign of piety and devotion to the public ; but it had been decayed, devastated, or

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\* To *hete*, i.e. to roof-in. † *Gemoses*, *gemmows*, or *gemmaces*—stout chains, used by masons. The gimmel ring of Shakespeare's time was a double-jointed ring, used in betrothals and weddings. The "gimbals" of a compass are still spoken of.

broken, during the lapse of years. At the beginning of the 17th century it was an oblong structure, solidly built of brick and stone, roofed in; with a gilt ball on the top; and pitched all around with pebble-stones.

1625	For 254 foote of stone for the m'kett crosse	1	9	7
1639	To Robert Douner, for timber for the crosse	7	8	6
	To Robert Glasier, for cullering the crosse	1	3	4
	To Hastier of Christchurch, for fitting the topp of the crosse ... ..	1	3	4

Here all proclamations were made: an important duty; for there were no newspapers, and no reading public. The charges by herald, or king's messenger, or the bailiff, for the duty, continually appear every year; though later on it seems to have been the custom to affix written notifications to a post, specially kept for this purpose.

1616	To the [King's] messengers, for three p'clamacions ... ..	0	3	0
1629	To the King's messenger, for 15 proclama- tions ... ..	0	14	0
1636	Given to messengers, for p'clamacons ...	0	14	0
1643	Paid to Ffisher for mending the markett Borde ... ..	0	2	6
1678	To ye serviant (pursuivant) 30s: for read- ing proclamations, 19s. ... ..	2	2	0

By the Market Cross stood the stocks, whipping-post, cucking-stool, and pillory; all substantial, well-made erections; not left to decay; but painted, coloured, and kept in good working order, for the every-day uses of justice.

1620	For mending the cucking stool* ... ..	0	3	0
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\* The "cucking" or "ducking" stool had nothing to do with water. It was a kind of railed cage with a seat, in which disorderly females were exposed, instead of in the stocks or pillory. The word used in law books is "tumbrella"; and a tumbrel-cart was often employed for the purpose of exposing and shaming (if possible) such loose characters. It was an authorised punishment; whereas ducking persons in a pond or

1623	For mending of the cucking stool ... ..	0	2	0
	For mending of the stocks ... ..	0	1	0
	For the blinde house lock and mending ...	0	1	0
1625	For mending the towne prison ... ..	0	1	0
1629	To the carpenter for making a new pillery and cucking stoole ... ..	0	16	0
	To the glazier for cooleringe the pillery with oyle ... ..	0	11	0
1670	For keeping a man in the blind house to prevent damage ... ..	0	1	0
1675	For punishing vagabonds; and for bread and a passe for them ... ..	0	2	4
	&c. &c. ad infinitum.			

At the side of the pillory was one of the town wells. There were several, all in the centre of the roadway. This was of no consequence, for coaches and carriages were then unknown or not used; and all persons either walked on foot, or travelled on horseback. This well, with bucket and chain, was the source whence all the houses round drew their daily supply.

Westward from this well ran a row of mean sheds, used as shops for butchers and charcoal dealers,\* facing the north side of the street; and nearly close to the foot-way.† These stalls and booths, with the houses opposite,

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river was only the riotous proceeding of a disorderly mob. "Cutty stool" is a nearly identical word, still in use in Scotland.

\* *Charcoal dealers*—Whenever "coal" is mentioned, down to the end of the 17th century, "charcoal" must be understood. What we know by the name of coal was termed "sea-coal." Its "hellish smoke and smodder" were the theme of all writers of that period. Yet a large quantity was imported and burnt in the salt-furnaces here; and about 1660 as much sea-coal was consumed in Lymington as in London. I write from good authority; although I cannot, at this moment, give my reference.

† The booths of the fairs ran westward in a line with these buildings; and, by a sort of tradition, have so continued ever since. No one has ever seen a fair-stall on the south side of the High Street. Moveable standings supplied the place of the booths, in the early part of the present century.

were known from early times as The Flesh Shambles; and are mentioned, under that name, in a deed as early as 1408 :

TO all the faithful in Christ to whom this present Writing shall come, Richard Draper, mayor (præpositus) of New Lemington, and the Burgesses of the said Town, Greeting in the Lord. Know that we, of unanimous assent and agreement, have granted, &c., to John Pepwhyte, his heirs, &c., a piece of Land (*unam peciam terræ*) lying in the High Street of the said Town, namely in *La Fleschshambelles*, adjoining the land of the said John; containing fifty feet in depth, and eleven feet in width. To have and to hold, &c., for the term of sixty years, at a rent of eight shillings. Witnesses: Gilbert Single, Thomas Patrich, John Gardyn, Thomas Pulgo, John Werborne, John Medemowere, Richard Arnewode, and others. Done at Lemington, on Monday, the festival of St. John the Baptist; in the tenth year of the reign of King Henry, the fourth after the Conquest.

Stout posts, and rails with hooks, for slaughtering, or dressing carcasses, stood here and there among them; for our ancestors were not nice or squeamish in these matters. The garbage, washed away by showers, rolled in a torrent down the hill, through the natural gutters (unpaved) formed by the rain; and discharged itself into the river under a small stone bridge, at the bottom of Quay Hill.

1624	For mendinge the bridge goinge to the	
	key ... ..	0 4 0
	For 2 tunn of stones, to mend the bridge	
	aforesaid ... ..	0 1 0

The humorous lines written a century later by Dr. Swift, exactly describe what must have been seen at the bottom of the town after every heavy shower :

“Now from all parts the swelling kennels flow,  
 And bear their trophies with them as they go.  
 Sweepings from butchers' stalls, dung, guts, and blood, }  
 Drown'd puppies, stinking sprats all drenched in mud, }  
 Dead cats and turnip-tops come tumbling down the flood. ”



Juliana Tevant's Town Hall (*a*) became, in lapse of time, obsolete and inconvenient; and in 1684 a new one was ordered to be built. It will be convenient here to describe and discriminate its second and third successors, which will be hereafter very often referred to in our pages.

*Burgus de Lymington.*

MEMORAND: That, at a Comon Hall, held the 24th day of April 1684, It was resolved that a new Corn Markett, with a Town House over it, be forthwith new built in such place as shalbe agreed on by ye major part of the Mayor and Burgesses; and that the p'sent Maior, together with Mr John Burrard, Mr Thomas Bulkley, Mr Samuel Samber, and Mr John Lamport, or any three of them (whereof the said Maior to be one), doe forthwith treat with Workmen, in the best maner they can, for the said building: The whole charge whereof not to exceed Two Hundred and Twenty pounds.\*

6th day of May, 1684.—Resolved, that the Town Hall shall be built upon pillars, on the ground whereon the Butchers' Shambles now stand; and that the said Butchers shall have satisfaction made to them for their shops, &c.

This second Town Hall (*b*) stood opposite the present houses Nos. 93 and 94, in the High Street, close to the pavement. The sheds and tenements, before described, ran eastward, in the same line, as far as the Market Cross (which had been rebuilt in 1643). The Hall(*b*) stood on pillars; and the lower portion was employed as a Corn Market; the Corporation using the large room above. By degrees, as Parliament grew more important, after the Revolution of 1688, the magnates of the county began to rival each other in attempts to secure the influence of the borough and the return of its members; so that the Hall (*b*), which had done very well for the resident burgesses, was not considered grand enough for the earls, and lords, and great people, who

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\* In purchasing power, about £ 500 of our present money.




now frequently assembled in it. It was therefore given over to the use of the Public School (Fulford's Charity)\* till 1782, when it was finally removed. The sheds and buildings in the street then showed more unsightly; and they too were pulled down (1783-4) as far as the Market Cross, at the eastern end of which the third Town Hall (*c*) had been built, in 1720, close to the northern pavement. It was a plain structure, on pillars like its predecessor, but with a larger and more suitable room (as was then thought) above. This Hall served through the long reigns of the three Georges, down to the middle of the present century. The Market Cross had become ruinous and useless; and was removed about 1820. The Town Hall (*c*) then stood alone; and being in its turn found inconvenient, and in the way of carriages and other vehicles, was finally pulled down in 1858, to the great improvement of the street.

The other civil institutions of the town (as we have called them), viz: the pillory, stocks, and whipping-post, need no description. They stood, at first, in the High Street, by each Town Hall in its turn. The last had not been used during the present century: but a woman was put in the stocks so late as 1837. The town jail, or blind-house, as it was commonly called, stood, first in the High Street, by the Town Hall, and afterwards in New Lane. It was a low structure, of coarse stone; but was removed, as out of date, about 1850; when the Police supplanted the old historic Parish Constable.

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\* George Fulford, Esq. of Toller Fratrum, Dorset, (chosen Burgess in 1667), in 1688 gave two acres of Land at Buckland Newton, in the same county, to found a free school, for boys, in Lymington. It will be mentioned hereafter.



Fitzard  Capfordes <sup>mk</sup>  
 John Buzzard

$\frac{120}{41}M$

Edmunds Dowe  
 Jo: HM mardytt/  
 $\frac{2}{x} \frac{1}{x}$

Jo: Long + gont  $\frac{1}{2}M$

John Richards 

and John Loder 

Tho: Furber its main  
 Tho. Marshall

1. ~~Samuel~~  
~~Set~~

Thomas: Barker

William Volingo

Amb. Button

James Goldie W. L. B. mark

William N. Silburn  
M sid mark

John Pope  
B E





## CHAPTER VI.

IN tracing out the past history of a town, the greatest assistance will naturally be derived from the books kept at contemporary periods by the public officers. The entries in them preserve vivid touches of life and manners, from which much may be learnt directly, and still more in an indirect manner; the more interesting as it is not only a picture of what has passed in a little obscure town, but is a sample of the era, and the manners and customs of the people at large. With this view we shall pick out, from a large mass of entries of no particular value, a selection of those which are most suggestive; adding to each such an elucidation or explanation as the subject may seem to require to make it generally intelligible. It would have been easy in the short compass of our past pages to double their number, by adding vague extracts about persons or localities equally indefinite; such as

1299 Roger de Gardyn held Old Lymington and Christchurch Twyneham.

1302 Geoffry Sturmy holds wardship of William Hay, &c. by the serjeanty of Ebforde, &c.

both of which entries are names and nothing more;\* for we know nought of the persons, and no useful information is conveyed by what is related of them. But

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\* The Gardyns were a family of importance here. Thomas atte Gardyn witnesses the Beaulieu Agreement (*page 8*), and the name appears on pages 14 and 31. A large emigration took place, in 1642, from this neighbourhood and the environs of Southampton; when Martha's Vineyard, in Massachusetts, was colonized by them. Many of the Gardyners took part in it; and their names are still retained in that island, as in "Gardiner's Harbour," &c.

on the other hand, a trivial or comparatively unimportant entry may mark the period at which it is made or the persons who made it, in a way both entertaining and instructive.

The oldest of our Corporation Books (No. 1)\* now extant, is a mouldering fragment, of foolscap folio size, in decayed parchment covers. The earliest entry is 1581; but it probably began about half a century before, though that part is lost. It ends, in 1650, with notices of elections of burgesses; but Book No. 2 had then been in use for some years.

Town Book No. 2 is larger and more pretentious in appearance. It is a demy folio, in limp parchment, formerly fastened by a stout strap and buckle. On the cover is ingrossed, in large letters, as follows:—

### The Towne booke of limington

*Given by Mr Robert Pamplyn in the time of his Maioraltie, which was in Anno Dni 1609: wherein are written the Accompts of the Maiors of the Towne, and divers orders concerning the Towne.*

The accounts are from 1613 to 1709, with entries of burgess elections and minor matters up to 1729; though Book No. 3 had then been for some time in use.

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\* In the Town Chest there is a thin foolscap folio, in old marble covers, containing a legible but shortened copy of Book No. 1; made in 1726 by order of Paul Burrard, Esq. Mayor; and intended as an Index to the original, for which purpose it is very convenient. There is also another thin MS. in the same writing, called *A Transcript of the Fragment* [of Book No. 1], which is carefully done, so far as it goes; but it extends only to fourteen leaves, by which time the writer's patience was probably exhausted. Besides these, there is a thin foolscap folio, bound in parchment, containing a shortened copy of the entries in Book 2. All three are in excellent preservation, like the hair-shirt of Father John, of the *Ingoldsby Legends*:—and from the same reason.

Town Book No. 3 is a most imposing volume, which has been preserved from injury by being too heavy to be carried about; and it is half unused and unwritten in, from the same reason. We shall describe it (and its contents) later on.

On the first page of Book 1 is the following account of the income and expenses of the Mayor, in 1581, which will elucidate and confirm many of the previous statements.

*Rentts dew to the Meyer or Borgesses of New Lymington,  
set down by John Pratt.*

Itm.	Howlmes Mede rent dewe...	...	...	...	...
Itm.	3 borges Rolles of Rent dewe	...	...	...	...
Itm.	4 rooms in ——— shambles at New Lane end	...	...	...	...
Itm.	The ——— house that Dyatt hathe	...	...	...	xxd
Itm.	The Towne House and backsyd behind the sam	...	...	...	...
Itm.	Of ——— for his syne pooste	...	...	...	iiijd
Itm.	Of Willem Sted for his syne pooste	...	...	...	iiijd
Itm.	Of Thomas Boshell for his syne pooste	...	...	...	iiijd

*[Expenses of the same].*

Itm.	Cheffe rent* for the Towne house	...	...	...	...
Itm.	Ffor Houllmes Mede, cheffe rent to Mr Pamlin	...	...	...	...
Itm.	for one Plott of Grounde beffore the Cherche doore†	...	...	...	...
Itm.	Ffor [making out] the accompte of the Meyer of Lymington	...	...	...	...
Itm.	together as leve for a hundred acres of the New towne, in the nam of a cheff rentt of the Lybertie therof ‡	...	...	...	xxxs

\* Chief-rent (*in capite*) was the payment (often trivial) by which lands were held. It had no relation to actual yearly value, as in the modern meaning of the word "rent."

† A latter hand has added: "This is the plott of ground purchased by the towne." The church door was then opposite the present Church Lane, which I suspect was made through the "plott of grounde" in question.

‡ This is the quit-rent reserved to the feudal lord by the Charter, as mentioned on page 5.

*Dewtys to the Meyer of Lymington.*

Itm.	Ffor wharfage for every barke with a botte or kocke, of every forinyer yt bringeth vyt'ells or other kynde of warre	... ..	js jd
Itm.	for every botte without a kocke	... ..	jd
Itm.	every load of woolle that comethe to the keye		xd
Itm.	every & all kynde of ware after ye ratte as the pete costumer that taketh by a rate anexed to ye composityon between the towne of Hampton and Lymington: that ys to say, haulff the moytye* that the pety costumer dothe take	... ..	
Itm.	of every botte of fyshe, one head fyshet	...	
Itm.	of every cartt or wayne laden with any kynd of vitells or other warre; ye owner beyng noe boreges	... ..	jd
Itm.	provyed that no cartt of wood, sand, saltt, straw, or heay, be clered from anye pamente thereof	... ..	
Itm.	of al maner of stanynges in the market, or all fayers, beyng not ffree	... ..	

The following order corroborates what we have before said about the state of the streets (*page 30*). We can see the pigs feeding on the slaughter-house filth in the street unchecked; the owners only being required to have rings in their snouts to keep them from routing up the muddy road, and yokes or collars on their necks to prevent them from entering the doorways of the booths or houses.

\* "Moiety" was often carelessly used instead of "share" or "portion." At a division of the Shaftesbury Abbey lands (1565) into three parts, a well was jointly held by the three shareholders. The deed says: "Itm. the thridd parte of the moytie of the water of the well; being a thridd parte of the chardg's thereof." The facetious Capt. Grose asserts that in his time (1780) two lieutenants, stationed at Ringwood, sent a serjeant of their regiment on foot to Poole (12 miles), to ask the collector of customs there, whether a moiety was one-third or one-fourth!

† Perhaps "one of the largest fish." Fish to the value of sixpence was afterwards taken, as a commutation. It has been given up for some years past.



*(Burgus de Lymyngton.)*

THE xth daie of October, anno xvi, Elizabethæ Reginae, &c. It was fully agreed upon by George Burrard, Maior of the town; with the consent of John Maller, Robert Wells, Richard Casford, Thomas Loder, John Mawdit, Bartholomewe Dowe, Richard Bright, John Baylle, John Bunche, and John Clare, Burgesses: That no man's or woman's hogge shall go within the New Town unringed and unyoked; and as often as any man appoynted by the maior shal happen to take any suche hogge unlawed, the owner shal paie for evry hogge iiijd. whereof ijd. to go to the Towne, and ijd. to the driver of the same hogge. In witness whereof evry of theym have hereunto put their hands.

(Signed by the Mayor and 9 Burgesses.)

Here several leaves are gone, and we find ourselves in the troublous times of 1584. The passions of the kingdom appear to have reached to these parts; and contempt of court seems to be the burden of the complaint:

It ys ordeyned and agreed by the holle consentt and assent and agremente of the maior and his brother borgesses that whene and as oftene as the maior or his depute by his baillyf dothe geve warninge to any of the burgesses to come and apper before any of them at tyme and place appoynted, That every bourgess reefusyng to com and not app'ring accordingly as he had commandementt or warnyng, to lose and forfeit for ev'ry tyme so offending, vs. or els to suffer two daies and two nyghtes imprysonement. The said vs. to be to the uyse of the Towne and to be leveyd by the baily by destrese upon the goodes of the offenderes.

It is allso ordayned and agreed by the above-named maior and borgesses that yf any of the borgesses of the sam towen do miskalle, misename, or call any by il name, or sperse any of his brother borgesses of the same towen, at any tyme hereafter yn the presens of the maior or otherwise yn the opone awdyence, to lose and forfeit for ev'ry tyme so offendynge, iijs. iiijd. or els imp'sonment at the maior's plesure.

It ys ordayned and agreed that ev'ry man, being comoner or borgess, do or shall mesuse the Maior in worde or ded, shall for ev'ry sych defalte forfeite xs. and iij dayes imprisonmente.

(Signed by the Mayor, George Borrod, and 12 burgesses).



The reader will not fail to observe the easy spirit in which imprisonment is meted out as part of the punishment. In fact, the sentence of a magistrate was pretty much what he felt disposed to inflict, in these minor matters. There was no public opinion—no penny newspaper—and no questions in the House of Commons—the House having something of more consequence to attend to in 1584.

It ys ordained that no p'son or p'sons at any tym hereafter shall without the lycence of the Maior for tym bying take upon hym or them to brake any ground in or aboute the Kaye, under payne of forfeite unto the towne vs. for ev'ry tym so doing.

And allso whosoever do caste any kynde of balaste out of there shippes, craiers,\* or boates ynto the chanell or haven, to forfeit for ev'ry tym so offendinge xxs.

The next orders have more in them than appears at first sight.

It must be understood that the burgesses, as originally instituted, were all the actual resident householders of the borough (*page 6*), but in course of time a class of persons had arisen—sub-tenants, lodgers, and temporary residents—who had not the privileges of burgesses. The former body tended continually to increase, while the burgesses proper became fewer by degrees, from the difficulties of election. Becoming jealous of the non-burgesses, the old burgesses now sought to restrain their rivals, by taxing them, and hampering them with restrictions whenever possible: hence the following regulations, orders, and impositions; and hence, also, the quarrels, strife, and town-troubles, that we shall soon meet with.

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\* Chalk-vessels: from Fr. *craie*, chalk.

It ys ordained yt ye maior shall take of every man withyn this towne, beyng not ffree, for his lybertie that yere, as that ye maior for that yere shall think goode, according to his dwellingg and his behaver to the towne.

ITM.—Whosoevr do take a strannger to be his tennentte without the consent of the mayor to forfeite for ev'ry moneth so doying to the towne vs.

MDM.—Yt was agreed by the Mayor and Burgysse before wrytten that from henceforth no p'son or p'sons whatsoever dwellinge or inhabiting within the towne and not being ffree shall use or occupye anie kinde of crafte, occupation, or trade within the towne; nor have and inioye anie manner of libertye, p'heminence, ffreedome, benyfytt, or comodytye whatsoever, in or by the sayde towne, excepte he or they do firste compounde with the Mayor of the towne for the tyme beinge for the same, and that their compossysson be recorded in the Towne booke, ev'ry of them so compoundinge settinge their hands therunto as wytnesse of their sayde agreement.

And, to prevent sympathizers from wilfully overlooking offending neighbours or personal friends:—

ITM.—It ys agreed that if the Maior for the tyme byinge her affter do not cause all the sayde forfeites to be leveide and payd and in the end of his yerre accounted for that happeneth in his tym, to paye the same in that case of his owne purse.

On the 13th folio (left-hand side) is a page that has hitherto defied all efforts at explaining it. The writer of the Index has described it thus:—

Page 13. Cannot be read.

The general character of the entries in all the books is good: but this is an exception; vile ink and wretched spelling seem to forbid all attempts to decipher it. At last, by patient endeavours, I have succeeded in unravelling the mystery; and it turns out to be one of the most interesting pages in the book; being the account of the expenditure of the town at the time of the Spanish Armada, in 1588.

*Monney Layde out.*

1. Itm.	Led out for taking notice of Sir Edward Hoppy, Night, marshell commesshann ...	xijd
2. Itm.	Led out for writting of orders for the seamen	vjd
3. Itm.	Led out for foure pounnds of powdar at the two ferst moustes ... ..	vs iiijd
4. Itm.	Led out for two pound of match ... ..	viijd
5. Itm.	Led out for making cleane three hadpishes and capes for the same ... ..	iijs
6. Itm.	Led out for fostenne and frames & cannves for the same capes ... ..	iijs
7. Itm.	Led out to the cotlar that Capeting — senned hether for the morrennes ... ..	vjd
8. Itm.	Led out for two fleskes of lether of Boorf ...	xvjd
9. Itm.	Led out to Mr. Dowe when he went to London ... ..	xvs
10. Itm.	Led out for paring of the Buchchers stokes	vjd
11. Itm.	Led out to Mr. Barre, Clarke, for takeing of a note of all ye mareneres ... ..	vjd
12. Itm.	Led out for three Quertes of—— when Mr. Barre and the Mayor of [South] Hampton [ <i>met</i> ] ... ..	iijs iiijd
13. Itm.	Led out for a Quert of S—— to Mr. Wal-lape and Mr. Maverrall ... ..	xd
14. Itm.	Led out for charcule for the Town house ...	viijd
15. Itm.	Led out at the last gynnerall [ <i>muster</i> ] for one pound of pudder and he that carrieth [ <i>the</i> ] pyse ... ..	xxd
16. Itm.	Led out to the Quene's colakter at Winchester ... ..	xxxijs jd
17. Itm.	Led out for Chakerrs fyees ... ..	iijs iiijd
18. Itm.	Led out for writting of my Quetance, and the porter's fyees ... ..	js
19. Itm.	Led out for when I went to Winchestar, whan I past my Count ... ..	ijs
20. Itm.	Led out when I whas at the Syeses ... ..	vjs viijd
21. Itm.	Led out for last fayre ... ..	viijd
22. Itm.	payde to the pore for the towne ... ..	iijs iijd

*Summa paymentorum...ivli. vs. xd.*

NOTE.—In all extracts the original spelling is carefully preserved. Where words or letters are required to make out the sense, they are inserted in italic, thus: "two."

1. Sir Edward Hobby, Kt., was an officer distinguished by the favour of Lord Howard of Effingham, the lord high admiral of England (*Hone's Table Book*, p. 288). He had a martial commission from the Queen, to raise the array of the southern counties, on the approach of the Armada. Opie the painter was of the same family; and changed his name from Hoppy to Opie, on becoming known to the fashionable world.
5. This was the hagbush, haquebut, or arquebuss, the best fire-arm then made, and which had only been recently brought into use. It had a lock, that brought down on the pan, a burning match, which was always lighted while its bearer was on duty. Hence the necessity for the covers and caps mentioned in No. 6.
6. Fustian, and canvas.
7. "Morrennes"—morions, or head-pieces.
8. Two powder flasks, of buff leather.
10. Repairing of the Butchers' "stakes" or "stocks," for dressing meat or fastening animals to. (*see page 29*).
11. The appellation "Mr." shows that this was a clergyman.
12. In this, and the following item, the name of the liquor has been very carefully deleted with ink. It was wine (no doubt) as it cost 10d. per quart: about 2/6 now.
13. George Wallop was a bold adventurer by sea and land; afterwards an admiral in the navy. He was M.P. for Lymington in 1575, and twice Mayor of Southampton, where he is buried.
17. Exchequer fees.                      20. Assizes.
22. Observe the classical word "paymentorum!"

We will only remark that New Lane was so called, at this early date. It may, however, be well to observe, that the spelling, although it may appear ridiculous to us, was not absolutely wrong, as it would be, now that the language is more settled. For example, "mayor" was spelt in various different ways (*maior, meyer, meyre, &c.*) all over the kingdom. *Gynnerall, colakter, carr'eth, charcule, syeses, &c.* are but the phonetic spelling of our vulgar Hampshire pronunciation, which has lasted, unaltered, to the present time.



In 1578 Queen Elizabeth determined to bring forward more of the small boroughs in Parliament; so as to check, by their votes, the growing power of the counties and cities. Lymington, which had before returned a member, was amongst those fixed upon; and, accordingly, preliminaries were opened by means of a suit-at-law in the Exchequer, ostensibly to inquire into the Borough Charter; but, in reality, to sound the leaning of the town and its capability as to ministerial treatment. This seems to have presented no difficulty, the burgesses being, no doubt, "honest conformable persons;" and quite unwilling to enter into any dispute with the Queen or her Ministers. The Charter was produced in court (*see page 4*); the Attorney-General acquiesced; judgment was for the Town; and after 1585 two members were duly returned at each election. The first two were of the name of Cook (or Coke), relatives probably of Sir Edward Coke, then speaker of the House, and afterwards the well-known Chief-Justice of England.

The first yearly account given in full is that of 1587. It is of no particular interest; but it presents a good illustration of the simple accounts of that period; when the town cash was literally kept in, and disbursed from, the Town Chest.

*Anno Reginae Eliz. xxxmo.*

The Receyt of Thomas Loder, Mayor for the yeere past; William Mooringe and John Caston beying Stewardest for that yeere; as followeth:

IMP.—I receyved into my hand of the Towne	
Monie when John Mawdyt and John	
Pratt made their accounte ... ..	xxxjxs. ix <sup>d</sup> .
Itm. Receyved of John Viall for a tree ... ..	xij <sup>d</sup> .
Itm. Receyved of William Mooringe and John	
Caston ... ..	ixs.
Summa	xljxs. ix <sup>d</sup> .



*Payments.*

Itm.	For charge in travellinge to the Sheryfe aboute our trees ... ..	xiijs. vjd.
Itm.	For the glasse in the Towne Halle ... ..	iijs. vijd.
Itm.	For birds to the Maior of Hampton ... ..	ijs. iiijd.
Itm.	For the engrossing th' orders ... ..	xs.
Itm.	For the Barr and the makeinge therof ... ..	iijs. iiijd.
Itm.	For the carryinge of John, faggott-maker, to Winchester ... ..	viijs. ix d.
Itm.	To the Sheryffe for the markett bushell*	vjs. viijd.
Itm.	For the carryinge of Gregorye Dennys to the Goayle ... ..	iijs.
Itm.	Paide to the poore ... ..	iijs. iiijd.
The Some of these paiements—lvs. vjd.		
Mdm.—Yt appeereth by this accounte that there remayneth dewe unto the saide Thomas Loder, all thinges allowed him ... ..	vs. ix d.	

A curious custom seems at one time to have prevailed here, in electing burgesses. They appear to have given livery and seizin of the Burgessship, by delivering a piece of coin to the newly elected person. It probably did not last long; as only two instances occur, at any rate, in which it has been recorded.

MDM.—That William Whyte, Esquiere, of Moyles Court† in the Countie of South'ton, is accepted, taken, reputed, and elected, by John Longe, Maior of this boroughe of Lymyngton, John Maller, Thomas Loder, John Mawdytt, Richard Casforde, John Pratt, Edmund Wylshire, William Mooring, Davyd Blake, and other Burgisses of the same towne, to be one of the companie, and a Burgysse of the same towne. And for the good by him allreddy done, and in consideracon of dyvers other things, they have sett and putt the saide William Whyte in full reall and peaceable possession of the same, by the gevinge and deliveringe of one pennye of good and lawfull monie of Englande, unto him, the fyfthe daye of December, in the one-and-thirteth yeere of the reigne of our sovrayne Ladie Elizabeth, the Quenes Ma:tie that now is. (1588).

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\* One of the stamped official measures ordered to be kept in every market town, by the statute of Henry VII.

† The Whites were of Pylewell a few years later (in 1630).

MDM.—That Robert Pamplyn, Esq're, her Ma:ties page of her Highness' Robes, is accepted, taken, reputed, and elected, by Thomas Loder, mayor, John Longe, gent., John Maller, John Burrarde, John Mawdytt, John Pratt, Richard Casforde, Edmund Dowe, Davyd Blake, and Edmund Willshier, and other the Burgysse of the same towne, to be one of the companie and a Burgys of the same towne, and to have and enioye all such lib'ties, p'hemyence, advantage, benyfyttes, and p'fytts whatsoever, as to anie the other of the companie, by force of anie freedome, is incydent, app'teyning, or belonginge; doinge and p'forming, accordinge to the othe by him alredye taken, his obedyence and alleagiance especiallie to her Ma:tie, and therein to her officers of this place; and also in counsellinge and p'forminge anie matters concerning th' estate of the saide towne; and in counsellinge and keepinge secrett anie matter of trust reposed in him touchinge the state thereof. In w:che said benefyttes (as before recyted) for the good will, naturall zeale, love, and affeccion, w:che they the saide Burgysse beare unto him, they have putt and sett the saide Robert Pamplyn in full and reall possession of all and sing'ler the p'misses, by geveinge and deliveringe to him of one pece of two-pence of lawfull englyshe monie, the second daie of December in the xxxvjth yeere of the reigne of our sovragne Ladye Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England, France, and Irelande, Quene; Defender of the faith, &c. (1583).

This Robert Pamplyn, Esq. was a person of importance; being no less than Yeoman of the Robes to Queen Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I; and doubtless a very desirable personage for patron, in the new relations with the court. Ordinary Burgesses are merely noticed as elected; but in this case it seems that more ceremony was deemed requisite; and the minute description is quite suitable to the office of a privy councillor. The care expressed about "the alleageance due to her Ma:tie"\*

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\* A whimsical Christmas revel, pretty close in date to 1583, gives the same idea, in an exaggerated form. One of its rules was: "All the Knights of this honorable Order shall yield homage, loyalty, unaffected admiration, and all humble service of what name or condition soever, to the incomparable Empress of the Fortunate Island." *Gesta Grayorum; or Sports of the Prince of Misrule [in Gray's Inn, &c.]* 1594.

was a whim of the time; it being fashionable to proclaim a sort of chivalrous devotion to the fair sovereign, of fifty years of age. Our courtier no doubt enlightened the rustic burgesses on this point.

The town-troubles before mentioned, now again come under our notice. They are deeply rooted; and, having produced disturbance, are likely to breed more. We have mentioned the cause on page 38.

*For Holmes' Meade: the former Order is voide\*; and it may be lett ad placitum.*

MDM.—The one-and-twentyth daye of April, 1599, by the consent of these whose names are underwrytten, yt was agreeede that whereas uppon the 7th of December Anno Dni 1586, yt was ordered that at th'expiracion of a lease granted to Robert Welles, deceassed, of a Ground called Holmes Meade, the same ground should from thenceforth for ever bee and remayne to th'use of the Maior for the time beinge, and never more to be granted by lease; as by the same order more at large appeareth. Nowe for as muche as by reasone of divers trubles brought against the towne by George Trewman and other disobedient p'sons, wherbie great charge hath growne and more is like to growe, for the appeasinge of the saide trubles and reforminge the saide disobedient p'sons, yt is ordered, concluded, and fullie decreed, that the order made as aforesaide shall no longer stande in force, but shall from henceforthe be utterlie voyde, frustrate, and of no force. And that from henceforthe yt shall be lawefull for the Maior and Burgesses for the tyme beinge to demise and lett the same Meade by lease, as the lawe dothe p'mytt, reservinge the olde and auncient Rent to the Towne's use. And that the ffyne or ffynes rayased uppon such lease or demise shalbe employed and used for the defendinge of the trubles aforesaide, and reforminge the said disobedient p'sons, and other good uses for the benyfytte of the Towne and government thereof, as by the Maior and Burgesses shalbe thought requisite and expedient. And whereas by the order made the 7th December anno Dni. 1586 as aforesaide the same Meade should have remayned to the Maior for the tyme beinge, yt is nowe likewise ordered that after the demisinge or lett-

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\* We have not thought it necessary to print the former Order.

inge of the same Meade, the Maior for the tyme beinge shall have yeerelie allowed unto him uppon his accompte ffyftye shillinges of lawfull englishe monie, in respecte of his travell, dyett, and charge otherwise. Subscribed by us,

(Thomas Turbervile, Mayor ; and 10 Burgesses).

We have before spoken of the power of the Mayor and Burgesses, as being much greater than at present. An example will be seen in the following order. The doctrines of Free trade were as yet unheard of; and not only Burgesses, but strangers, are ordered to sell their tallow to the town Chandler at a fixed price; while, in case of refusal, the latter are to be sent out of the Borough, without being allowed to sell any of their meat at all! This however, was quite in the spirit of the age: meat, bread, ale, wood, faggots, and all kinds of commodities, were inspected, and fixed as to price, by the Mayor; here and in all other Boroughs.

*Vicesimo quinto die Aprilis, anno Dni 1594.*

MDM.—The day and yeere aboue wrytten yt was concluded, agreed, and consented, by and between Thomas Loder, mayor, John Longe, gent., Richard Casford, John Mawdytt, John Pratt, John Burrarde, Edmund Dowe, Edmund Wyllshyre, and other the Burgyssees of the towne on th' one p'te, and Ralfe Peeke, Wylyam Peeke, Mathew Abraham, Rycharde Levett, John Trickle, and John Sybble, on th' other p'te, in manner and forme following, viz:—That the saide persons, beinge boutchers or victuallers for the towne, shall weekly, untill the firste day of Lente nexte comming, well and trulie deliver all suche tallowe as they shall have by using of their said trade in this towne, unto John Pratt, appointed chaundler for the p'sent yeere; the saide John Pratt paying for everie pounce of tallowe *ijd.* for eache pounce. And if the saide boutchers shall not trewly deliver theire saide tallowe, each of them soe offendinge shall forfeit *vjs. viijd.* to be levied of their goods or chattelles by waye of distresse.

Provyded also that every p'son coming to this m'kett, being forryners,\* shall also delyver their tallowe unto the saide John

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\* Non-burgesses.



Pratt in forme aforesaide, according to the porc'on of their fleshe, hyther brought to be solde: And yf defaulte be made therein by them, then they so offendinge to be dismyssed, and not suffered to sell anie fleshe so brought w'thin the towne.

(Signed by the Mayor and other Burgesses,  
and by the Butchers).

The troubles are increasing; and a commission seems to have been procured, to inquire into presumed abuses. Its being from the Exchequer shows that it was about the dues of the Crown, or matters of similar import. The Mayor has to proceed, himself, to London; where he would doubtless call on Mr. Pamplyn, or some other powerful friend, to "appease" the suite; that is, to get the Crown to compromise or settle the matter. We do not know the result; it was probably successful, for the suit does not again appear.

*An Order for the raysing moneys to defend a suyte at law  
raysed ag'st the Towne.*

MDM.—That yt is ordered and agreed upon, the xxivth daie of Aprill 1599, by the Maior and Burgisses whose names are underwritten, That whereas there is a troble and a discord raysde against the towne, aboute the taxing and payinge of the proffites, contrarye to theire auncient customes; and for that against the pryvytie and consente of the Maior and th' other Burgisses, a Commyssion hath bin p'cured out of the Exchequer for the taxing and paying therof. Now therefore yt is agreed upon and ordered that the Maior and some one of the companie w'th him shall travaile to London aboute the appeasing of the saide suite, and to take councell thereupon: And whate charge aboute the same shalbe spent hereafter, yt shalbe lawfull for the Maior to defaulte and allowe himself in his accounte, and that the towne stock and goods shalbe lyable to defraye the chardges thereof.

Signed: Thomas Turbervile, Maior, (and Burgesses).

The next matter that occupies the attention of the Mayor is the Town Well opposite the Town Hall (a). The partial rate, made on "several" of the inhabitants



only, is curious; and still more so is the penalty for default—a “dubbell” payment; or such punishment as the Mayor shall think fit!

*Decimo-octavo die Septembris, 1600.*

Yt was ordered and decreede, by ye Maior and the reste of his Companie here assembled this daye, that the inhabitants hereafter named shoulde be continuallie contributories apiece, for a quarterlie and yearlie paiement for the better meyntheinge of the Towne Well in the Hyghe Streete,\* being the Comon Well; as also for the p'sent reparacons nowe to be done unto the same: and that eache one that shall refuse to paye the taxe hereunder wrytten shall forfeite a dubbell paiement, or abide suche further punishment as by the maior for the time beinge and his companie shall seeme fitt. And that Thomas Whale and John Barnes are now chosen Wardens for the government and good orderinge of the same well, and gatheringe the saide taxe, for one whole yeere next ensuinge the feast of St. Michell th'archangell now next followinge.

John Mawdytt, junr.	iiij <i>d</i>	Tho. Whale	... ..	vi <i>d</i>
Edmond Painter	... iiij <i>d</i>	Bartholomew Guye	...	iiij <i>d</i>
Edwarde Barnarde	... iiij <i>d</i>	Antho. Shuckeborough		iiij <i>d</i>
Edmunde Dowe	... v <i>d</i>	Tho. Loder	... ..	iiij <i>d</i>
Elizabeth Alden	... iiij <i>d</i>	John Barnes	... ..	iiij <i>d</i>
Edmond Crouchman	... iiij <i>d</i>	Luke Stevens	... ..	vi <i>d</i>
Smyth and Mannyng	... i <i>d</i>	Richard Sirrell	...	i <i>d</i>
William Steede	... viij <i>d</i>	Widow Lamfere and		
Mathewe Abraham	... v <i>d</i>	Humphrey Phippyn		i <i>d</i>
George Trewman	... iiij <i>d</i>	Total vjs. v <i>d</i> .		

*Secundo die Januarij 1606, et anno regni Dni nri Jacobj, Dei gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiber. Regis, ivto, et Scotiæ xmo.*

MDM.—Luke Stevens, Maior, with the consent of the Burghesses, have ellected John More, of North Badsley, Esquire, to be Stewarde, and of the counsell concerninge the government of the Borowe, as well as in matters in Lawe as otherwise; and owt of our loves and free guift giving the said John More one yerly fee of fortie shillings yerly during his lyffe; and do also assent and conclude that ther shalbe forthwyth a patent made, to be drawn and sealed and by our Comon Seale, in as large and ample manner as that to Richard Hardy, gent. deceased; or any other heretofore, as by old custome.

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\* Opposite the Town Hall (a).

In pursuance of the attempt to put down non-burgesses who would not compound (46), there seems to have been, about this time, a list taken of several of the trades: probably those that were most obnoxious. Among them are several persons who, as they lived in the centre of the town, were liable to the Well-rate. There (as at present) were the principal tradesmen; and George Truman, who appears one of the most recalcitrant, was landlord, no doubt, either of the Nag's Head or the Angel (then the George). The list is at the end of Book No. 1; and is formally authenticated, at the bottom of each page, by one or more persons of the respective trades. Three Innholders can write their own names; all others use marks. The Weavers have gone; and the Town Beer-brewer has no modern representative; but the number of other trades is not far different from what it is at the present day.

<i>Weavers.</i>	<i>Innholders and Typplers.</i>
John Barnabee	Thomas Russell
Abraham Vincent	John Lastye
Richard Michell	John Loveridge
	George Trueman
<i>Beere Bruer.</i>	John Castell
William Dowe	John Tanner
	Widdowe Winch
<i>Taylors and Drapers.</i>	William Steele
Garrett Mallett	
John Barnes	<i>Butchers.</i>
John Wadsoe	John Dallys
John Hart	Matthewe Abraham
John Pope	William Pyke
Robert Speeringe	John Sybbell
	Ralfe Pyke
<i>Drapers.</i>	Richard Levett
John Wadsoe	

The next entry shows open war between the rebellious innkeeper and the town-dignitaries. How the feud ended is uncertain; and must be left, like many greater matters, undecided.

*Vicesimo-nono Maij 1607.*

MDM.—That John Burrard, Mayor, (with the consent of several Burgesses named) did send the Baylyfe of the Towne for George Truman to answer divers his misdemenors, where upon the said Truman (beinge at home as the Bayly affirmed) would not come to the saide maior: Wherupon it is comanded that the Bayly and Constables shall forbid the sayde Truman to use victuallinge and tiplinge, as he will answer to the contrary.

Signed: John Burrard, Meyer ; and Burgesses.

There is nothing ludicrous in this order, though the words may at first sight seem so. "Victualler and Typpler" was the appellation of an Innkeeper, who sold to customers provisions and liquid refreshment. In modern terms, Truman's licence was stopped; a punishment which, for "divers his misdemenors," could not have been considered unreasonable.

The next order appears to be intended as a remedy for the whole of the disorders affecting the town; and it seems really to go to the bottom of the matter. There is something almost touching in the complaint about the burgesses being not so "wynninge together" as they should be, "through the instigacon of idell and lewde persons"; although the true measure of their offences does not seem to be recorded. It was very likely a symptom of the times: for the first outbreak of that restless spirit, which afterwards ripened into civil war, now began to show itself everywhere, and in various forms. Luke Stevens, the mayor, who died of the plague, lived in the Old Borough (on Quay Hill), still the most crowded and insalubrious part of the town. The Book of Orders and Decrees has never been seen since: probably it would have afforded us much interesting matter for consideration.

*Vicesimo-quarto Octobris, anno regni Regis Jacobi, &c. (1607).*

Forasmuche as the Booke of the towne orders and decrees, by w:ch as well as the Maior and Burgyssees as the Inhabitants of this Towne shoulde be gov'ned, ordered, and helde in dewe obedyence, is now remaynyng in the house of Luke Stevens, who dyed by the visitacon of the Plauge; and by reason thereof cannot without danger be had and viewed, to putt the same in record. And forasmuch also that the Maior and Burgyssees for the most p'te are not so assistinge and wyninge together, concerninge the rule and goverment of the said towne, as they oughte, by reason of w:che the Inhabitants, through the instigacon of idell and lewde p'sons, are altogether contentious, and growne into a rebellious kinde of lyfe and behaviour. Yt is nowe ordered and decreed, by the Maior and Burgyssees whose names are underwrytten, for a reformacon thereof to be had, that from henceforth all the Burgyssees inhabitinge within the saide Towne, uppon lawefull warninge to be geven by the Balyffe of the towne, shall from tyme to tyme geve their attendaunce and assemblie before the Maior for the tyme beinge, or his Deputie, for and concerninge anie busines touchinge the Towne, and shall therein aide and assiste the saide Maior and his Deputie to their powers. And yf anie shalbe negligent and absent themself, he shall forfeite and loose for the first tyme vjs. viijd. to be levyed by the Baylyfe uppon his or their goods and chattelles, by waie of distresse and sale of the same; or to be recorded by account of debte to the use of the Towne; and for the seconde offence shalbe dismissed of his Burgysshippe for ever. Provided, that yf anie Burgys shall have anie lawefull and sufficient excuse to be absent, and shall thereof, before the tyme of such assemblie appointed and after warninge thereof geven as aforesaide, make the same knowne to the saide Maior or his Deputie, the same Burgysse shall not loose or forfeite any thinge by reason of this order or decree.

Itm.—Yf the Maior or his Deputie shall have cause to travell to anie place for or concerninge his office, or busines of the towne; he shall have the assistance and companie in that travell, of two or three of the Burgyssees, by the said Maior or his Deputie to be appointed; uppon the paine and forfeiture aforesaid, for everie one so offendinge.

Itm.—That all suche charge and expence as fall thereuppon by reasone of anie such travell, shalbe defrayed and borne out of the rents and p'fyttes of the saide Towne.

Signed: John Smyth, Mayor; and other Burgesses.



The following Order is curious, as illustrating the state of trade in the middle of the reign of James I :—

*Vicesimo-quarto die Octobris 1615.*

MDM.—It was ordered and decreed by the Mayor, &c. That Robert Edwards, Will'm Edwards, Richard Stoake, and all other Butchers, within the towne aforesaid, shall weeklye and every week untill the feast of St. Michael next ensuinge the date hereof, well and truly deliver all such Tallowe as they shall have, unto Thomas Turner, Channnder, he payinge to them for each pound of tallowe as aforesaid, for the better sort iij*d.* and for the worst sorte ij*d.* And they, the saide Butchers, shall sell their suitt unto the inhabitants of the New and Old Towne of Lymington for iiij*d.* the pounce (and not above) untill Shrovetide next. And the said Thomas Turner shall well and truly serve the New and Old Towne of Lymington\* aforesaid, with candles, duringe the foresaid time, at iiij*d.* the pounce. And alsoe that all forreyne butchers comminge to this market shall bringe their tallowe, accordinge to the quantities of their flesh, and sell the same at the rates aforesaid. And if the aforesaid Butchers, or any of them, shall sell any tallowe or suitt contrarie to this order, the p'tie offendinge shall forfeit double the value of such ware solde, unto the p'tie greeved, uppon juste proove, to be levyed uppon his goods by waie of distresse and sale; and the overplus to be delivered unto the offender. This order to be executed by the Mayor and Bayliffe of the Boroughe aforesaid. And alsoe that the said Channnder shall not sell any candles to any shoppe keeper within the towne, *whereby the price of candles may be raysed, untill the towne be served.*† And if the said Channnder shall sell any candles above the rate aforesaid, he shall forfeit double the value, &c. And finallie it is ordered that no shoppe keeper, nor any other p'son within this towne, shall sell any candles at all but the said Channnder, uppon payne to forfeit for every such offence iij*s.* iiij*d.* to the use of the towne, to be levyed as abovesaid.

Signed: William Dolinge, Mayor; and Burgesses.

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\* The "Olde Towne" was the old borough—the lower part of the town, including Quay Hill: the "New Towne" was the High Street, up to the church (*page 5*).

† The words in italic are deleted, in the original.



In this year's entries are the following items:—

1615	Imprimis: for the shoppes, shambles, and quarteridge for Shoomakers this yere ... ..	vj <i>li</i> . xviijs.
	Im. Of the inhabitants; for keeping Maie Ffaire out of the place accustomed to be kept ... ..	xs.
	Itm. Ffor standinges at the same ffaire	xviijs.
	Itm. Ffor the ffaire at Michaelmas ...	xvijs. iv <i>d</i> .

The "quarteridge" was a small fee levied on little operatives who were non-burgesses; but who could not well be done without. The shoppes and shambles were the property of the Corporation, and formed a considerable part of their income (*page 29*).

The next order is a revival of a former one (*page 37*), but more stringent, being an absolute prohibition as to the Market-day (then, as now, on Saturday):

*Vicesimo-quarto die Octobris 1615.*

Mdm. It was ordered and decreed by the Mayor and Burgesses whose names are here underwritten, That noe p'son nor p'sons whatever, inhabitinge within the Burroughe aforesaid, shall suffer theire pigge to goe abroade within the said Towne unyoked nor unringed. And that noe p'son nor p'sons shall suffer theire pigge to come within the High Streat uppon the Markett day, being Satterday. And as often as the hayward, or any other p'son appointed by the Mayor, shall take any pigge within the foresaid burrough goinge abroade contrary to this order, the owner or owners of such pigge soe taken shall pay for every pigge soe offendinge iiij*d*. whereof ij*d*. to the Mayor (to the use of the Towne), and ij*d*. to the driver of the same pigge for impoundinge them.

Signed by the Mayor and 10 Burgesses.

A letter from the Privy Council, brought down to the Worshipful the Mayor, by a Captain in the army!

1616 To a Captain, having the Counsell's l'res ... iijs.

Matters of importance, doubtless. Perhaps news of some plot or conspiracy, or about the embassy to France;

or the delivery of Flushing, or The Brill, to Holland.

*That noe Seaman shall take a freight on the Sabouth-day.*

MDM.—Yt is ordered and decreed, the xxijnd daie of Januarie, Anno Dni 1617, by the Mayor and Burgesses, &c, That all such p'sons as shall at any time hereafter take annie frayte, to be transported from this towne into the Isle of Wight, uppon the Saboth Day, shall paie to the Maior of this towne ijd. for every frayte, to be employed to the use of the poore.

This was the year in which King James published the "Book of Sports," which allowed recreation on Sundays, after evening prayers. Perhaps the two different orders may mark the various feelings (beginning to show themselves strongly) as to the observance of Sunday; or, as it is here called, "the Sabbath." The writer seems to have confused *Sabbath* and *Sabaoth*; as was not unfrequently done by the uneducated members of the puritan party.

1619	To making cleane of the Towne Well...	0	9	8
	To Mr William Clarke, for a suite			
	against George Burrard ... ..	1	14	2

This year the quay was repaired, at a cost of about £45; which I mention, to introduce one or two items of some slight interest. The workmen employed were

Galpin, Easton, Cole, Stacy, Sansom, Hurst, Hewitt, Kittyer, Guy, Blake, and Upshall;

nearly all of which names are still in existence at present, in and about the town. The carpenters employed received 14*d.* per day. And the entry this year is the first which employs Arabic numerals.

*For bringing Corn from the Key into the M'kett before it be sold.*

MDM.—The xxxvjth day of October, Anno Dni 1621, yt was ordered and decreed, &c. That all such Corne and Graine as shalbe landed at the Key, out of the Isle of Wight or elsewhere, to be sold, shalbe first brought into the m'kett before

it be sold. And if any p'son or p'sons shall sell any such corne, he or they shall forfeit, for everie bushell to be sold, xij*d*. to be levyed of his or their goodes. And Humphrey Phippen, Henry Long, and Bartholomew Vocum are appointed to carry the same into the m'kett, for any man that shall want portage ; and the p'ties shall pay them for their paines, after the rate for every quarter, iij*d*.

Signed: Thomas Turner, Maior ; and Burgesses.

This was termed "forestalling the market;" and, like "regrating," or selling twice over on the same day, was an offence of considerable magnitude, punishable by fine or imprisonment. The ancient statutes, enforcing such penalties, have been repealed for a century past.

We have before mentioned the Town Beer-Brewer in 1606. Here follows more particulars of this important personage, most likely the son of the William Dowe, on page 49.

*Burgus de Lymington.* } For as much as William Dowe, now inhabitinge  
} within the Burroughe aforesaid, hath served an  
apprenticeshipp for the term of seaven yeres, in the mistry of  
a Brewer, and doth now dwell in an auntient brewhouse  
within the aforesaid towne\*: Wherefore we, the Maior and  
Burgesses of the foresaid Burrough, whose names are here-  
under written, have ordered and decreed: And by theis  
presents doe order and decree, that the said William Dowe  
shall be authorised to be a Comon Brewer within the foresaid  
Towne, making wholesome beere and ale, to be sold at such  
reasonable rates and preises as by the said Maior and Burgesses  
shalbe rated and ceassed, according to the Statute in that case  
made and provided in the xxiiij*th* yeere of the Raigne of King  
Henry the Eighth. And that there shalbe noe other Brewer  
allowed to brew ale or beere within the said towne, to put the  
same to sale, after the xxv*th* daie of March next ensuinge  
the date hereof, contrary to the true interest and meaninge of  
the said Statute: In wytnes whereof we have hereunto sub-  
scribed our names. Dated the xxviiij*th* day of January, anno  
Dni 1621.

Signed by Thomas Turner, Mayor ; and eight Burgesses.

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\* On the west side of what is now the Angel Yard.

It must be remembered that beer was the sole drink of every-body (both male and female) in ordinary life, at each meal. There was no tea or coffee, as now; and, it being the interest of all to get ale and beer both cheap and good, an Ale-taster was regularly appointed every year: some respectable old burgess, qualified, by long experience, for this important duty. The price was fixed, not by the brewer, but by the Mayor and Burgesses; who continued to set the assize of ale (as well as bread) until the beginning of the present century.

1622 Received for Shew money and Quarter-  
idge, for Shoemakers and Glovers ... 0 7 4

This has been before explained; but it may be here added that leather goods, such as gloves, breeches, &c. were manufactured at a distance, and brought here, till about 1790. Brockenhurst had considerable reputation for buckskin gloves, for riding and hawking purposes; for which the Forest deer supplied skins in abundance. The following occur in the same year:—

To Mershe, for thatching the Shambles (page 29)	0	2	0
Given to the Ffrench Protestants ... ..	0	2	0
For eight proclamacons; to the messengers	...	0	8
Given to the Egyptians [ <i>gyptsies</i> ] ... ..	0	2	0

The French protestants were Huguenots, just now much harassed and pressed by Louis XIII and Richelieu. The proclamations may have been about the Palatinate, or Gondomar and the Court of Spain; or against popish priests and recusants; all subjects then agitating the public mind.

1622 Given to Irishe people ... .. 0 4 0

The simple money transactions of the times receive illustration from the following entry in the Town Book 2, which is in the same year:—



MDM.—That Robert Edwardes hath d'd into the Towne Chest, eight silver spoones, in pawne for fiftie shillings lent unto him uppon the same spoones—

One marked.....B:H:	Another with.....J:D:
Another with ...E:K: 1609	Another with.....R:S: 1615
Another with ...F:E:	Another with.....ER:E
Another with ...E:5:5:E:	Another with.....E:5:5:E

weighinge 10 ozs.

The next is a standing Regulation, signed by all the Burgesses (182 in number—from the Tradesman, to the Knight, Baronet, or Earl), admitted from 1622 down to 1713, when it was discontinued. The gowns, ordered to be worn by the present and past Mayors, were then also left off; perhaps the great wigs, flapped coats, and wide sleeves of that period, made them inconvenient.

*Burgus de Lymington. 1622.*

*Orders made by the Maior and Burgesses of the Towne of Lymington aforesaid.*

It is ordered and decreed, the xxxth daie of November, 1622, for the good government thereof, by the assent and consent of the Maior and Burgesses whose names are hereunder written, That every Burgesse that shall not assist the Maior for the time beinge (uppon notice or warninge unto him or them, to be given by the Bailiffe of the said Towne) in the due execution of Justice and repressinge of disorders and disorderly p'sons within the said Towne, Shall forfeit every of them from time to time for every such default (having noe lawfull excuse)\* *toties quoties, vjs. viijd.*

Itm.—It is alsoe ordered, by the assent and consent of the said Maior and Burgesses aforesaid, That every Burgesse of the said Towne w:che upon Notice and warninge unto him or them, to be given by the Bailiffe of the said Towne, shall not appeare and be present at or in the Towne Hall of the said Towne, to advise with the Maior of the said Towne for the time beinge,

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\* “Shall forfeit—every of them—from time to time—for every such default—toties quoties,” &c. may call to mind Charles Lamb's relative, the oilman; and the way he arrived at parochial eminence through a judicious and continual use of “versy-versy” (vice-versa).—(*Essays of Elia.*)



for and concerninge the well government of the Towne, and give and afford his and their best advice and direction for and concerninge the same, shall, for every such default (havinge noe lawfull excuse) *toties quoties*, forfeit vjs. viijd.

Itm.—It is alsoe ordered, by the full assent and consent of the Maior and Burgesses whose names are hereunder written, That if any Burgesse of this Towne which shall be dewly elected to be Maior of the said Towne, shall refuse to take uppon him the said office of being Maior, That then every such Burgesse soe refusinge to be Maior, shall, for every such refusall, forfeit, *toties quoties*, five pounds of lawfull money of England.

Itm.—It is further ordered, by the Maior and Burgesses whose names are hereunder written, That every p'son that shalbe at any time hereafter elected to be a Burgesse of this Towne, shall, within two Courts next after his election, come to ye said Court and take his Burgesse Othe, or otherwise his election shalbe voide and of none effect.

Itm.—It is likewise ordered, That if any Burgesse within the Towne (which is or hath been Maior) shall accompany the Maior eyther to the church uppon Feast daies accustomed or, to the Towne Hall, without wearinge a gowne, after Michaelmas day next ensuinge, shall forfeit for every such default, *toties quoties*, iij*s.* iiij*d.*

Signed: Thomas Turner, Maior ; and many Burgesses.

Tourists or visitors to the town could not have been very common now. Travelling there was none; and summer-trips were unheard of. The next is a carrying-out of the jealous restrictions before mentioned (*page 38*).

Mdm.—That uppon the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> day of Aprill, Anno dni 1622, yt was ordered and decreed, &c., That if any p'son or p'sons whatsoever, inhabiting within this towne, shall take in any tenannt or undertenannt, without the consent of the Mayor and eight Burgesses with him, That any such p'son soe offendinge shall forfeit for every month xxs, to be levyed uppon his or their goods by the Bailiffe of this towne, by way of distresse, To the use of the towne aforesaide.

In the year 1623 occur these entries of receipts at the quay :—

Ffor three cartes, with horse-packs of wool	...	0	2	6
Ffor 20 loads of wool at the Key	... ..	0	16	8

and wool seems to have been an important item, according to the next order :—

Memorand.—The xxvth day of December, Anno Dni 1624, Yt was ordered and agreed by the Mayor and Burgesses whose names are hereunder written, That Mr Edward Knowles shall receive and take all the profits and dues which shall grow due unto the Town for the Key (the Wooll money only excepted), from the day of the date hereof until the nyne-and-twentieth day of September next ensuing the date hereof: At the rent of three poundes of lawfull money of England. To be paid unto the Mayor of this Towne, uppon the xxixth day of September aforesaid.

William Dolinge, Mayor ; and 12 other Burgesses.

The parliament here alluded to, was the last in the reign of James I.

1624.	Laid out, going to Titchfield with				
	Inden[tures] for ye P'liament ... ..	0	6	1	
	Laid out at Winton, to proscute Goodwin				
	to be a barrator ... ..	0	7	10	

A barrator was “common stirrer-up of strife;” a very vague description, which, in troublesome times, was often still further strained, so as to include the spreading of rumours offensive to those in authority. Barratry, no doubt, still exists; but it has long ceased to be recognized as a crime. The pillory was its appropriate punishment:

“’Tis common barratry, that bears  
Point-blank an action ’gainst our ears.  
For which some do the summersault,  
And o’er the bar like tumblers vault.”\*—(*Hudibras*).

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\* To explain the latter lines, as well as still further to illustrate the pillory (*page 28*), I give a description of one formerly existing at Nancy, in France. “Ce pilori se composait d’une cage ronde, haute de six pieds, large de trois, garnie de gros barreaux de bois, et tournant sur un pivot. On y voyait exposées à la fois jusqu’à trois et quatre filles, que les écoliers, en sortant du collège, s’amusaient à faire tourner comme des écureuils.”

*Vicesimo-nono die Julij, 1625.*

WHEREAS divers Acts of Parliament have beene latelie made against dronkennes and disorderlie tiplinge ; against the abusinge the sacred name of Almightye God by vaine swearinge and blaspheminge ; and against the prophanation of the Lordes daie called Sonday : Forasmuch as yt is expedient to the effectuall executinge of those good lawes, that such men as have or may have power to execute the same be themselves noe offenders in that kind : Therefore the Mayor and Burgesses of this Burroughe, nowe assembled, whose names are hereunder written, doe by theis presents order and decree, that every Burgesse of this Burroughe that nowe or hereafter shalbe, who shall offend against the said Acts or either of them and shalbe therof admonished by the Maior for the time beinge, *or any two of the Burgesses of this Borro,\** and shall a seconde time offend against the said Acte, and shall be thereof alsoe a seconde time soe admonished : And shall, after two such admonisitions, offend, a third time, against either of the said Acts ; every such Burgesse or Burgesses soe offendinge thrice as aforesaid, and beinge twice admonished as aforesaid, shall forthwith forfeit and lose his Burgeship, and all the privilegedgies and powers thereunto belonginge, and shalbe from henceforth deemed noe Burgesse of this Burrough ; or pay xs. to the said Maior within a weeke after the laste premonition.

Signed by the Mayor (William Dolinge), the Recorder,  
and 8 Burgesses.

A memorandum below, records—

This order was confirmed by the Mayor that now is, the xxiiijth of September, Anno Dni 1629.

La. Sherwin, Maior.

It was a blow at the royalist party : the Cavaliers being noted for the profusion of oaths with which they garnished their discourse.

1625	For mending the butt	...	...	...	...	0	0	9
1626	For an amerciament for the Towne Butt					0	6	8

By a statute of Henry VIII, all parishes were ordered to keep up an earthen butt, or mark, for the practice of archery ; but the art, as well as the butts, had become

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\* Deleted, by a line through these words.

L. • E. Wilia Duvington Knight

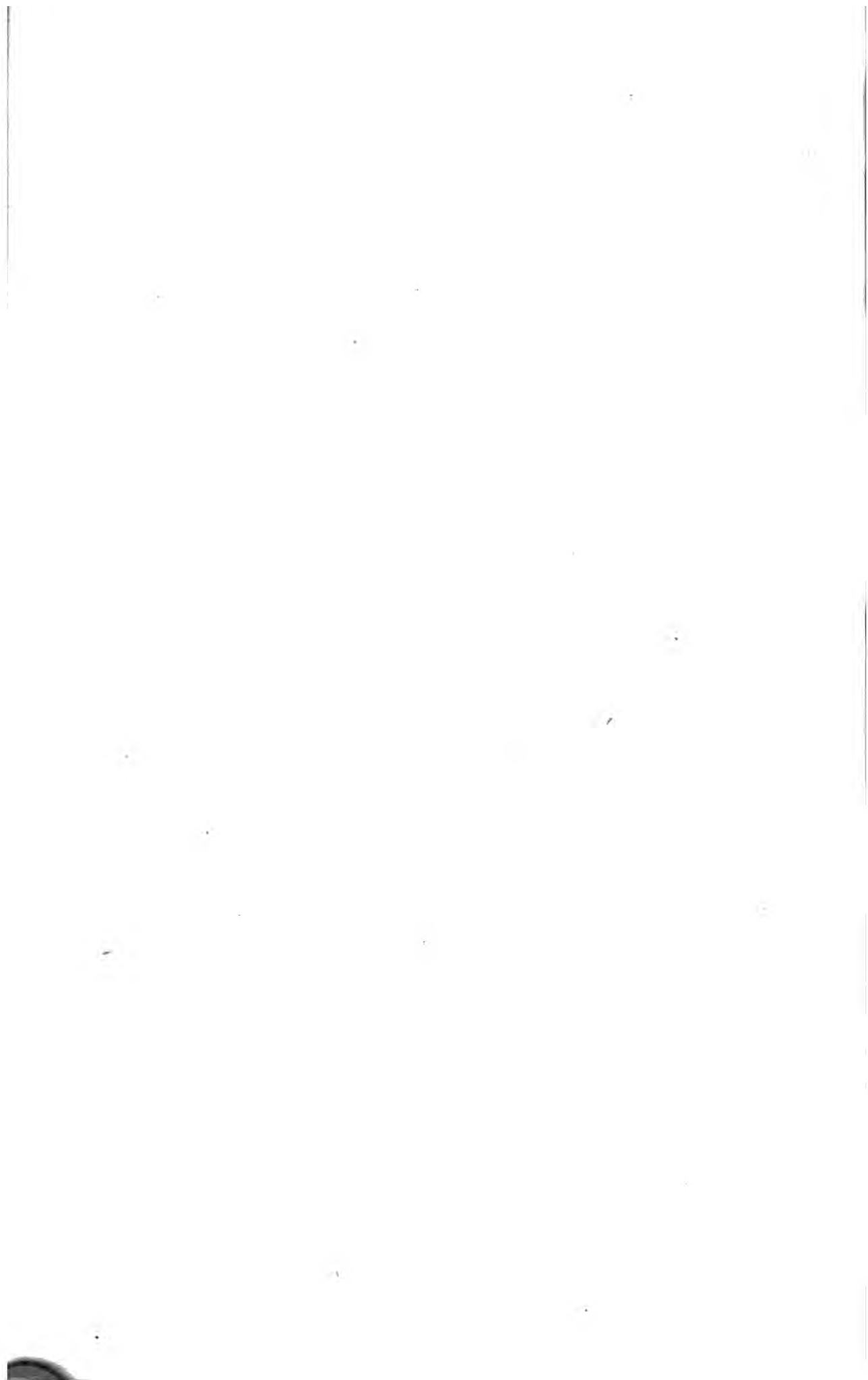
• E. Fern Milk Knight Kanot

• • • • • Fern Moore E. G. R.

• • • • • Fern Champion E. G. R.

Election of 1920

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obsolete, through the improvements in fire-arms. Our town seems to have been fined for the inhabitants' neglect. In the same year is this—

For Ffares and Marketts, paid to the Londoners 1 12 1

This must refer to the "taxing of profits," mentioned on page 47. It appears that the same sum was regularly paid afterwards; until the quit-rent of the Borough was raised to its present amount.

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## CHAPTER VII.

WE are now in a new reign—that of Charles I. The sounds of civil discord in the kingdom will soon be heard; and they will be re-echoed on the smaller theatre of Lymington. The following notices, though slight, are somewhat significant. Fifteen proclamations, in one year, are signs of disturbance in the political atmosphere.

1626	For fifteen proclamations	...	...	...	0	11	0
	For my journeys thrice to Hampton	...			1	0	0
	For my journeys twice to Winton	...			1	0	0
	For a messenger sent to the Lewtennants				0	4	0
	For Ffrancis Guidott, for his expenses						
	in ourneving about the soldiers	...			1	0	0

The soldiers here mentioned are troops to be embarked at Portsmouth, to relieve the Huguenots at Rochelle. The "Irish people" are probably hangers-on of some

Irish regiments, or "Irishes," as they were termed, brought over to serve the royal party. They will appear several times hereafter. The "lewtennant" was most likely their commander here: they were all a disorderly and turbulent lot of men, and hated with a most bitter hatred by the popular party.

To Collins, for carryinge away of Sir Warham St. Leger's company	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
To Collins, for carryinge away of Sir Richard Grenvile his company	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Given to soldiers which came out of Turkey...						0	3	10
Given to Irishe people	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
To Russell and Hugh Easton, for carryinge away of soldyers	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
For carriadge of Redman Macmahon to goaile						0	10	0
For the redd-shankes' diett and conduct money						2	15	0

"Red-shanks" was the vulgar appellation of the Irish kernes, from their bare naked limbs, a sight unusual to the English.

In 1628 a subsidy was granted to the king, by the clergy and laity; and accordingly the royalist party in the town got this order passed:—

28 Sept. 1629. Ordered, that no burgess shall be made, untill he shall have been taxed to the subsidy: uppon paine of *vli.* to be forfeited by the Maior for the time beinge, that shall offend in this behalfe.\*

but this appears (by a memorandum) to have been soon rescinded, before the Civil War broke out.

1629	To the king's messengers, for 15 pro-							
	clamations	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0

There were plenty of materials. Buckingham was stabbed at Portsmouth, by Felton: those constant

---

\* The Mayor (Lawrence Sherwin) was a strong Puritan. See the Memorandum on page 60. These little hints are very suggestive.

spectres, the jesuits and priests, were to be expelled: one (the Bishop of Chalcedon) was to be apprehended: and the parliament was dissolved; the king trying to levy ship-money, tonnage and poundage, &c. without their consent.

1629 For labour upon the upper well ... .. 0 2 7

This is only mentioned to note its situation. It was in the High Street, in centre of the roadway, nearly opposite the Bugle Inn.

1631 To John Allen, for two journeys to Sir  
Will:m Dodington [Breamore, Hants],  
for orders concerning the dearth ... 0 12 0  
For roddes and daubinge of 2 panes of  
wall [in the Flesh Shambles] ... .. 0 0 8

The latter entry shows what houses were composed of: merely wood frames, wattled, and plastered over with clay or mortar—"wattle-and-dab," as it was termed.

1631 To Humphrie Phippen and Harrie Smart  
to convey the Bedlam fellow to Bewley 0 1 0

"Bedlam-man" was the appellation of a lunatic. Many of them, more or less harmless, were or had been, out-patients of Bethlehem hospital; and were licensed to beg, by a ring and badge fastened round their arm. Others were mere impostors. They all disappeared (as we learn from Aubrey) during the confusion of the Civil War; and were not allowed to reappear afterwards.

1633 Rec:d for Richard Carter, his freedom 1 0 0  
— for Thos. Glevin, his freedom ... 1 0 0

for liberty to carry on trade, being non-burgesses; in accordance with the regulation on page 39.

For carryinge a l're to Sir William Dodington 0 1 4  
For goinge into the Island,—to Mr. Maior and  
John Lucas ... .. 0 0 11

The first order shows the way letters were usually sent; and how few they must have been. There was doubtless some nominal conveyance as a post; but so slow and irregular, that a special letter was, by preference, intrusted to a private messenger. The charge for two persons (including the Mayor) going to the Island, must certainly be considered moderate.

1633 To the King's Ma:ties messengers, for  
six p'clamations ... .. 0 4 0

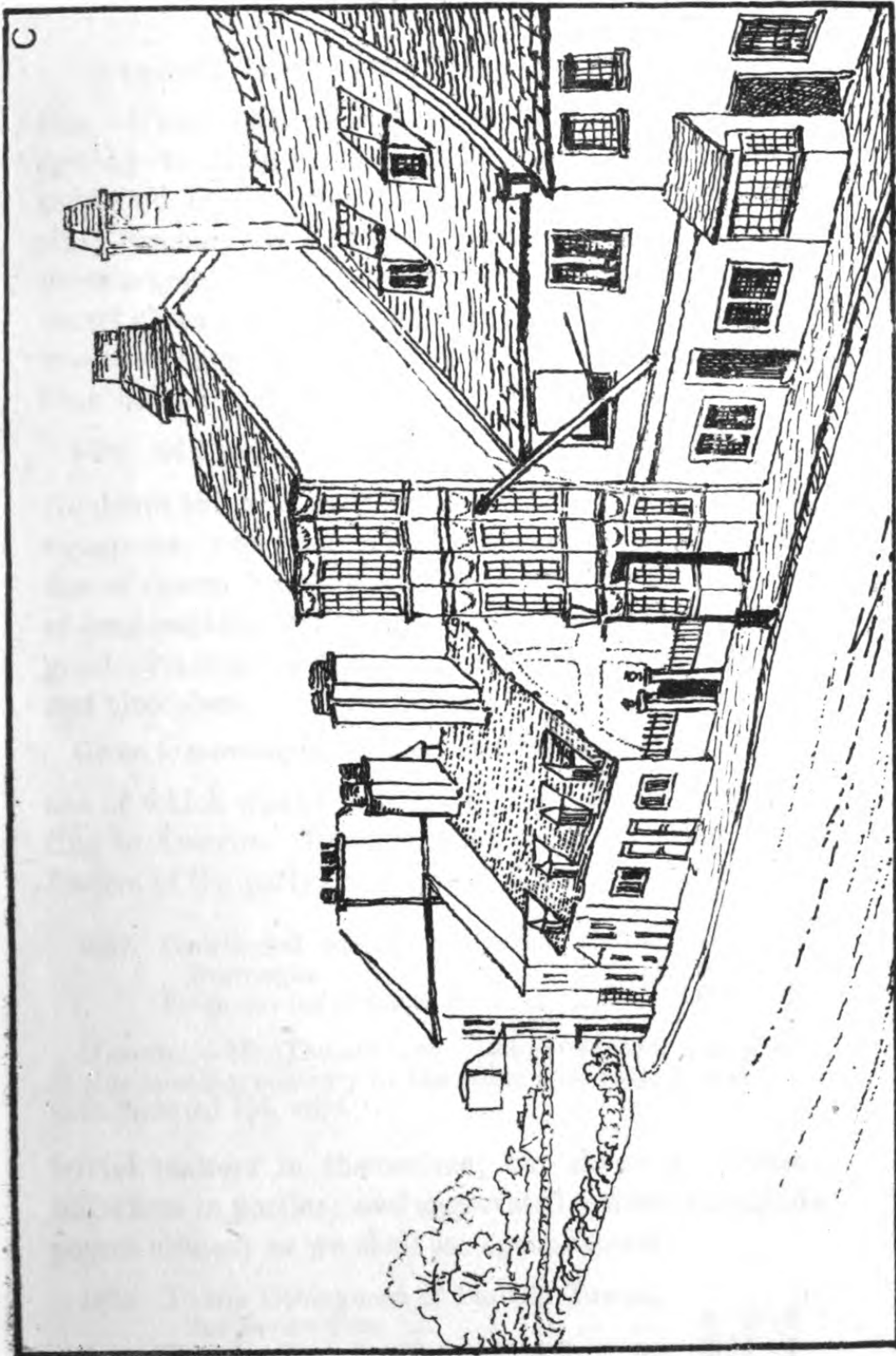
One of these was to order all country gentlemen to reside on their estates, so as to repress the rising spirit of rebellion, now becoming more evident every day.

1635 Expenses at Winton about our clayme 2 7 0  
To Mr. South, his ffee ... .. 0 10 0  
To Mr. South, another ffee at the Justice  
Seat ... .. 0 10 0  
To Mr. South's man, for writting our  
clayme ... .. 0 4 0  
For drawing a new clayme ... .. 0 3 4  
For another counsell's ffee ... .. 0 10 0  
For putting in our clayme ... .. 1 0 0  
For dyett and other charge; and horse-  
meat ... .. 1 3 9

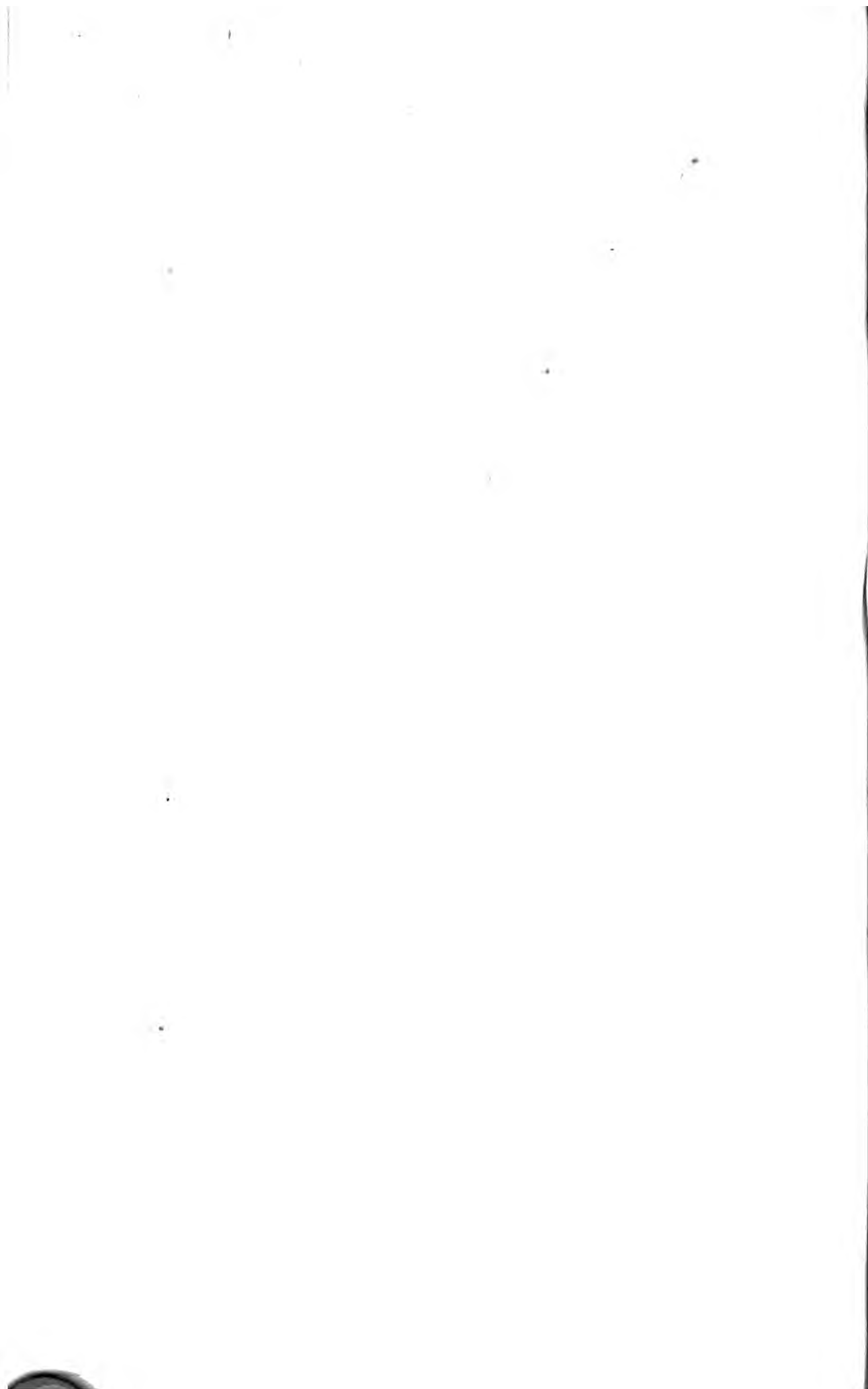
All curious, as showing law and travelling expenses at the time. The king, in his endeavours to raise money, had ordered all persons, who had claims on crown land, to prove their titles, or compound by a sum of money; to get which latter was the aim of the government. At the same time, all persons who had £ 15 a year, were to come and receive knighthood and pay fees for the honour.

1635 To a messenger to go for the crowner... 0 3 4  
To the crowner, for his ffee ... .. 0 13 4  
To four men, to guard a prisoner ... .. 0 10 0

all symptoms of times more disturbed, and people more disorderly.







For twelve p'clamations this yeare ... .. 0 9 0

One of them was to forbid the country gentry from coming to London; and under it informations were exhibited in the Star Chamber, against seven lords, sixty baronets and knights, and more than one hundred private gentlemen. Another was, that no one should travel abroad without purchasing a license. Another was concerning ship-money: now levied more universally than before, and more rigidly enforced.

1636 Of Thomas Day, his rapier ... .. 0 5 0

No doubt this was some "deboshed" ungodly cavalier swaggerer, who was convicted under an old proclamation of Queen Elizabeth (in 1579) against the carrying of long rapiers, which, as they gave their owners a great advantage in fighting, tended to provoke quarrels and bloodshed.

Given to messengers, for fourteen proclamacions 0 14 0

one of which was to restrain the Puritans from emigrating to America. Under it, Cromwell, and many of the leaders of the party, were stopped at the ports.

1637 Distributed among the poore of the  
Burroughe ... .. 0 8 4  
Laide out for p'clamacons ... .. 0 10 0

Mem:dm.—Mr. Thomas Urry, being warned, was absent at this meeting, contrary to the order (*page 51*): therefore he hath forfeited *vjd. viijd.*

trivial matters in themselves; but showing increased bitterness in parties; and aggravated distress among the poorer classes; as we shall see again shortly.

1638 To the Tithing-man of the Old Towne,  
for Forest dues ... .. 0 0 8  
To John Hart, for 10 daies' work... .. 0 11 4

some artificer employed by the Mayor. The wages of a labourer were from 6*d.* to 8*d.* a day; though ballads said that the poor man (if he had his due) ought to receive a white shilling for his day's labour.

1639	Of the Bayliffe, for the p'fitte of May								
	fayre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 2
	Of him for Matthew's fayre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 9 2

Observe the Puritan omission of "Saint." An illustration of this occurs in Addison's *Spectator*, No. 125.\*

The parliament which now met (April 1640) was the memorable Long Parliament, which, from the importance of its deliberations and their great results, must be ever remembered. Under it the flames of civil war broke out, the king was beheaded, and Cromwell's government inaugurated.

1641	Paid to the next Maier, which was by								
	him laide out for billeting of the Sea-								
	men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0

We cannot go into particulars of this eventful year; they must be sought for in the annals of the kingdom. Laud and Strafford were committed to the Tower; and the whole kingdom was in agitation, from north to south. As to our own neighbourhood, the Commons voted that the Isle of Wight should be taken into special keeping; and Portsmouth was ordered to received no forces but

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\* "The worthy knight (Sir Roger de Coverley) being but a stripling, when the feuds ran high between the Roundheads and Cavaliers, had occasion to inquire the way to St. Anne's Lane; upon which the person he spoke to, called him a young popish cur; and asked him who had made Anne a saint. The boy, being in some confusion, inquired, of the next he met, which was the way to Anne's Lane; but was called a prick-eared cur for his pains; and was told that she had been a saint before he was born, and would be one after he was hanged."

under the authority of the Houses of Parliament, which took command of the fleet into their own hands: the king, on the contrary, formed a scheme to become master of the fleet, but was frustrated (July 1642). On the 5th of August, Goring surrendered Portsmouth to the Parliament.

1642 For 20 souldiers quartering here one  
daie and night: going westward for the  
Parliament service ... .. 0 5 0

Civil war had now broken out over the kingdom. All the western towns (Lymington included) were firm in the Parliamentary interest; though the gentry, as a body, were on the Royalist side. Sir William Waller had taken Winchester, and was one of the generals commanding the southern counties; but the Royalists, under Sir Ralph Hopton, had the better hand in Cornwall. A recollection of this state of affairs will save much minor explanation as we go along.

The castle at Christchurch was captured this year\* (1644) from the Royalists, by Sir William Waller; and a large body of native Irish were sent to Dorchester, under a Col. O'Brien. They committed great excesses; and suffered heavily by military execution, in return,

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\* April 1641 is the date of the enigmatical inscription on a tomb at Christchurch; but it was re-cut at the beginning of the present century; and is very likely an error for 1644.

We were not slayne but rays'd  
Rays'd not to life  
But to be bvried twice  
By men of strife.  
What rest could th living have  
When dead had none?  
Agree amongst yov,  
Here we ten are one.

after the taking of Wareham and Dorchester by the popular party.

1644	For releiving divers companies of Souldiers coming from Cornwall ... ..	2	10	0
	For straw to lodge Souldiers ... ..	0	5	0
	To Mr Guidott to Basingstoke, in money	0	10	0
	To Captaine Greene for him and his men	1	0	0
	To James Garrett's wife, for a sicke Souldier... ..	0	5	0
	For a shroude for him ... ..	0	3	6
	To Belman, for a barrell of beere for the Souldiers... ..	0	4	6
	For watching of 2 sicke women which came out of Cornwall ... ..	0	5	0

All the West was at this time in a blaze. Goring was defeated by Fairfax at Taunton: Sherborne, Bristol, and other great towns, fell before the Parliamentary generals. Corfe Castle, after a long siege, also surrendered; and all Dorset, as well as our neighbourhood, was in the hands of the so-called rebels. The soldiers going to Lyme, were part of forces sent to its relief. It was besieged; and sent round to other towns for their assistance (June 1644). The same occurred as to Wareham,\* in 1646 (*page 69*).

1645	To Bartholomew Bulckley, for cheese for Souldiers... ..	0	5	10
	To Bartholomew Vocum, for warning the Watch ... ..	0	6	0
	To Thomas Bellman, for a barrell of beere for the Souldiers ... ..	0	5	0
	For bringing up Corsletts from the Key	0	1	0
	To fower poore seamen, tacken by the Duncarcke ... ..	0	0	6
	To 3 Souldiers going to Lyme ... ..	0	0	6
	To 6 poore people that came forth of Ireland ... ..	0	0	6

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\* Wareham was the scene of many fierce fights between the Parliamentarians and Royalists, the town being at this time in the hands of the latter party.



The last were Protestants—"our distress'd brethren in Ireland," as they were termed by the presbyterian party,—who had fled from their country to escape the excesses committed on them by the Royalists and Roman Catholics.

1646	To Bar. Vocombe for 7 weeks, for warn- ing ye watch ... ..	0	7	0
	To him 3 weeks, when the allarame was for watch and ward ... ..	0	5	0
	To them in beere ... ..	0	0	6
	To Mr. Elliott, for a barrell of beere ...	0	5	0
	Itm.—More to them that [kept] ward, when the allarame was out of Ware- ham ... ..	0	4	0
	Paid Bar. Bulckley for 2lb of powder ...	0	2	8
	For pulling downe the Worke,* to make way into the churchyard ... ..	0	6	0
	For keeping a horse for the Lord Ge- nerall's [Fairfax's] man ... ..	0	3	0

Prince Rupert, with some royalist ships, had been hovering off the Solent; and it was thought advisable to place the valuables of the town under the protection of the cannon of Hurst. But that temporary danger had passed away.

1647	For bringing the Towne Chest from Hurst Castle ... ..	0	2	0
------	--	---	---	---

The strongholds of the King's friends are now falling fast. Basing House, near Basingstoke, an important fortified place whose ruins are still visible to passengers on the Railway, was sacked and destroyed in 1645; and Lord Hopton surrendered in the same year.

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\* The Churchyard then projected far into the street, leaving only a narrow passage on the south side. A rubble wall, breast-high, with the massive walls of the church behind, formed a strong military post, especially when some sort of barricade stopped the roadway.

1647	To five shillings lent Mr Glevin, Mayor, when he went to Basing ... ..	0	5	0
	For fourteene shillings laid foorth when I was Constable, for sending a mes- senger to the Lord Hopton, when he lay at Winton with his army (by the Towne's consent and order) ... ..	0	14	0
1648	For burying a souldier of Capt. Wheeler	0	4	0
	Paid more to a Irish Captaine ... ..	0	2	0

On November 30th, 1648, King Charles was brought a prisoner to Hurst, where he remained till the 21st December. No mention of this remarkable event appears in the Town Book; but the town appears to have been filled with troops, both horse and foot.

1650	To Bennet Pigen, for quartering of soul- diers ... ..	0	4	4
	To William English, for quartering of souldiers ... ..	0	4	6
	And for carriage of his sicke souldiers	0	1	0
	For quartering of souldiers at my house [the Mayor's] ... ..	0	4	6
	Paid Andrew Lockyer, for grasse for their horses ... ..	0	4	8
	Paid Sir Thomas Fairfax's souldiers, going for the Isle of Wight with their General's passe ... ..	0	12	6
	For quartering Sir Thomas Fairfax's souldiers at my house ... ..	0	6	6

The more staid and decorous feelings of the time are shown in the following Order; and the predominance of the Puritan party is clearly marked by the use of the phrase Lord's Day, for Sunday: the only time in the book that it occurs.

WHEREAS it hath been accustomed by the Mayor and Burgesses of this Burrough, that the Election day for the choyse of the Mayor was upon the Lord's Day before Michaelmas Day, Now it is ordered and decreed by the Mayor and Burgesses of this Burrough now assembled, whose names are hereunder written, That the Election day for the choyse of the Mayor shall be on the Tuesday before Michaelmas Day, in the fore-

noone. And it is further ordered and decreed that the Mayor for the time being shall, uppon the Election day of the new Mayor, p'pare a diner for all the Burgesses and their wives. And for his allowance, in consideration of his charge, it is ordered and agreed that the said Mayor shall be allowed out of the Burrough rents the sum of three pounds yearly. And it is also further ordered and decreed, that if the Mayor for the time being shall neglect the providing of a diner for the Burgesses and their wives on the day before mentioned, that then the said Mayor shall forfeite and pay unto the Burgesses of this Towne and their successors the sum of five pounds of currant money.

Signed by the Mayor ( Francis Guidott ), and six Burgesses.

This reasonable alteration probably lasted only a few years, till the Restoration. The election of Mayor was always on the Sunday after St. Matthew's Day, up to the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act (1835). The dinner to the Burgesses and their wives was given, and the stipulated allowance paid, till 1672. On the Sunday of election the Mayor always invited a number of the inhabitants to a public breakfast of cold roast beef, &c. with port wine, ale, &c., at the Town Hall. They afterwards went to the church in procession; though scandal whispered that many were often unable to attend the service.

The civil war is now over; and for several years (1650 to 1658) during Cromwell's iron rule, there is a lack of entries of interest. There is, however, this draft of a letter, which speaks for itself. Continual excitement and agitation have given place to a state of exhaustion: and the requisitions, which have been equally heavy under the Puritan saints or Royalist sinners, have reduced the unfortunate inhabitants to the greatest distress.

Sr.

Ye magistrates of this towne, taking into their serious consideration the extreame pouertie and necessitous condition

wherunto generally the inhabitants of this place are reduced by the disasters of these times, haue thoughte fit yt ye mistry of Clothing bee sett on foot amongst vs, as an expedient for relieving ye decrepid and aged (whose wants are so eminent yt they must otherwise starve) and keeping ye younger sorte from ye lazy trade of begging and other idle and vitious courses, by dayly imploym't. Now for so much as this worke can not be begun, unles a more considerable sum of money bee first had (ffor buying of stock, erecting of mills, and getting other requisites) than can be advanced in this parishe (though you will find wee have not been backward, when you peruse this enclosed Schedule\* of our severall contributions), the Mayor and Burgesses thinke it necessary yt you, and such other noble gentlemen as haue been made free of this corporation, bee desired to giue yor charitable benevolence tow'rds carrieing on and perfecting so pious a worke. (Sr,) heere you haue an ocasion of performing your promise to the towne when you were made a burges thereof, wh: ingadges you to advance any designe tending to its good: And besides ye reward wh: virtuous actions carry w:h them, multitudes of poore people will pray for you, and all of us stand obleiged to subscribe o:rselves

Lemington : : : :

(Sr.)

Yor humble Servants,  
A.B.

*The names of such Gent: as are burgesses of ye towne, and live out of ye parishe :—*

Mr Whithed	Mr Standesby	Mr Jesson (W)
Sr. Jo. Oglander	Coll. Edwards	Mr Jesson (T)
Mr Boreman	Mr Whithed, jur.	Mr Tulse
Mr Hildesley	Mr Campion, sen.	Mr Wiltshire
Mr Kempe	Mr Pocock	
Mr Campion	Mr Tichborne	

The clothing scheme mentioned does not appear to have succeeded: for no trace of any such manufacture has been preserved. Vague accounts of the wretched state of the town and its inhabitants have been handed down by oral tradition. The church was left gutted and desecrated; the churchyard, open and bare, with its

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\* It has unfortunately not been preserved.

tombs and stones destroyed. For many years there was even no clergyman here: for the revenues had been appropriated to alien purposes. The dead were buried, and baptisms performed, by irregular enthusiasts of the time; or by the parish clerk; or by some of the more staid inhabitants. No monument remains, anterior to this period, except one broken headstone, till recently half buried and illegible. The parish records (if any were kept) have perished; and no written documents, relating to the church or parish, exist before 1660.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

The civil war is over; but sullen animosities remain, to excite, for a long period, the passions of the inhabitants. Cromwell, the Lord Protector, is dead; and Monk has gone over to the monarchical party. Charles II. has been placed on the throne; and "The King shall enjoy his own again!" is the universal chorus of all triumphant loyalists. Here is the account of their rejoicings in May 1660, at the proclamation.

Itm.	To Tho: Glevin, for beere	...	...	0	10	0
Itm.	To Tho: Samber, for beere	...	...	0	7	0
Itm.	To Edw: Stacie, for 100 of faggotts...	...	...	0	4	6
Itm.	To Hen: Kirby, for ffurze faggotts	...	...	0	1	4
Itm.	To Widdo Muttier, for wine	...	...	0	4	0
Itm.	For bread, for the poore	...	...	0	5	4
Itm.	For p'clayming Charles the Second, and reading six p'clamacons	...	...	0	5	0

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Itm.	To Mr Bulkley, for powder ... ..	0	12	4
Itm.	To the ringers ... ..	0	8	0
Itm.	To Will: Badcocke [constable ?] ...	1	10	0

Still more beer, powder, and faggots, at the coronation. The weapons are for peaceable uses, in processions and the like, to give due honour to the loyal gentry who have assembled.

1661	To Thos: Crew, for fitting a corslett ...	0	12	0
	To Edmond Stacy, for two swords ...	0	8	0
	To Thomas Samber, for a muskett ...	0	7	0
	To Nicholas Haskall, for a pike ...	0	5	0
	To Mr Bulckley, for two belts and bandaleers ... ..	0	7	6
	To Thos: Samber, for two barrels of beere at the Coronation day ... ..	0	13	0
	For faggotts at the same time ... ..	0	3	9
	For 14 pounds of powder ... ..	0	13	0
	To Andrew Hurst and his son, for two petty musters ... ..	0	4	0
	For a general muster [of train-bands]	0	4	0

The Burgesses do not appear to have forgotten what was due to them, amidst all the troubles; for this note is hurriedly dashed in at the foot of the account of 1662, Francis Guidott being the mayor alluded to.

MEM:D—It is decreed by the Mayor and Burgesses whose names are hereunder written, that the above 3*li.* deteyned by the above-wrytten Mayor, is not allowed unto the s:d Mayor, for that he kept no feast in the s:d year. (*page 71*)

Mr. Guidott was, however, mayor again next year (1663), when there is this note appended:—

The said Ffrancis Guidott, Mayor, hath given an Accompt for six years; and there is due to the Towne 22*li.* 1*s.* 5*d.* which said money is paid, &c.; whereupon the said Ffrancis Guidott Quietus est.

He was no doubt a worthy and moderate man, for he was mayor in 1632, 1640, 1650, 1656-7-8-9, 1661, and

1662: but his lot was cast in a disturbed time. Perhaps altogether he had good reason to inscribe "Pax optima rerum" on the stone of his wife's grave, which about this period was placed in the church.

PAX OPTIMA RERUM.

MEMORIÆ SACRUM.

QUIESCUNT SUBTUS MORTALITATIS EXUVIÆ  
JOANNÆ, UXORIS FRANCISCI GUIDOTT, GENEROSI;  
QUÆ ANNIS IV SUPER LUSTRA XII PIE CONFECTIS,  
NATALE CHRISTI CUM CHRISTO IPSO CELEBRAVIT,  
ANNO DNI. 1668.

MORTUA NON EST SED DORMIT.

With the new position hope seems to have revived in the hearts of the burgesses; and they appear first to have desired to repair the fabric of the church.

1666	Paid Mr George Musgrave, the 11th Feb. 1663, the som of 3 <i>li</i> . 4 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . for the fees concerning the p'curing of the order from the Councill Board, for letters patent for the reparation of the church	3	4	6
1664	Taken out of the box in the chest, to pay Mr George Musgrave for the breife business ... ..	10	0	0
	More paid Mr Musgrave in London, for the charge of the same business ...	20	0	0
	Paid for a horse and man to Hurstley...	0	5	0
	Paid for bringing the breifes from Hurstley ... ..	0	0	6
	Paid for ffish to my L:d Bishop [of Winchester] and charges there... ..	1	0	0

Yet even now the political fires are smouldering under their ashes. For example:—

To Mr Broome, for Habeas Corpus, and for removing Chidley ... ..	1	0	0
For passing two men: their passe money and conduct money ... ..	0	5	0
For a warrant for Longe ... ..	0	1	0

1665	For warning the watch this troublesome time	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
	A horse and a man to the Coroner	...						0	8	0
	To the Coroner for his fee, and a warrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
	For the Royall Aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	8

all indicative of altered affairs; but of a still agitated state of society. The last item was a grant of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millions of money, for a war with the Dutch.

The great Plague of London (1665) spread into the country in that and the next year. Portsmouth and Salisbury (damp and undrained), suffered greatly, just as they did in recent Cholera times.

1665	For fourteene days and nights watching in dangerous times, when the sickness was in other places	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
	For watching the Portsmouth people	...						0	6	0
	For 16 days ward at the Key, in harvest [time]	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	16	0
	For Jo: Dorling, in his sickness	...						0	2	0
	To Morris his wife, in her sickness	...						0	2	0
1666	For conducting Elizabeth Bunch to Ringwood, in the time of the visitation [of the plague]	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0

The first parish rate book remaining, commences in 1669, with the following entry:

<i>Of tiplers taken in the time of divine service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	8
<i>Rec'd upon 2 rates at 4li. 3s. 8d. per rate</i>								8	7	4

A penny rate (1877) would now amount to £ 50.

The old town seal\* seems to have been lost in the late confusion; and we find the following:

1669	P:d to Mr Guidott, for the Towne Seale	1	15	0
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\* Mr. Guidott was a gentleman bearing arms; so that he must have got the seal executed in his capacity of antiquary or virtuoso. He was descended (it was said) from Antonio Guidotti, a learned doctor of medicine, "of Padua, far beyond

which is the one at present in use. It is a useful but tasteless unartistic article, in silver. This being a good opportunity to mention the arms of the town, we give a representation of its impression.



The Arms are: Azure: on waves of the sea, an antique ship with one mast and sail furled: proper. On the sinister side of the mast, an escutcheon pendent from the yard, with the arms of Courtenay thereon: viz. or: 3 torteaux, with a label of three points.

A few fragments of the old seal still remain appended to one of the deeds in the Town Chest (date, 10th Hen. IV.—see page 30). The deed itself was produced before the Court of Queen's Bench, in 1696, to prove the franchises of the borough.

At this time the silver coinage was very much debased, and that of copper was also extremely bad and deficient. From the necessities of trade, shopkeepers began to make farthings and halfpence of their own,

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the sea," to speak poetically (*Lay of the Last Minstrel*), or (more strictly) from Florence. He was a merchant of repute at Southampton; and this was his great-grandson. See Appendix, page 254. A photograph of the inscription and arms (p. 75) will be found in *Miscellanea Genealogica*, Oct. 1878.

which they circulated from their shops. They are known as Tokens or Town Pieces. All that I have met with (made for Lymington) are the following; the names of which will be easily recognized from the former pages.

1. Farthing. (Obverse). Round a shield, the name Thomas Glevin.  
(Reverse). Round initials T. G. E. the words: In Leimington.
2. Farthing. (Obverse). Round a similar shield, the name Bartholomew Bulkly.  
(Reverse). Round initials B. B. the words: In Limington.
3. Farthing. (Obverse). Round representation of a candle-maker, the name John Harmood.  
(Reverse). Round initials I. H., the words: Limington, 1666.
4. Halfpenny. (Obverse). Name, Phineas Wright, round circle containing: His Halfe-penny.  
(Reverse). Round initials P.W. the words: In Limmington, 1667.
5. Halfpenny. (Observe). Name John Barwick, round circle containing: His Halfepenny.  
(Reverse). Round initials I.B., the words: In Limington, 1667.

The briefs for the church, before mentioned, in time procured a decent amount of money, which the parishioners duly laid out on reparations. They re-enclosed the dilapidated churchyard, re-fitted the interior of the fabric; and, pulling down the south transept, built the present Tower, a plain and substantial erection, though without any architectural pretensions, as was to be expected from the time. To recall forgotten names, and to perpetuate other matters of parochial interest, we append some of the items in the Churchwardens' accounts.



*The Accompt of Richard Eden, and John Burrard, gent.  
Churchwardens of the Parrish of Lymington, for the year  
last past, 1670.*

## RECEIPTS.

For Lead, [from the old church] as by a note	113	19	0
For 6 months' interest for fifty pounds ... ..	1	10	0
Of Sr. Henry Titchbourne ... ..	5	0	0
Of Sr. Will: Lewis ... ..	10	0	0
Of Mr Neale ... ..	2	0	0
Of the Bishop ... ..	10	0	0
Of Mr Button ... ..	10	0	0
Of Mr Bartho: Bulkley ... ..	10	0	0
Of Mr Will: Burrard ... ..	5	0	0
Of Mr Ffra: Guidott ... ..	10	0	0
Of Mr Rich: Eden ... ..	2	10	0
Of Mr Jo: Burrard: his owne gift ... ..	10	0	0
Of the Trustees of Mr Button ... ..	10	0	0
Of Mr Guidott, for old Timber .. ..	5	0	0
Of Mr Will: Burrard, on that accompt ... ..	1	19	0
Of Mr Lamport, of the Subscript'n money ..	78	6	0
Of Sir Nicho: Steward ... ..	10	0	0
Of Mr Joyce ... ..	2	0	0
Of Rich: Pierce ... ..	1	0	0
Of Mr Phil: Dore .. ..	10	0	0
Of Sir Jo: Trott ... ..	10	0	0
Of Mr Bulkley, for old timber ... ..	4	18	0
Of Mr Whithead ... ..	5	0	0
Of Sir Tho: Badd ... ..	8	0	0
Of Jo: Dobbins, convict for tipling ... ..	0	10	0
Of 8 Rates, at 4li. 3s. 3d. per rate ... ..	33	6	0
Borrowed upon interest, of Mr Will: Burrard, in the behalf of the parrish, to carry on the business of the repairing the Church, as by bond	50	0	0

## 1672.

Of Henry Bower, Gen. ... ..	10	0	0
Of George King ... ..	8	0	0
Of Jo: Lamport ... ..	5	0	0
Of Jo: Draper ... ..	5	0	0
Of Mr Joyce, Vicar of Boldre ... ..	5	0	0
Of Hen: Browne ... ..	3	0	0
Of David Edwards ... ..	2	10	0
Of Jo: Harmood ... ..	2	0	0

## DISBURSEMENTS, 1670.

<i>Paid Mr Michell [builder], as by sev:ll acquit'ces appeares ... ..</i>	389	5	4
<i>To him by consent, when he laid the first stone of the Tower ... ..</i>	1	10	0
<i>To Dr: Lloyd, for his paine in getting the Com- mission from the Bishop ... ..</i>	1	0	0
<i>To Mr Torkesley, for expenses in fetching the gifts of Sir Will: Lewis, Sir Henry Tichbourne and Mr Neale ... ..</i>	1	0	0
<i>Paid by consent in discharg of two warrants for Trophy Money [the Militia service] ... ..</i>	1	7	6

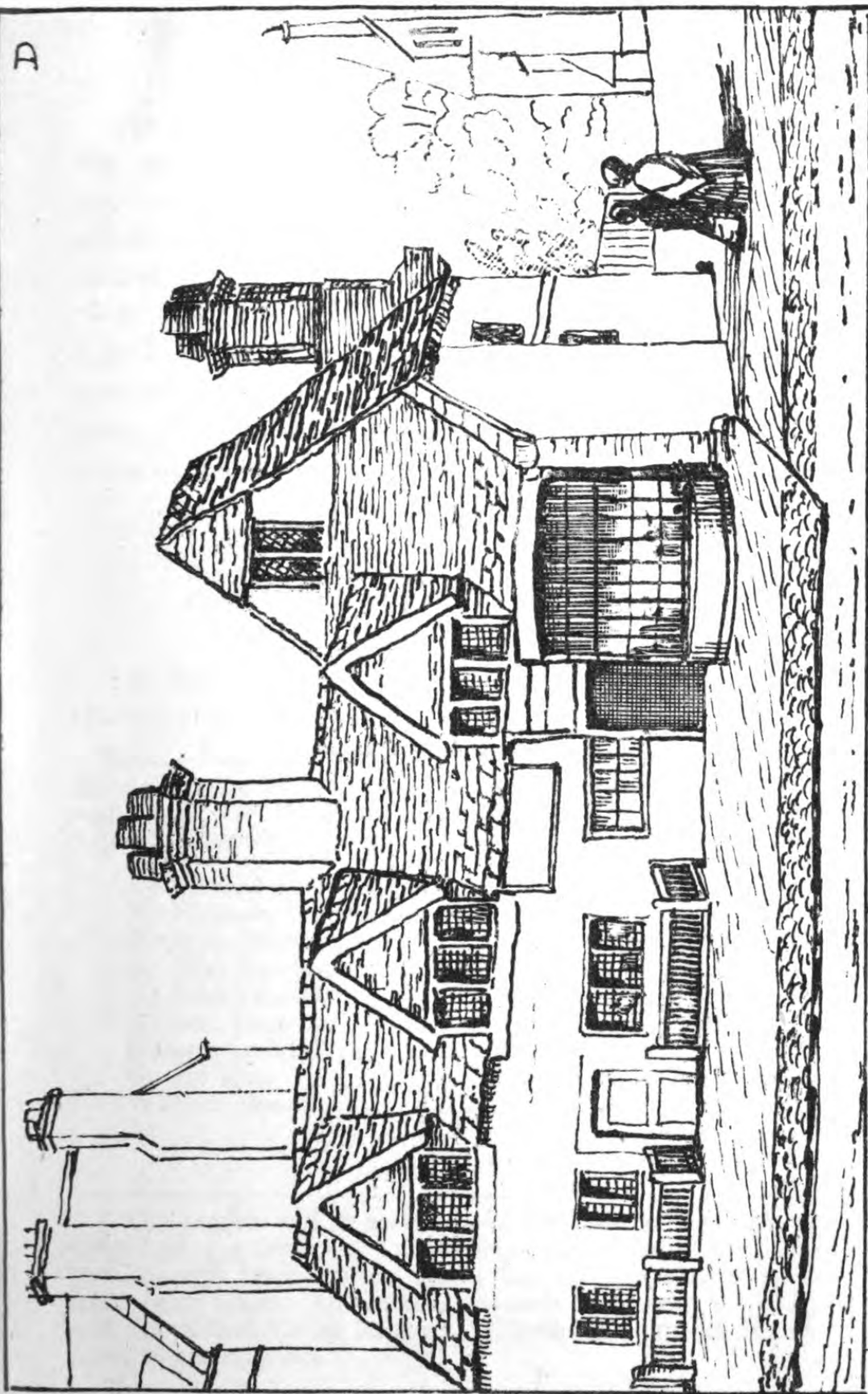
## 1672.

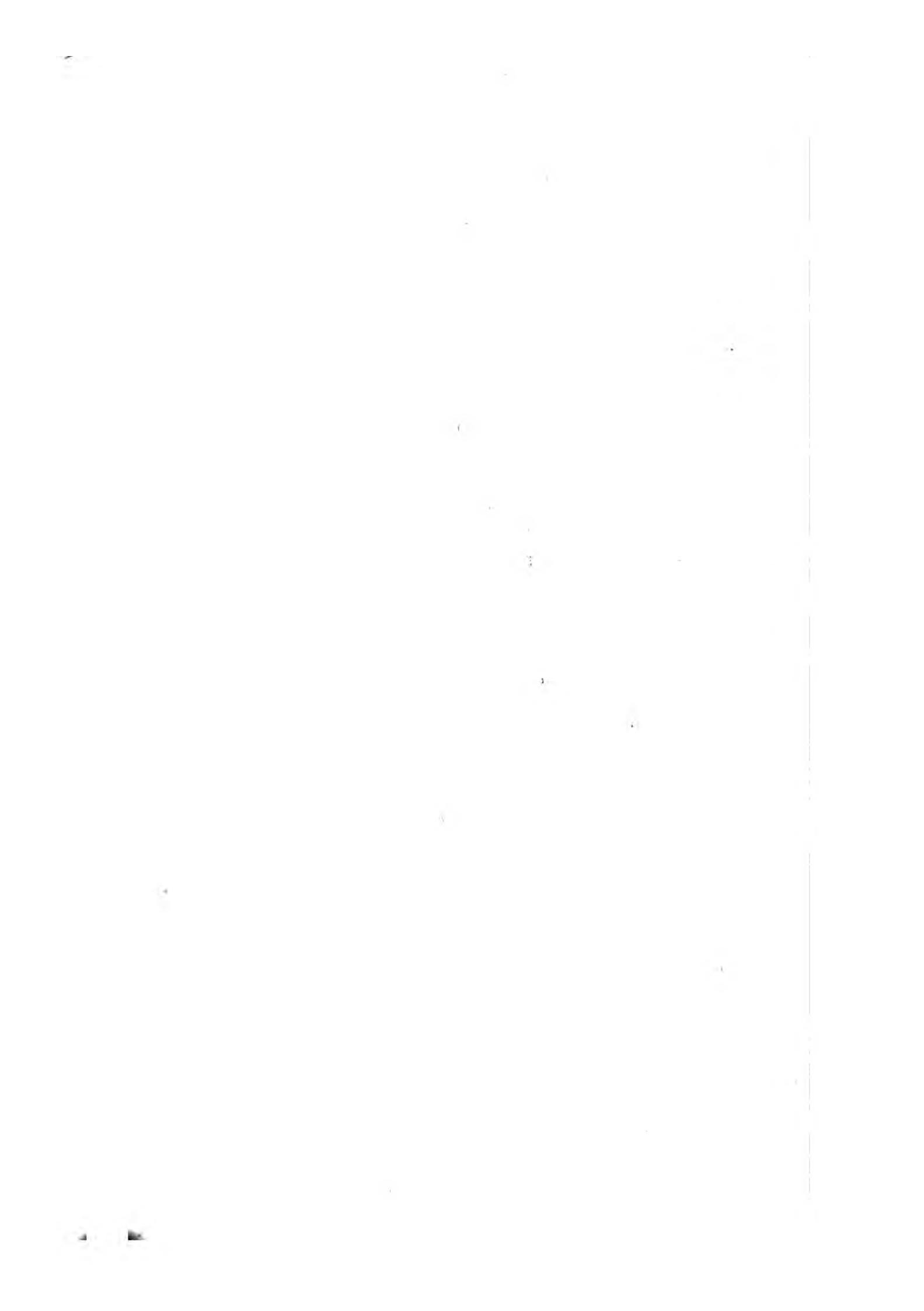
<i>Paid Tho: Day, for going to the B:p of Bristol</i>	0	4	0
<i>To the Bellfounder, for casting the Bells ... ..</i>	26	12	0
<i>To the Carpenters, for hanging the Bells ... ..</i>	18	0	0
<i>To Will: Taylor, for Timber to make the frame</i>	5	11	0
<i>To Mr W:m Burrard one year's interest for 50li due Mich:s ... ..</i>	3	0	0
<i>For two warrants of disturbance* for Mr Tutchin and Hancock ... ..</i>	0	2	0
<i>To Mr Jenkins, for tin to put among the bell mettle ... ..</i>	1	13	0
<i>To Tho: Combes : spent upon them that hoised up the bells into the Tower, and a journey to Romsey for the Bellfounder ... ..</i>	0	11	0
<i>To the proctor : a bill of charges for suing W:m Curtis in the Spirituall Court ... ..</i>	1	4	2
<i>To Mr Joice, for a journey to Winton to shew cause why he did not p'vide us a Minister ... ..</i>	0	6	0
<i>Of Jo: King ... ..</i>	2	10	0
<i>Sam: Samber ... ..</i>	2	0	0
<i>Rob: Hutchins ... ..</i>	1	10	0
<i>Will: Tiller ... ..</i>	1	0	0
<i>Jo: Dore ... ..</i>	2	0	0
<i>Phin: Wright ... ..</i>	1	0	0
<i>Rob: Edwards ... ..</i>	1	0	0
<i>Hen: Line ... ..</i>	1	0	0
<i>Edw: Stacie ... ..</i>	2	0	0
<i>Jo: Edwards ... ..</i>	2	10	0

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\* To break up a conventicle, as dissenters' meetings were still termed. Mr Tutchin was a Baptist, and the father of the rabid political partisan of Queen Anne's time,

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The communion table, now in the church, was among the new fittings of the repaired fabric. The old one had been desecrated and destroyed. It is one of those old-fashioned heavy oaken tables, which the High-church party of the Restoration irreverently termed "oyster-boards;" and bears date 1673, with the initials I.K: P.W. for John King and Phineas Wright, churchwardens. The entries in the parish books, in the same year, show the distress, and unsettled condition, of the poor, in and about the town.

<i>For carriage of vagabond persons to</i>				
<i>Pennington*</i> ... ..	0	1	0	
<i>For six vagabonds: quarters for one night</i>	0	1	6	
<i>For carr. of 10 vagabond persons to Bat-</i>				
<i>tramsley</i> ... ..	0	3	0	

The following list shows the influential persons of the town in 1668:—

MEM.—That this 6th day of July, 1668, there is lent to Edward Stacy, Mayor, upon the security of the Town Lands and Rents, for the better carrying on the Suite of Law now depending betweene Bartho: Bulkley, gent., and the towne:—

By Edward Stacy, Mayor	...	...	1	10	0
By Ffrancis Guidott, Gen.	...	...	1	10	0
By Will: Burrard, Gen.	...	...	1	10	0
By John Burrard	...	...	3	0	0
By John Edwards	...	...	1	10	0
By Bar. Harmood	...	...	1	10	0
Humphrey Banfield	...	...	1	10	0
George King	..	...	1	10	0
William Moone	...	...	1	10	0
					<hr/>
					£ 15 0 0

\* The reader will henceforth observe that all extracts in *italic type* are from the Parish Books; and the others from the Borough Books; from which last all the earlier notes have been taken. Our parish accounts commence in 1669; and the earliest Parish Register, of Births, Death, and Marriages, begins in 1660.



This suit against the lord of the manor seems to have been about the quit-rent due from the borough. The earliest charge in the books of the Corporation is this, (which is the amount specified by the Charter—*page 5*)

1616 To Mr. Campion, for rent.....xxxijs.

It so continues till 1620, when it is raised to £ 1 12s. 1d. In 1665 it is entered as paid to Mr. Bulkley, at the same amount; but is raised in 1685 to £ 3 4s. 2d.; and in 1686 to £ 7 12s. 1d.; which sum continues to be paid down to the present time.

1670 For Forest dues ... .. 0 0 8

At the Sweinmote Court at Lyndhurst, this year, the Burgesses had their claim allowed, of common of Turbary ( the right to cut turf ) in the Bailwick of Bat-tramsley, for fuel to be spent in the ancient messuage of the Town of Lymington. Also, Common of Pasture ( from May to September ) of their beasts called horses and rother beasts ( horned cattle ), paying yearly 8d. for the right. Also Common of Pannage ( gathering the beech-mast ) for their Hogs, ringed, in pannage time; paying for each hog of a year old 4d, and for every one under that age 2d. at the Feast of St. Michael, every year. The user had long been obsolete, even at this time; but turf must once have been actually burnt in the town, and the burgesses' pigs turned out on the Forest walks, to feed on the acorns, in the autumn. The claim was finally disallowed, on the ground of non-usage, at the last Forest Commission, in 1848.

For warding, and keeping ye Tolesey\*

Books both fayrs ... .. 0 6 0

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\* The Tolsey Book was that in which all the entries were made of goods bought and sold in the public market or fair; and was kept by a special officer. The Tolzey at Bristol still preserves its name.

The war with the Dutch was unpopular with all the mercantile classes; and its termination was welcomed by the nation at large.

1674	Paid Mr. Will: Burrard, for expenses going to Portsmouth, with Mr. Commissioner Deane, about the Key ...	0	15	0
	For 1 hhd. of Beere, at ye Markett Crosse, when ye peace was p'claimed between us and the Dutch ...	1	5	0
	Gave ye ringgers to drink ...	0	5	0
	Spent at ye same time, at ye Nagg's Head, in a treat upon ye company ...	2	3	7
1675	Of Jo: King, Mr. Legg, Wid: Samber, and 9 others, for ringing the great bell ...	0	12	0

For funerals of persons buried in the church. The next is a charge for a bull-baiting—a curious item to appear in the Corporation books:—

1675	For a rope and collar for ye bull ...	0	12	0
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Misson, a French gentleman who was in England about this time, describes bull-baiting as the delight of all classes—

“They tie a rope round the horns of the bull, and fasten the other end to a ring on a stake driven into the ground. The cord is about 15 feet long. Several butchers, or other persons, *or gentlemen*, stand round about; each holding his dog by the ears, and when the sport begins, they let loose one of the dogs. The dog runs at the bull; the bull, unmoveable, looks down upon the dog with an eye of scorn; and only turns his horn to him to hinder him from coming near.” &c.

We will not go into all the details of this cruel sport, which remained in favour all through the eighteenth century (more or less), and was only put down by the law in 1835. There are several other entries in our Books about it, of a similar nature to the above. Charles Colborne, Esq., whose bust graces the chancel of our church, was a great patron of this sport; and often found an opportunity for indulging the town-

people with the exhibition. The well-known Dr. Parr, a friend of Dr. Johnson, always attended every bull-baiting he was near, generally under the disguise of a butcher's dress.

The triumph of the loyal party is shown by the following entry:—

1676	<i>Gave the men to drink, to help sett up the King's Arms [in the church]</i> ... ..	0	2	0
1675	Rec'd for ye Naggs Head signe post ...	0	0	4
	— for George signe poste (Angel) ...	0	0	4
	— for ye White Lyon signe post (Red Lion) ... ..	0	0	4
	— for ye Bugle signe post ... ..	0	0	4
1676	Rec'd of Barth: Harmood for Holm Mead	0	17	0
	— for my owne shop ... ..	0	13	4
	— for my owne signe poste ... ..	0	0	4
	— of Will: Brodsha,* for wharfidg...	0	5	0

The following entries also show Church and State in the ascendant:—

1677	Paid for a gound gave to Mr. Watson, ye p'sent Minister [by the Corporation] ... ..	3	15	3
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\* Will: Brodsha was a prominent parish man in his time. He lived on premises now 122-3-4 High Street; and was a builder by trade. A good stone in the churchyard (as might be expected) perpetuates his memory, when far greater people have been forgotten:

HEAR· LYETH· THE· BODY· OF  
WILLIAM· BRADSHA· WHO· WAS  
BORN· SEPTEMBAR· THE· 17  
J6J8· AND· DEPARTED· THIS  
LIFE· SEPTEMBER· 16  
1698.

Also, of Joseph Sheppard, grandson of William Broadsham, &c.

His name is spelt in the books in various ways,—Bradsha, Bradshaw, Broadsha, Brodesha, &c., and Broadsham on his grandson's inscription on the same stone. I mention this, to show how irregularly surnames were spelt, so late as 1698, and even far on into the next century.

1677	To Mr. Ed: Sydenham, for setting up ye King's Armes in ye Town-hall ...	5	0	0
	To sev'll poore people, the gift of Holms Meade ... ..	0	5	0
	To poore seamen cast away and taken by the Frenche* ... ..	1	0	5
	To Daniel Edwards, which he gave to 16 poore Dutchmen ... ..	0	5	4
1678	To John Colborne, for going to Xt. church with a letter ... ..	0	0	5
	To Jo: Cranborne, for going to ye Lord Warden with a letter ... ..	0	6	0

These entries serve to show how small was the public postal accommodation. The Lord Warden was Charles Powlett, Lord St. John of Basing, who was (from the charge) probably residing at Hackwood Park, near Basingstoke, the family seat, after the sack and destruction of Basing House, in 1645.

In this year the proclamations again increase in numbers wonderfully, and the reason is not far to seek; for now the nation is all aflame and aghast at the revelations of Titus Oates and his gang, in the so-called Popish Plot.

1678	To ye Serviant (pursuivant) ... ..	1	10	0
	For reading p'lamacions ... ..	0	12	0

Sir John Coventry, Kt., the member of parliament whose nose was slit,† in 1671, by a number of loose characters attached to the Court, was this year elected a Burgess; which seems to show that the democratic element was still very powerful in the town.

1683	To travellers, and poore seamen that came out of Algier ( at sev'all times) ...	2	4	4
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\* The French privateers greatly molested the English trade vessels; pretending that they were Dutch. France and Holland still continued at war.

† The Coventry Act (22 & 23 Car. II. cap. 1.) against cutting and maiming, was passed in consequence of this outrage.

These were captives taken by Algerine pirates, who were now so daring as to infest even the English coasts; revenging the attacks of Blake during the Commonwealth.

To give a just idea of the value of money at this time, compared with the present day, I print the following items as appraised in a neighbouring county, this year, under a will:—

1680	6 acres of wheat and barley	...	...	8	10	0
	5½ acres of pease and beans	...	...	3	6	8
	1 horse and 1 old mare	...	...	5	1	6
	Two coves and 1 one yearling bullock			4	0	0
	35 sheepe and lambes	...	...	3	13	4

Land was generally worth, at this time, about 18 years' purchase; and the wages of a labourer were, on an average, 8*d.* per day.\*

1682	<i>Allowed Will: Dod for his extraordinary care and dilligence in looking after the workmen about the Church [now being restored]</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
------	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---

*Palnam qui meruit ferat!* Will: Dod little thought that his diligence would be noted two centuries after his death, but so it is: and I note this as well, which I stumbled on in looking over an old Burial Register,

*William Dod and his wife, in one grave.*

More proclamations again this year attest the troubled state of the times.

1681	To the Serjeant; and for reading proclamac'ons	...	...	...	...	2	9	0
	More gave to him by order of the Mayor and Burgesses	...	...	...	...	0	10	0

This was caused by Dangerfield's Plot—the Meal Tub Plot, as it was termed; and the proclamations were to

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\* In 1620 the labourer received 4½*d.* per day; and in 1632 his wages had risen to 6*d.* per day.



invite discoveries—against the dreaded Jesuits—and the like. One of them entirely prohibited the printing of any newspapers or pamphlets.

1682	For a stick for Jack of the Baskett ...	0	7	0
	For a bottle of brandy, at the setting in of the baskett... ..	0	1	0
	For 4 men helping to sett him in ...	0	4	0

The sea-mark at the entrance of Lymington river, still so called. Men's wages, and brandy too, rather cheaper than now !

These collections following, were made upon Briefs, or Circular Letters, sent round by the Bishop of the Diocese, authorizing the money to be solicited for deserving cases, such as fires, inundations, or the like.

1682	<i>Collected in the Par'sh Church of Lymington, upon the Breife for East Budley, in County of Devon</i> ... ..	0	10	6
	<i>For Hansworth, in the West Riding of York.</i> ... ..	0	10	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<i>For Caister, co. Lincolne</i> ... ..	0	9	0
	<i>For the Maze in the p'sh of St. Thomas the Apostle, and St. Olave Southwark</i> <i>[a dreadful fire]</i> ... ..	0	8	0
	<i>For Collumpton, co. Devon</i> ... ..	1	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1683	<i>For Charlton Horethorne, co. Somerset</i> ... ..	0	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>For Stoke-by-Clare, co. Suffolk</i> ... ..	0	3	2
	<i>For Wapping [several hundred houses burnt]</i> ... ..	2	5	8
	<i>For Bradford inundations</i> ... ..	0	6	0
	<i>For Bassenthorne, Cambridge</i> ... ..	0	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>For Painswick, co. York</i> ... ..	0	5	5
	<i>For ye fire at Newmarket</i> ... ..	0	4	7

This system of collecting money is entirely obsolete. It was attacked by the ridicule of the wits of Queen Anne's time, in the following (supposed) ludicrous examples :—

“ For the reparation of nine churches ; collected at nine several times	... ..	0	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
--	--------	---	---	-----------------

For fifty families ruined by fire	...	...	0	1	0½
For an inundation, a groat, given by Lady Frances "	...	...	0	0	4
"Memoirs of P. P., Clerk of this parish," printed among Swift's Miscellanies.					
1682 For 2 halbeards, and crooks to hang them upon	...	...	0	11	6
For a new rope for ye bull ring	...	...	0	5	6
1683 Two watchmen, to garde prisoners one night, at ye Naggs Head	...	...	0	2	0

These must have been more than common prisoners, to be used with such exceptional distinction; probably they were political arrests in connection (or supposed connection) with the Rye House Plot, which alarmed the nation in June 1683.

1683 Of Mr Button, ye gift of Mr Button (late deceased,) to ye Towne	...	...	100	0	0
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The Button family lived at Buckland; since a farm; but then a gentleman's residence. They were long connected with the borough; and intermarried with the Burrards, Knaptons, and other neighbouring families; but are now extinct in these parts.

The new Town Hall (b) was now in course of erection (see page 31).

1683 Paid to Mr Jon: Michell, towards ye building of ye Towne Hall (b)	...	143	13	4
1684 P:d Mr Michell for ye new building...	66	6	8	
Rec:d of Mr Tulse, to ye new building	10	0	0	
Rec:d of Mr Bulkley	...	...	15	0
Rec:d of Mr Blake, to wainscot ye new building	...	...	30	0

### Burials, 1685.

Dec. 15. — Penny, de Sway, widow, was burid in Linnen; mony paid to the Poor of this Parish, 50s. I certified it to ye Churchw's and Overseers the 24th day; and they brought a warrant, wh: was served.

Sam. Antrim, Min. [of Lymington.]

This entry in the parish books refers to an Act (30 Car. II.) which made it compulsory to be buried in woollen, under a penalty of £5. It was objected to, as common and vulgar, by the wealthier classes:—

“Odious ! in woollen ! ’twould a saint provoke !”  
Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke.

The lines are Pope’s. Narcissa was Peg Woffington, the celebrated actress.

In the same year is this entry relating to interments :

*For a new Bier ... .. 0 8 6*

The poor classes were often buried without a coffin, even later than this time; and a bier to convey the body had to be kept at the parish expense.

“They bore him bare-faced on his bier,  
Six proper youths and tall,”

was no poetical fiction; but a real description of what might be often seen at a funeral.

The altered times are strongly marked by the following Declaration, which seems to have been used as a test on the admission of Burgesses, and also of several of the Recorders, within the next few years:—

I, John Dore, doe declare that their lies noe obligason upon mee, or any other person, from the Oath commonly called *The solemm League and Covenant*; and that the same is in itself an unlawfull oath, and imposed upon the subjects of this Realm ag’t the knowne laws and liberties of the Kingdom.

Signed also by Richd. Holt, Wm. Knapton, and John King.

The contest at Parliamentary elections now becoming troublesome and trying, in a small body of men with varying views and interests, an attempt seems to have been made to veil the votes by means of a balloting bag. Details of the manner of proceeding are minutely laid down; but as the following Order was soon repealed

( from reasons that may be supposed ) they are not worth printing after such a lapse of time.

MEM:DM. The one and twentieth day of November, 1677, it is ordered by the Mayor and Burgesses of this Burrough, that for ye time to com the Burgesses to be sent ye Parliam:t shall be elected by way of Bullets [*according to ye use of ye Towne and County of Southton.*]\*

Signed by the Mayor, Edward Edwards ; and 14 Burgesses

The accounts for the year 1684-5 are both on one page, and contain the following entry :—

1685 For pouder, beere, wine, and other expenses on ye Coronas'on Day (April 23) 5 10 0  
for the days of the "Merry Monarch" are over, and the new king is James II.

King Charles II. died in February, 1685 : after lying some days ill. Reports of his recovery seem to have raised hope among some parties.

1685	(Feb.) Paid at the news of the late King's recovery of his sickness	...	...	...	0	3	6
	(Apl.) Expended at the p'clayming of his pr'sent Ma'tie (James II.)	...	...	...	1	3	0
	To ye King at arms	...	...	...	2	10	0
1685	For all manner of expenses at ye treat of our two Burgesses of Parliam't	...	...	...	15	0	0

The new Parliament met in May 1685 ; and many hopes and fears were agitating the country, nowhere more strongly than in our own town. In June, Monmouth's insurrection broke out, and the Mayor of Lymington (Thomas Dore) joined him with a body of cavalry raised in and about this place ; many of them, no doubt, old parliamentary soldiers, or fanatic partizans. Sedgmoor was fought on July 6th, and Mr Dore had to flee for his life. This explains the irregularity

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\* The words in italic are deleted.

in the account; besides which there is another suggestive item in 1686:—

1686 Of ye last Mayor [Mr Dore] ... .. 0 0 0

He was excepted from the Bill of Indemnity; but nevertheless soon appears again on the scene. At the Revolution, of course he rose to eminence, and represented the town in Parliament several times. His family is extinct here.

1686 *Beere to the Ringers, the Thanksgiving*  
*Day (for the battle of Sedgmoor)* ... 0 5 6

Underneath are the usual words:—

*“Seene and approved of these acco’nts by us whose names  
are hereunder subscribed”*

but no names at all are appended. The Bloody Assize was sitting at the time under Jefferies; and, our town having been deeply implicated, the parishioners may very likely have had such cause for anxiety as to be unable to attend so common an affair as a parish meeting. “The spawn of the old Covenant” had widely impregnated the inhabitants; and the news of Monmouth’s landing had been welcomed by many. How the insurrection was crushed, is matter of history. The Duke, on leaving the fatal field, struck across the country, to gain the shelter of our town, whence, by aid of his friends, he would be enabled to cross to France or Holland; but, as is well known, he was captured near Ringwood, before he could get here. He did not forget his friends after his condemnation, but wrote an autograph letter to some of the Knapton\* family—a dangerous missive, which (mentioning the

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\* Often mayors—always influential burgesses—on the Whig side.



names of individuals in a compromising manner, as well as perilling a possessor in whose hands it might be found) was soon destroyed, all but the autograph, which was carefully preserved as a relic, till about 1820, when, by particular desire, it was sent to London, to be engraved in a collection of autographs; and there it was unfortunately lost, mislaid, or stolen, by some curious "snapper-up of unconsidered trifles." It is of the same family and the same period that the story is told about the soldiers who were sent to arrest a knot of adherents (of Monmouth's or the Whig party), who were assembled at the house of Mrs Knapton,\* over their pipes and punch in the fashion of the times. They had timely warning and escaped. The soldiers or constables burst into the room just too late. They found only an old lady with her head enveloped in a flannel petticoat, smoking a pipe (as she said) to cure an inveterate toothache. The house where this occurred is believed to be the large mansion opposite the church; which was then a town residence of the Knaptons. It has been rebuilt wholly or partially, at a somewhat later period.

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\* Elizabeth, wife of William Knapton, of Brokenhurst Manor, was born 1664; and was sent for her education to Salisbury, then in great renown for girls' schools. Cecilia Knapton (afterwards wife of Philip Bromfield, Esq) born in 1740, was her grand-daughter; and had heard her grandmother relate that she saw the Prince of Orange at dinner in the Council Chamber at Salisbury, being lifted up for that purpose. Cecilia Bromfield (above) often recounted the story to the present Rev. A. J. Knapton, of Boldre House; thus carrying us back, with only one intermediate link in the chain for nearly two centuries, to a living witness of the events of 1688. [Such are the dates as preserved in the family; but a person born in 1664 would have been too old for school in 1688. However, the fact of the old lady having seen the Prince, under the circumstances related, remains incontestable. The time of her birth may perhaps be wrong].

Of the singular names said to have been given to children in puritan times, I can find no trace; unless "Wilderness Watson," which we now meet with, is an example. Yet we must remember that those who bore such or similar appellations would not be likely to be found on the Parish [Church] books, or in the more dignified Borough records.

In 1684 the old Town Hall (*a*) had been ordered to be pulled down, and a new Hall (*b*) built, as before fully described (*page* 32). The following donations were made by resident gentlemen:—

John Button, Esq (of Buckland), a legacy	100	0	0
Henry Tulse, Esq, a donation	...	...	10 0 0
Thomas Bulkley, Esq, „	...	...	15 0 0
Richard Holt, Esq, „	...	...	10 0 0
Daniel Blake, Esq, „	...	...	30 0 0

which leads to the remark that in the good old days it was far from unusual for gentlemen and ladies, resident or native, who had a liking for the town, to leave property to the Corporation by way of legacy. Besides Juliana Tevant's bequest, the gift of Holmes' Mead must be remembered. Perhaps in future times (if not in the present) some generous benefactors may be pleased, in the same way, to earn the present gratitude and future remembrance of their fellow townsmen.

1686	For mending a wash-bill (halberd) ...	0	1	6
	For whipping two beggars, 2s: for beere and board, 4d: and making them a passe, 6d	...	...	0 2 10

It may seem odd, but there was a regular form in use on such an occasion as this. Beggars were first whipped; then they had an allowance of refreshment; and they were then conducted by two constables to the bounds of the parish, where a pass was given to them, which among other things requested the neighbouring officers

to send them on to their destination, and to treat them kindly! The gallows and the stake had also their appropriate etiquette. Persons burnt were dressed in a flannel garment, for decency; and one of the principal points urged, on condemnation of Lady Alice Lisle, at Winchester (1685), was, that, as she was ordered to be burnt directly after the sentence, there was no suitable dress ready. A person sent to the Bastille was always received by the governor in formal state; and a slow procession marched across the court (attended by all the officials) to the cell where he was to be confined. In the great French Revolution, the bag which received the head of the guillotined always held bran—not vulgar sawdust.

As soon as King James was seated on the throne, the old attempts to control the Corporations of the country were revived by the Court party, in order to restrain the democratic spirit which had been dominant (more or less) for the previous twenty years. A Writ of *Quo Warranto* was issued against all towns where there was any doubt as to the leaning of the inhabitants; and we, of course, were summoned to show cause why the rights, &c. of the Borough should not be seized.

*Burgus de Lymington.*

WHEREAS by virtue of a Writ from our Sovereigne Lord the King, directed to the Sheriffe of this county, We, the Maior and Burgesses of this Burrough, are summoned to be and appeare before our Lord the King at Westminister, on Monday next after eight day of St. Hillary next, to answer to our Lord the King by what warrant we clayme to have and use diverse Liberties, Priviledges, and Ffranchises, within this Burrough. Now we, the said Maior and Burgesses, whose names are under written, have, upon consultation had, ordered and agreed that a Warrant of Attorney be forthwith sent, under the Comon Seale of our Burrough, to ympower and authorize George Burrard, of Lyons Inne, in the county of Middx.

Gent. Attorney in her Ma:ties Court of King's Bench, to appeare for us. Dated this One-and-Twentieth day of Jan'ry, Anno Dni 1687.

Signed, Robert Edwards, Mayor; and 17 Burgesses.

William Eyre, Esq. of the Inner Temple, was also, by another entry, appointed to be the counsel in the case. The whole affair was a sham (*triccum in lege*), an ostensible cause for some interference with the borough, just as the former one had been (*page 42*). No account of the trial has been reserved in our Town Records; but, having obtained their ends as to the court interest in the borough, the Ministers seem to have made no further difficulty in the matter. The following entries refer to the suit:—

1687 To Mr W. Samber, for wine and beere for ye Corporac'on, when I was sum- moned to app'r before ye King with our Charter ... ..	1	1	0
More, when the thanksgiving was for ye [birth of ye] Prince of Wales,* in wine, beere, and tobacco, and for 2 tersses of beere at ye Market Cross	1	15	0
Pouder and shooting ... ..	0	10	0
For my expenses goeing to London about o'r Charter ... ..	4	0	0
For carrying writings to London with Mr George Burrard ... ..	1	0	0
P:d Mr George Burrard, for expenses for Law in defence of ye Quaranto ( <i>sic</i> ) brought against ye Towne ... ..	40	0	0
P:d at two meetings for expenses uppon ye Corporacion [at Nagg's Head] ...	0	18	0

The triumph of the Court party was brief; but the events which soon followed are matter of history, and not within our scope. The landing of the Prince of Orange and the abdication of James rendered the calling

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\* Afterwards known in history as "the Old Pretender."



of a new parliament necessary, which is known as "the Convention," it being considered that a legal parliament could not be called while the throne was vacant.

*Burgus de Lymington.*

MEM.—That the ffourteenth day of January, Anno Dni 1688, The Mayor and Burgesses of the said Burrough, whose names are subscribed, by virtue of his Highnesse the Prince of Orange his Circular Letter, assembled att the Towne Hall within the said Burrough; and then and there did elect and choose Richard Holt, Esq. and John Burrard, Esq.\* Burgesses, to represent us att Westminister, att the Convention to be held the Two-and-Twentieth day of January instant [*words deleted*] (by the majority), according to the effect of the said Letter.

The words carefully erased, and the insertion of "by the majority," seem to show that they were in some hesitation. They had reason for anxiety; for in case of the King's return, their experience of the last few years must have told them what they would have to expect. The late mayor (Thomas Dore) seems to have reappeared on the scene; for he signs among the other Burgesses. The tide has turned: his party is in the ascendant; and he himself is one of the members elected for the new Parliament, to be held in March 1689. So important is the occasion that the Earl of Winchester signs among the others. Great people will, in future, appear here continually, to support their parliamentary interest among the burgesses.

The overthrow of the old government seems to have unsettled peoples' minds; and made them wish still further changes. The inhabitants at large seem to have been infected; and to have thought this a good opportunity for asserting their rights against the little

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\* They were already the representatives of the town in the previous Parliament.



body of burgesses. They met; and elected, as their members, Thomas Jervoise, Esq.\* and Oliver Cromwell, Esq.† The latter name speaks for itself; and we may reasonably suppose the former entertained views similar to those of his proposed colleague. But the return was disallowed; and the Burgesses' choice confirmed. The Prince's party distrusted the too advanced wing of their party (to use a modern phrase).

1688	Allowed ye Messenger's expenses that brought ye Prince of Orange's Letter	0	9	0
	P:d when King William and Queen Mary was p'claimed at ye Market Cross (Feb 1869): 1 h'hd of beere 30s, and at ye Nagg's Head 1 h'hd of beere 30s; and for wine, beer, and tobacco, in at ye Nagg's Head and out at ye Market Cross £4 7 0; and Drummers: in all ... ..	7	9	6
	To Mr Brodsha, for carrying letters to Tytherley [to Mr Whithed, mayor]	0	2	6
	To Richard Coleman, for going over to Yarmouth, and expenses there ...	0	7	0
	To Jo: Crew and Mr Rich: Coleman, for reading p'clamations and [the Prince's] Declaration ... ..	1	6	0

In this year (1688) George Fulford, Esq. founded the Free School before mentioned (*page 32*). The era of "the glorious Revolution" was often alluded to and commemorated in many ways; perhaps this was one: if so, it was certainly one of the most sensible.

It was intended (to use the founder's words) that youth should be taught and trained-up in Learning and the true Protestant Religion, and (more especially) the

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\* Of Herriard Park, near Alton, Hants.

† Son of Richard Cromwell, and grandson of the Protector. He resided at Hursley, near Winchester, and died there before his father (in 1705). He had before this time kept up an interest in the place (*see page 75*).

knowledge of Latin, Greek, Writing, Arithmetic, and Good Life:—all excellent things in their way, but above the capabilities of the establishment. The school was, however, welcomed; and the Corporation placed at its disposal, in 1688, the second Town Hall (*b*) which they had just erected;\* and the Trustees entered thereon in the same year. But there were always quarrels, after the first fervour, about repairs; neither side wishing to be at that charge. It was always a load upon the Corporation funds; and the entry just previous to its demolition is a brief sulky allowance for that purpose. Under the plea of its being obstructive to the street, they were, no doubt, glad to put an end to the ever-recurring expense. When this building had been removed, the Trustees contracted with a private school in the town, to teach ten boys, children of the poorer inhabitants, a less ambitious and more useful course of learning; and so it lasted for many years. In 1836, on the foundation of the National School, the charity fund was transferred to its Managers; and they still receive the proceeds each year. A suit was brought in the County Court some years ago, in order to get it divided among the various Dissenting bodies in the place; but the plaint was dismissed; the judge considering that the intentions of the testator were in substance properly carried out.

It would appear, from several slight notices here and there, that the Burgesses used this building after it was given up to the school. They met but rarely: only about twice in a year on an average; and they had none of the general business and multifarious applications

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\* "All that newly erected Building, standing upon pillars, in the High Street."—*Document in Town Chest.*

which occupy the attention and the time of a modern Town Council or Local Board. The new Town Hall (*o*) will be met with a little further on.

*To the Apparator, for 2 books and a proclamation about the Fast* ... 0 2 0

The Fast was on the 19th of May, 1689. Just before, was the day on which the clergy had either to take the oaths to the new government or resign their livings. Most of them took the oaths; but generally with the greatest reluctance. Those who refused were termed Non-Jurors, among whom Jeremy Collier, Dodwell, Kettlewell, William Law, and many others, are still mentioned with respect.

1689 Given to the ringgers, in beere, at the rejoycing for the victory of his p'sent Ma:tie, then Prince of Orange ... 0 2 6

that is, for the general success of the Revolution, which now seemed to be generally accepted by the nation.

1689 *Paid the Apparator, for a forme of praire about the birth of the pretended Prince of Wales* ... 0 1 0

"Les absens ont toujours tort!" The unfortunate child whose birth was hailed with rejoicings (*page* 95) a short time before, is now merely a pretender—said to have been a suppositious child, brought in a warming-pan—which with (the Irish) brass money, and (the French) wooden shoes, was a standard jest for the Squire Westerns, of this and the next generation or two.

1690 *Paid for a proclamacon and forme of praire for the successe of the army ag:st Ireland, &c.* ... 0 1 0

King William embarked for Ireland in June 1690; and the battle of the Boyne was fought in July of the same year.

Easter Tuesday, 1692.

*It is ordered this day, at a Publique Meeting of this Parish, that no p'son shall for the future receive or have releife from the parish, but such as shall publicuely weare on their right arme the letters P and L, which the collectors are desired to see done before they releive them.*

Signed by Sir Robert Smyth, Bart. and Thomas Bulkley.

The spelling of "publique" and "publicuely" might be passed lightly over, did it not mark a curious fashion in literary history. So great was the influence of the French Court at this time, on all matters connected with fashion and literature, that it was considered, in England, a mark of good taste and good-breeding, not only to use French words instead of English ones, but to spell English words in a French fashion. It had been the high-court style in the time of Charles I, but was now got down into the country.\* The two gentlemen who signed the Order, doubtless piqued themselves on their accurate spelling. Abundant examples of this whimsical taste may be found in *Hudibras*, Dryden's Poems, and other works of the period. A few are subjoined, taken at random from North's *Examen*:—

"According to his *pratique* and education."

"And that the king was a *scelerat*."

"These *massacreurs* of the good."

"His old *equivoque*," &c.

1693	<i>Puid for 3 Foxes' heads, a Badger and a</i>			
	<i>Polecat's head, and a Chaffinche's head...</i>	0	4	4
	<i>To Sir Robert's [man] for a badger's head</i>	0	1	0

By old custom, the churchwardens of every parish were authorized to pay for the destruction of vermin.

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\* See an amusing paper in the *Spectator*, No. 130 (July 1711) "From this place, during our progress through the most western parts of the kingdom, we fancied ourselves in King Charles the Second's reign, the people having made very little variation in their dress since that time."

The regulation prices here, were (for the heads) as follows:—

Badger ... ..	1s.	Otter ... ..	2s. 6d.
Bulfinch ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Polecat... ..	4d.
Chaffinch ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Sparrow (doz.) ...	2s.
Fox ... ..	1s.	Stoat ... ..	4d.
Hedgehog ... ..	4d.	Weasel ... ..	2d.

1694 *Paid for horse hire, to send away seamen that had ye small-pox, to Ringwood* ... .. 0 3 0

*Paid and expended when the pariter [apparitor] came to demand his fees, and when ye officers of Bolder brought ye bastard* ... .. 0 6 0

May, 1693—Ordered that the Churchwardens doe sue all persons to an excommunication, that doe refuse to pay their Privy Tithes or Rates to the Church.

1695 *For the Ringers, when the Plott was discovered* ... .. 0 10 0

*More to them, when reported that the Duke of Barwick was taken* ... .. 0 3 0

This plot is the last we shall hear of. It is known in history as the Assassination Plot, and was a conspiracy by Pendergrass and others, to attack and kill King William at Richmond. The Duke of Berwick (an illegitimate son of King James) was supposed to be in England and privy to the attempt; and a reward of £1000 was offered for his apprehension.

On the 20th October, two members were returned to Parliament (John Burrard, Esq. and John Dore, Esq.) It was in the height of the war with France, just after the gallant capture of Namur by the allies. Party feeling now was very strong, and seats in Parliament were getting of more value than before. The Earl of Wiltshire, Sir John Mill, Sir James Worsley, Thomas Burrard, and a number of other gentlemen's hands, are seen among the more clumsy signatures of the town burgesses.



The non-burgesses, on this occasion, again tried their chance by electing two members outside the hall, in opposition to those chosen by the Corporation. They were, John Pitt, Esq. (of a Dorset family, related to the great Earl of Chatham in after years), and William Clarke, Esq. The petition was again unsuccessful.

1697 To the Ringers, when peace was proclaimed (November) ... 0 10 0

This was the peace of Ryswick, between England, France, Spain, and Holland; and the conclusion of the war was hailed by all parties with joy.

The following document is curious, as showing the dog-Latin commonly used by lawyers of the period. It is merely the admission of Roger Mompesson, Esq.\* a barrister, as Recorder of the Borough. His tenure of office was but brief; and Francis Dickins, Esq., of Gray's Inn, was appointed in his stead.

MEM.—Quod 25mo die Septembris, Anno Dom. 1698, Rogerus Mompesson, Arm. juratus fuit in officium Seneschalli Burgi de Lymington; et præstitit Sacramenta de Allegiancia et Suprematia mentionata in quodam Actu Parliamenti, Anno 13mo Caroli secundi fact.; et subscripsit declarationem infrascriptum. (Here follows the declaration against the *Covenant*, as on page 89).

January 9th, 1700. Elections now become still more hardly contested, for Parliamentary influence gets every

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\* Son of Mr. John Mompesson, of Tidworth, in whose residence were played (in 1661-2) the freaks of "the Invisible Drummer." His household were continually annoyed by the beating of an unseen drum, varied by scratching, singing, clinking of money, and other incomprehensible sounds and noises, the cause of which continued, for some years, to elude the vigilance of the sharpest watchers. Addison's comedy of *The Drummer* preserves this strange affair. Tidworth Park (late the seat of the well-known sportsman, Thomas Assheton Smith, Esq.), stands on the site of the whilom haunted house.

year more and more valuable. The present one seems to have been very eagerly fought out, for all the votes are entered as in a modern poll-book. Thomas Dore, Esq. and Paul Burrard, Esq. were the candidates on the Whig side;\* and Jas. Worsley, Esq. and Thomas Fullerton, Esq. on the Tory side. As it may be interesting to some of their descendants to see their ancestors' politics, I give the names:—

*Dore and Burrard:—*

John Barfott	Edward Beere, jun.
Wm. Hook	Henry Wale, jun.
Hy. Crofts, Esq.	Henry Wale, sen.
Wm. Samber, junr.	Ralph Hastings
Wm. Dale	Francis Dickins, Esq.
John Purdue, Esq.	Roger Mompesson, Esq.
Wm. Gouldwyer	George Burrard, Esq.
John Colborne, sen.	Will. Urry
Hugh Harsnett	John Dore
Parkinson Odber	Edward Beere, sen.
Geo. Hastings	Wm. Knapton, Esq.
Roger Clutterbuck	Will. Samber, sen.
Anth. Dawly, Esq.	Edward Edwards
Rob. Knapton, Esq.	Samuel Samber
Rt. Hon. Lord W. Powlett	Edward Stacey
Wm. Tulse, Esq.	

*Worsley and Fullerton:—*

John Hinton	Henry Hackman
John Stacey	Sir Rob. Smyth, Bt.
Edward Woolley	Francis Hanbury, gen.
John Edwards	John King
Richard King	Henry Lyne

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\* These famous words, *Whig* and *Tory*, which rose into popularity at this time, had a vulgar origin. The rebel peasants of the Western Shires in Scotland, from their oat-meal porridge mixed with *whig* (whey) or sour milk, were termed *Whigs*; while the royalist robbers or rapparees in Ireland, from their adhering to the King (*to-reagh*), were called by the name of *Tories*. Each species is now apparently extinct; being lost in the more polite terms of *Liberal* and *Conservative*.

*One for Dore only :—*

Paul Burrard, Esq.

*One for Dore and Worsley :—*

Wilderness Watson.\*

TOTAL.....	For Dore ...	...	...	33 votes
„	— Burrard	...	...	32 „
„	— Worsley	...	...	11 „
„	— Fullerton	...	...	10 „

This entry shows Hurst Castle still used as a prison :—

1699	To expenses when John Brent was served with a warrant, and had to Hurst Castle	...	...	...	0	4	0
	Paid John Ashley,† for a Bull Collar and Roape	...	...	...	0	14	0

## CHAPTER IX.

KING WILLIAM's horse had stumbled over the mole-hill in Kensington gardens on the 26th February, and he died on the 8th of March, 1702; when "Royal Anne became our queen, The Kingdom's pride and glory" : as the old song says.

1702	Paid for 14 proclamations	...	..	0	14	0	
	Expended by the Deputy Mayor‡ at the proclayming the Queen, and at the Coronation	...	...	...	12	5	0

\* See page 93. I cannot find his name anywhere in the Church Books; and fancy he must have been a "Trimmer," or "Occasional Conformist," at best.

"Occasional Conformists base

I held in detestation;

And thought the Church in danger was,

From such prevarication."

Old Song,—*The Vicar of Bray.*

† Lived at the corner of Ashley Lane, which takes its name from him.

‡ Robert Knapton, Esq.; for Lord William Powlett, mayor, who lived at a distance.

MEM.—The fifth day of November, 1701, Richard Wavell paid unto Mr Henry Wale, sen., Deputy Mayor, the sume of Six Shillings and Eightpence, for heveing of Ballas into the Chanell, contrary to a former Order; and also the sume of Three Shillings and Fourpence, for speaking reflecting words against the Corporation, which said money was given unto the poor of the parish of Lymington, by the said Mr Wale.

Still more proclamations! It must be recollected that there were no newspapers; or rather that they were scarcely ever seen in the country. News-letters, or letters partly written and partly printed, were the principal means by which news was conveyed to the towns; or merely to the gentlemen's mansions in the country.

1703	Paid for 17 Proclamations	...	...	0 17 0
	Paid for pins to hang hats on, in the			
	Town Hall	...	...	0 4 0

The latter seems, at first sight, a very trivial matter; yet it marks a great change in our social habits. It had hitherto been the custom to wear the hat indoors, and even at table. Evelyn, a few years before, had registered in his diary:—

“A great cold and defluxion, from putting off my hat at dinner;”

but since then, the peruke or periwig, with its long flowing mass of hair, had been brought into fashion; and the hat, instead of being constantly worn, was merely carried under the arm, as it was found quite superfluous. Hitherto there had been no necessity for hat-pins; but now they were become essential.

1703	Paid for beere, fagots, and powder, at				
	Vigo rejoycing	...	...	...	0 14 3

This was when the brave Admiral Hopson (an Isle-of-Wight man) broke the boom at Vigo, and forced his way into the harbour; engaging several men-of-war by

himself, till his ship was set on fire. He remained on board, and extinguished the flames; though half his men jumped overboard. He was knighted, and had a pension of £500 a year settled on him. The gallant admiral lies buried in the Island; but his grave is undistinguished and unknown.

There was, at this time, no custom-house at Lymington; though the trade was of importance; so that all cargoes which paid duty had to be discharged at Southampton. In order to evidence their rights, the following application appears to have been made in August, 1707.

*Burgus de Lymington.*

MEM.—The Deputy Mayor and Burgesses of the said Burrough, at the Town Hall then and there assembled, takeing into consideration a Messige sent from Richard White, Esq. then Mayor of the Town of South'ton, by Mr John Knapton, Town Clarke there, to the said Deputy Mayor, desiring leave of this Corporation to erect a Booth on Lymington Key, for their more convenient keeping a Court of Admiralty there. And the said Deputy Mayor, upon such applicac'on made, haveing given leave accordingly. Now we, the said Deputy Mayor and Burgesses, whose hands are hereto subscribed, Do hereby confirme such leave by him given, with a *salvo jure* to all the rights and priviledges of the said Corporac'on of Lymington.

Signed, John Coleborne, Deputy Mayor; and other Burgesses.

The same application was made in August, 1708, with an additional request to be allowed to carry their Oar erect through the borough, from and to the Booth temporarily erected on the quay; which we may suppose was a rite considered essential to support the Southampton jurisdiction over the river, as within the port of Southampton. Leave was given, as before, with the same *salvo jure*. After some litigation the matter was compromised by a branch office being established here,



for Lymington, as remains to this day. Southampton, however, is, as it has always been, the principal port for foreign goods.

1708	To James Baker, for the Mayor's Break-			
	fast, at Crismas Day ... ..	3	0	0
	To Richard Rigg, which was expended			
	when the Duke of Bolton gave the			
	Corpor'n a fat buck and 5 guines ...	0	19	0

The page is not even added up ! Perhaps the innkeeper, Mr Rigg, could have explained this, at the time ; or the above entries may do so, even now.

MEM.—The 3rd of December, 1711, It was agreed, &c. that R. Warner and John Newman shall have a Lease of the River from Lymington Key to St. Ambrose Dock..... Reserving to the Mayor and Burgesses a power ..... to set a moderate price for all such oysters as they shall, from time to time, have occasion of, for their proper use, &c.

Signed, Paul Burrard, Mayor ; and other Burgesses.

In 1713 there is an entry that he and his partners “was very much out of pocket,” as might be expected, and the lease was rescinded. If St. Ambrose Dock was near Ampress, or St. Ambrose, Farm (up the river), it must certainly have been, as stated, quite unsuitable for the purpose ; though as there was no bridge then, the tide ebbed and flowed, far up, without interruption.

The spread of education (though very trifling) is indicated by the following, which is the conclusion of an Order in 1709. Formerly none of the public (generally speaking) could read, which, by the way, was the reason why all shops were indicated by sign-boards.

“And we do hereby direct that a copy of this order be affixt upon the Post at the Markett Cross, yt no person may pretend ignorance therein.” (*see page 28*).

The election for Members of Parliament was again hotly contested this year (1710), Party spirit was

blown up to its highest pitch by Sacheverell's trial, the French war, and other similar topics. The two Whig candidates were Lord Wm. Powlett and Paul Burrard, Esq.; the two on the other side, John Walter, Esq. and Wm. Forbes, Esq. of South Baddesley. The two former were elected by three votes to seven on the other side; but the unsuccessful candidates sent a petition to Parliament against the return, stating that 87 inhabitants (who, though not Burgesses, had a right to vote, under the Charter) had recorded their votes for them out of the Hall. They were, however, in advance of the age; and Reform was more than a century distant. Their claim was disallowed, and the rights of the Burgesses proper was maintained.

These entries mark the accession of the House of Hanover to the throne—"When George in pudding time came o'er, And mod'rate men looked big, Sir":—

1714	<i>To the Ringers, when the King (Geo. I)</i>			
	<i>was proclaimed ...</i>	...	...	2 7 4
	<i>To the same, when the King arrived in</i>			
	<i>England ...</i>	...	...	0 13 6
	<i>To the same, when the King was crowned</i>			2 6 0

and this is the first Jacobite rebellion, in "Mar's year":—

1715	<i>To the Ringers, upon the success at Pres-</i>			
	<i>ton and Scotland, over the Rebels ...</i>			0 17 0
1716	<i>To John Cleeves, for painting the King's</i>			
	<i>Arms ...</i>	...	...	1 10 0

The King's Arms in question are those on page 84; and they still exist in a side passage in the church. The huge painted panels display the lion, with a leer and grin that would have suited the Merry Monarch himself; for the date above was originally MDCLXXVI. with initials C.R. for Charles the Second. The C has been altered into a G for King George, who has just

‘come over,’ and the escutcheon of the House of Hanover has been dabbed in with a slabbering brush. The date above has been altered to MDCCXVI as well as it would fit; and the churchwardens’ names, Wm. Chappell and Wm. Serrell, surreptitiously supplant the original ones at bottom.

“I hate the man who builds his name  
On ruins of another’s fame.”—*Gay’s Fables*.

The church, in 1720, was greatly repaired and beautified, whitewashed, and painted, in true style of the Georgian era; an event still commemorated by the date on the chancel ceiling, over the Communion Table.

1720	<i>Twenty Rates, this year, at £ 5 3s. 10d.</i>				
	<i>per rate ...</i>	...	...	...	103 16 8
	<i>To John Veale, for 8 days work on the</i>				
	<i>litten* wall ...</i>	...	...	...	0 13 4

and many other like entries, record the important fact. There seems to have been a continued necessity for it, by the next item:—

1722	<i>By cleansing the mallies† and other weeds</i>				
	<i>out of the church (sic)...</i>	...	...	...	1 0 1

1727 Whereas the Lord of the Manor of Lymington hath for some time past, and now doth, hold his Courts in the old Town Hall (*b*), It is hereby declared, &c. that he may continue to do so, by permission, &c.

From the expression “the old” Town Hall being applied to this one, we can see that the new one (*c*) has been erected; though no direct mention of it is extant in the books. Parliamentary contests being now so strong, it was most likely paid for by the two Members; as, in fact, it was always afterwards kept in repair by them. It was a plain building on pillars, as the other one (*b*), but larger; with four long narrow

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\* *Litten*—churchyard.

† *Mallies*—mallows.

sash windows, on each side of a large room, fitted up with wainscot in the style of the Georgian era, with an ornamental seat, at the eastern end, for the Mayor. Access was gained to it by a staircase in the arcade below; but after the removal of the Market Cross, a plain stone stair was erected instead, at the western end of the building, on the outside.

A lease is granted (1727), to Northover and Bevis, of the oyster fishery in the river, "The said lessees taking of the Mayor and Burgesses of the said Burrough for the time being, no more than fourpence per hundred, for so many as they expend in their own familys." Fourpence per hundred! Now, in 1877, they are two shillings per dozen! "Sing hey! sing ho! come let us grieve, For the good old days of Adam and Eve!

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## CHAPTER X.

WE have come down to the close of the 17th century (say about 1699) under the reign of King William III. It is a period remarkable in many ways, being a time when old styles of living and of government were in a transition state. The Revolution had destroyed claims of "right divine," and introduced parliamentary rule, with its advantages as well as its disadvantages; and in common life, the customs and living of the people were tending to approach more nearly to the manners

of our own era. We shall therefore, in this chapter, briefly jot down a few of the principal features in the houses, habits, and home-customs of our ancestors; having regard, as much as possible, to our own locality; though it will be impossible, in such a brief sketch, to confine ourselves either to the exact date, or to the limited confines of the borough.

The general appearance of the town has been already described in Chapter V; and there could have been little change hitherto, except as houses were gradually altered or rebuilt. We, however, can give no idea of these, as there is probably not a single house now standing in the High Street which dates so far back as 1699.\* The older buildings were low and dark, with latticed windows, and doors that went down a step into the house. Sash windows were unknown;† and shoots to carry off the rain had not been introduced. Hence a necessity was found for the broad projecting eaves, which may be observed in some houses of the period still remaining.

Illustrations are better than a long description; and we have preserved the features of some buildings of this era, in the plates appended; which may be taken as the types of the gentleman's mansion, the respectable town residence, and the tradesman's house.

Pylewell and Walhampton are examples of the first class. The style of both is similar; though widely different from their appearance at the present day. The

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\* Perhaps the three old houses at the bottom of the High Street (Nos. 137, 138, 139) may be; though probably of a somewhat later period.

† Sashes (from the Dutch word *sas*, a sluice) were introduced from Holland, at the Revolution.

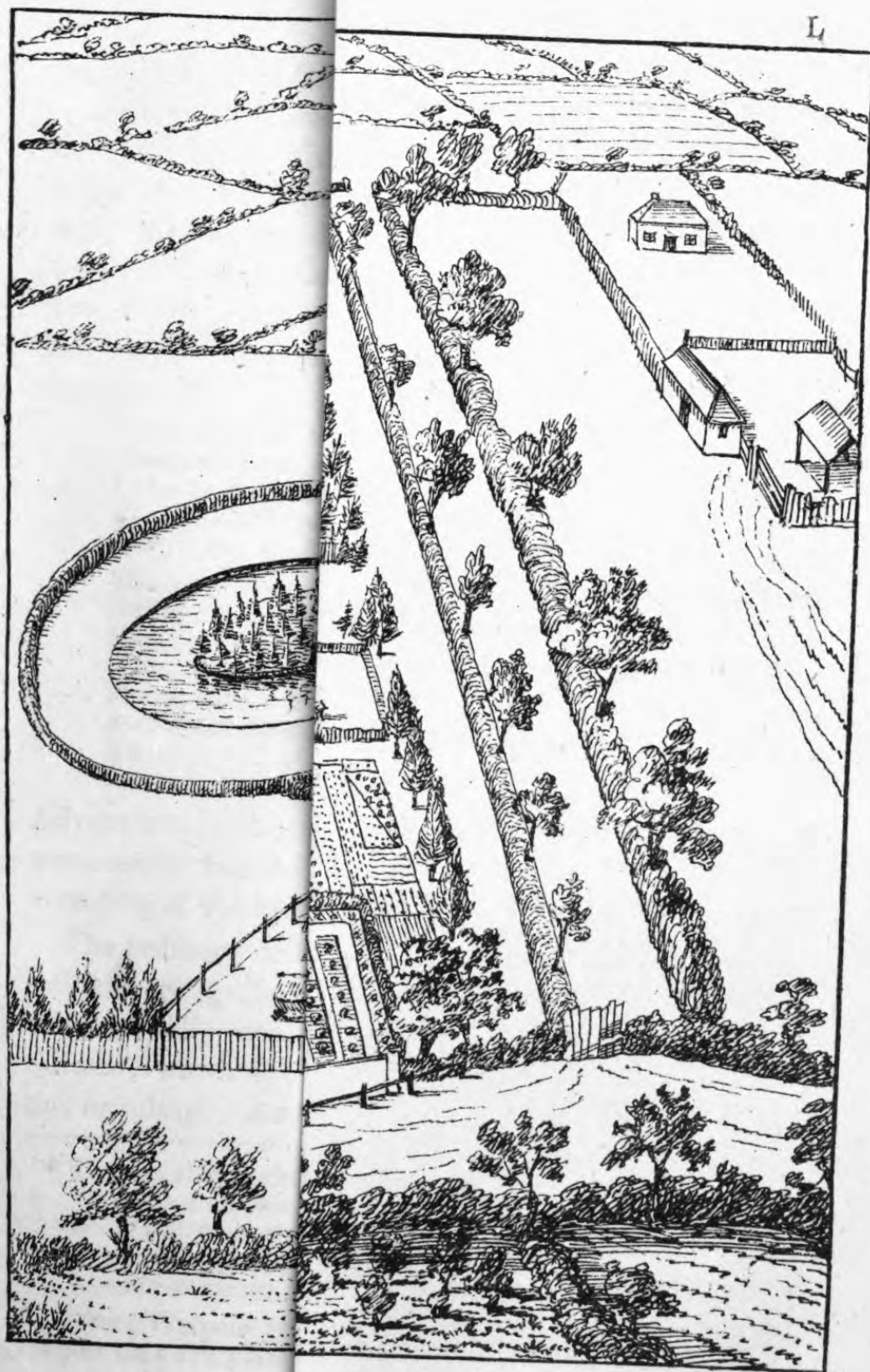


farm-yard and the kitchen garden are close to the mansion in each case, while the formal flower-beds, long vistas, and parterres, are common to both. They may be supposed, at this time, to be about twenty years old: the architecture forbids our assigning an earlier date; though the grounds, in their laying-out, may be somewhat older.

Such as his house was, so was the owner. A farmer of the present day is probably his superior in education. He never travelled out of England: scarcely ever out of the county. He came to Lymington market, with his wheat, or barley, or cattle; and took his ale with the other dealers, at the Nag's Head, on a Saturday. He presided at vestry meetings, and met the Churchwardens and Overseers at some alehouse; where they quietly "smoak'd" a pipe and drank their ale,\* over parish matters. His longest journey was, on horseback, to Winchester, at sessions or assize time, when the judges came down, and the neighbouring families met from their different seats all around. He wrote with difficulty, and laboured out his name in great letters in the parish books; and his spelling and grammar would astonish a modern school-boy. Books were rare and scarce. If he had half-a-dozen folios in his house he way looked on as a great scholar by all the neighbourhood. His ladies had their Common Prayer Book and a devotional work or two in their closets, a few ponderous novels—*Clelia*; the *Grand Cyrus*; or the *New Atlantis*;

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\* Sir Robert Smyth, Bart. of Buckland, may be taken as a type. He regularly attended the vestry meetings, was great in all parish matters, and is often plainly mentioned by the churchwardens in such an entry as this:—"To expenses at [some inn] with Sir Robert, on parish business;" when perhaps about 3s. is expended.





books that would startle modern taste : but their time was occupied more suitably (as all thought) in cooking, and carving at dinner. The time for that important meal was 12 o'clock sharp ; after that, pipes and ale, with wine or punch, occupied the guests all the afternoon, till they rose from the table or fell under it. The lively picture of a dinner party, painted in full and to the life, may be seen in Thomson's *Seasons*—  
*Autumn* :—

Then sated Hunger bids his brother Thirst  
Produce the mighty bowl.....the dry divan  
Close in firm circle, and set ardent in,  
For serious drinking.....earnest brimming bowls  
Lave every soul.———

The laugh, the slap, the jocund curse, go round ;  
But gradual sinks their mirth ; their feeble tongues  
Lie quite dissolved.....the double tapers dance.....  
Then, sliding soft, they drop.———  
Perhaps some Doctor, of tremendous paunch,  
Awful and deep, a black abyss of drink.....  
Retiring, full of rumination sad,  
Laments the weakness of these latter times.

Adventures in the field, or similar topics, that can be more easily fancied than described, furnished the conversation of the assembled guests.\*

The ordinary drink of all classes was ale ; tea and coffee were quite unknown. Strong beer was the delight of all ; small beer was the perpetual theme of ridicule ; warm ale, or posset, was the beverage of the sick or ailing. Among those who could afford wine,

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\* Thus as they swim in mutual swill, the talk,  
Vociferous at once from twenty tongues,  
Reels fast from theme to theme : from horses, hounds,  
To church or mistress, politics, or ghost,  
In endless mazes, intricate, perplex'd.

Sir Robert Walpole justified his obscene talk after dinner, on the plea that everybody could join in the conversation.

port was rare ; and sherry (sack) was in principal request. Port had not yet been made popular by the Methuen Treaty ; but claret (from the cask) was the staple wine ; especially among the Jacobite party, because it came from France. Punch was just coming into use ; and as it was made with oranges, the allusion to the House of Orange made it the favourite liquor of the Whig party. Ardent spirits, or "strong waters," as they were termed, were cheap and common ;\* but grog was as yet unknown, at least by name.† With something or other, every body, high and low, got more or less intoxicated as often as possible.‡ To drink hard was thought no disgrace ; but was looked on as a credit, and a sign of a good-humoured friendly person.

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\* Brandy was 1s. per bottle (*page 87*). Spirits were first taxed by what was termed *The Gin Act*, in 1736. Hogarth's picture of Gin Lane is a testimony to its necessity. "Drunk for a penny ! Dead-drunk for twopence ! Clean straw for nothing !" was actually put up over a cellar in London, just before the passing of the Act.

† First served out as rations in the navy by Admiral Vernon (1740). From his wearing a coat made of grogram, he was familiarly called "Old Grog," which application was transferred to the mixture.

‡ I have been told, by an old gentleman of the last century, that to walk unassisted from a dinner-table would (in his youth) have been considered very singular behaviour, if not offensive to the host ; and that on the ensuing morning a pointed message would probably be sent, to enquire whether the wine was not considered good enough, &c. &c. Those who talk, now, about the great increase in drinking habits, must be quite ignorant of the convivial customs of a century (or less) ago. Captain Grose, the antiquary, has left a sketch of two of his literary associates. They were both persons of good position in life : one Norroy king-of-arms ; the other a Doctor of Divinity. "Oldys was a little mean-looking man, rarely sober in the afternoon : never after supper. His favourite liquor was porter, with a glass of gin between each pot. Doctor Ducarel used to *stint* Oldys to three quarts of beer, whenever he visited him." *Olio*, page 136.



In such mansions as we have sketched, a family coach was kept, to which the cart-horses\* were attached on Sundays or great occasions. Four, and sometimes six, were required† to drag them through the muddy slough of the roads; and travellers often had to procure extra horses from neighbouring teams, for additional help. The footmen attending were rustics in livery; and their staves (now merely ornamental) were stout poles or levers, to hoist the wheels out of a ditch or quagmire. The coachman sat literally on a box, containing, under a rug, wrenches, hammers, ropes, or chains, to repair the vehicle or the harness in an emergency.

As to the smaller class of gentry, a clever and witty writer‡ nearly a hundred years ago (1780) touched them off with a graphic pen. His description applies to the Country Squire of about 1730: but its general features are common to all the early part of the 18th or end of the 17th century. This sort of little gentleman would occupy such a house as we have delineated in our sketch(x). The hollyhocks, the horse-block on the

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\* The produce [of the farm at Buriton] maintained a number of horses and men, which were multiplied by the intermixture of domestic and rural servants; and in the intervals of labour, the favourite team was harnessed to the family coach.—*Gibbon's Autobiography*.

† In Sussex, where roads were extremely bad, it was not at all uncommon to see a family carriage drawn painfully through the deep clay, by oxen, instead of horses.

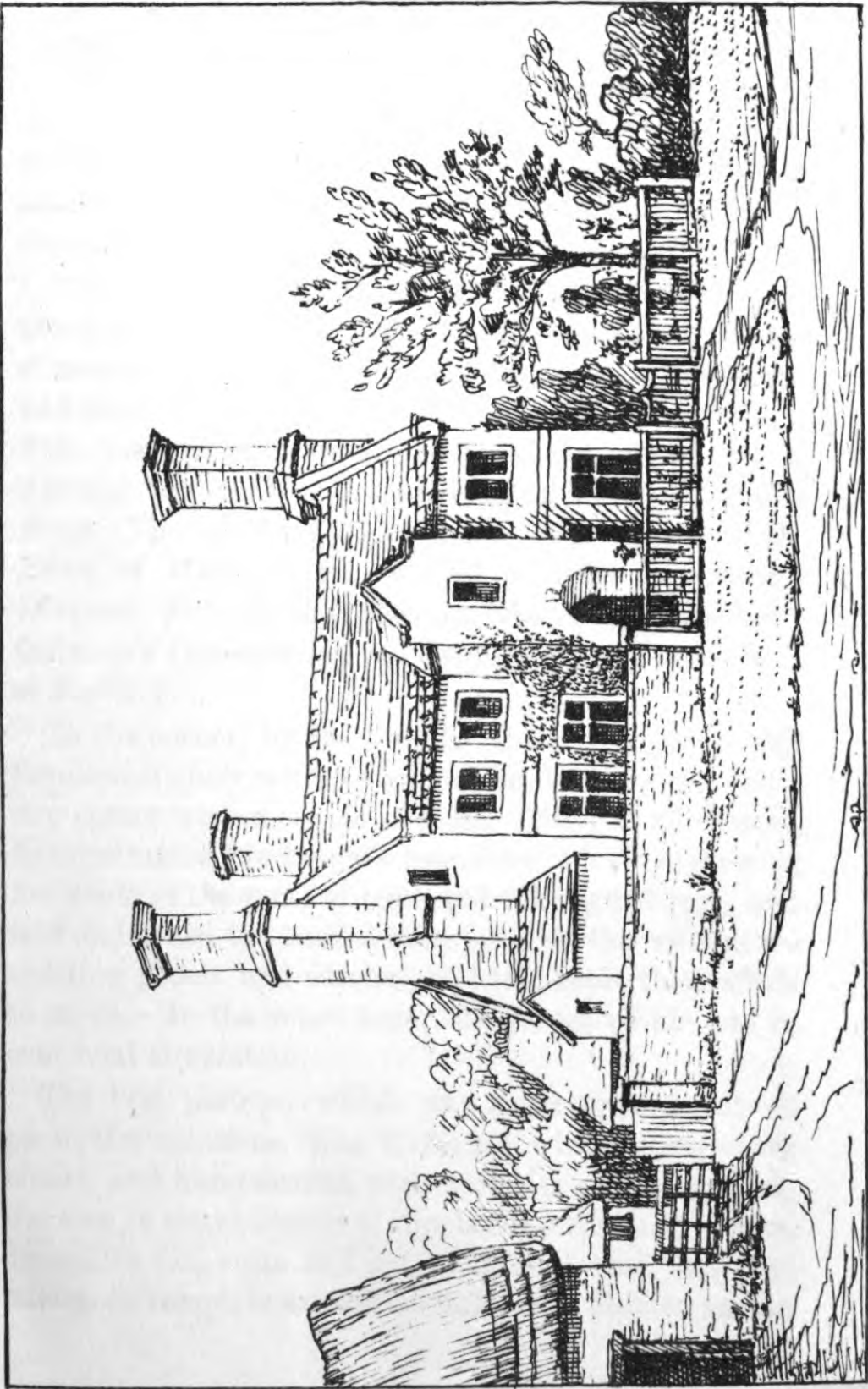
‡ Captain Grose, the well-known antiquary and humorous writer. He was a constant frequenter of Christchurch, Ringwood, and Lymington. His sister (Miss Grose, an ancient maiden lady), will be found for many years on the old rate books as occupying the now No. 122 High Street; then a private house, and considered a very genteel (though small) residence.

green, and the "study" over the porch, can be easily realized in fancy, though some of the minor details are changed or obliterated in the course of years. This is the extract in question:—

"Another character, now worn out and gone, was the country 'Squire; I mean the little independent gentleman of three hundred pounds per annum, who commonly appeared in a plain drab or plush coat, large silver buttons, a jockey cap, and rarely without [jack] boots. His travels never exceeded the distance of the county town, and that only at assize and session time, or to attend an election. Once a week he commonly dined at the next market town, with the Attorneys and Justices. This man went to church regularly, read the Weekly Journal, settled the parochial disputes between the parish officers at the vestry, and afterwards adjourned to the neighbouring ale-house, where he usually got drunk for the good of his country. He never played at cards but at Christmas, when a family pack was produced from the mantel-piece. He was commonly followed by a couple of greyhounds and a pointer, and announced his arrival at a neighbour's house by smacking his whip, or giving the view-halloo.\* His drink was generally ale, except on Christmas, the fifth of November, or some other gala days, when he would make a bowl of strong brandy-punch, garnished with toast and nutmeg. A journey to London was, by one of these men, reckoned as great an undertaking as is at present a voyage to the East Indies, and undertaken with scarce less precaution and preparation.

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\* The "hullo!" of the modern rustic. It was originally the cry "Ho-la!"—See there!"—used by sportsmen on spying out a sitting hare.





The mansion of one of these 'Squires was of plaster striped with timber (not unaptly called callimanco work) or of red brick; large casemented windows; a porch with seats in it, and over it a study; the eaves of the house well inhabited with swallows, and the court set round with hollyhocks. Near the gate a horse-block, for the conveniency of mounting.

The hall was furnished with fitches of bacon, and the mantel-piece with guns and fishing-rods of different dimensions, accompanied by the broad-sword, partisan, and dagger, borne by his ancestor in the Civil Wars. The vacant spaces were occupied by stags' horns. Against the wall were posted King Charles's *Golden Rules*, Vincent Wing's *Almanack*, and a portrait of the Duke of Marlborough: in his window lay Baker's *Chronicle*, Fox's *Book of Martyrs*, Glanvil on *Apparitions*, Quincey's *Dispensatory*, the *Complete Justice*, and a book of Farriery.

In the corner, by the fireside, stood a large wooden two-armed chair with a cushion; and within the chimney corner were a couple of seats. Here, at Christmas, he entertained his tenants assembled round a glowing fire made of the roots of trees and other great logs, and told and heard the traditionary tales of the village respecting ghosts and witches, till fear made them afraid to move. In the mean time, the jorum of ale was in continual circulation.

The best parlour, which was never opened but on particular occasions, was furnished with worsted-work chairs, and hung around with portraits of his ancestors; the men in the character of shepherds with their crooks, dressed in full suits and huge full-bottomed perukes; others, in complete armour or buff coats, playing on the



bass viol or lute. The females likewise as shepherdesses with the lamb and crook, all habited in high head-dresses and flowing robes."

The roads were worthy of the vehicles. The public roads had always been nominally kept in repair by the parishes which they crossed; but in a very imperfect manner; and at the Restoration an attempt had been made to improve them.\* They were mere cart-tracks, such as we now meet in the forest wastes. People took guides, when coming to Lymington from Ringwood or Southampton. Sixty years later, a gentleman recounts how, coming from the former place, and steering his way from one hill to another, he lost the track to Lymington entirely, and found himself at Sway. To get from Lymington to Southampton was a day's journey: and coming from Beaulieu in the evening, travellers were guided by the lights in Walhampton House; which enabled them to steer their way across the great forest waste, where the road was uninclosed and undistinguishable.

Horseback was the general way in which both gentlemen and ladies made their ordinary journeys; the former equipped in huge jack-boots; and the latter either on pillions behind servants, or on side-saddles. The middle classes travelled by wagons, or walked on foot. Every stream on the high road had to be forded. There were no bridges; and any sudden shower made the traveller up to his horse's belly in water.† The post-chaises of a latter period were not as yet introduced.

The streets we have before described (*page 30*).

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\* 14 Car. II, cap. 6.

† Our bridge was not constructed till 1731.

Pavement, in narrow strips, lined with pebbles, formed the footway. Here and there, before some houses of the better class, were short rows of trimmed lime-trees, a fashion then of recent introduction, from the example of Louis XIV, at Versailles.\* The gutters were unpaved; and were mere ditches, into which all the loose filth of the place ran, after having been thrown out on the road or pavement. They poured, in rainy weather, into the river at the bottom of the town, a black torrent, which in winter congealed into a thick casing of foul ice, forming a rapid slide for the youths of the town. No lamp of any kind illumined the darkness.

As there were no newspapers, the public-house was the news-room of the place. The different inns attracted regular frequenters, according to their position in the town; and a number of alehouses (which required no license) were a support to many "Goody's," as they were called; and there the populace indulged in their favourite drink and congenial society. Nearly everybody (whether Churchman or Dissenter) went to his respective haunt in the morning for a whet, and in the afternoon for a refresher; closing in for an evening's sitting about 6 or 7; and returning about 9 or 10 in a more or less muddled state: a practice which was then considered social, friendly, and respectable.

A good idea of the difficulties of travelling in 1699, may be gathered from the following sketch, which relates to Epsom about this period. Its conveniences for locomotion would hardly be tolerated now in a village:

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\* The avenues of lime-trees in the churchyard were planted before 1690. The Grove is of the same period. The trees were of a good size in 1720; as I have seen that date, in large figures, on one of the trunks on the south side.

and we are as near London (as to time) as Epsom was in 1704 :—

“In two or three hours I can be in London ; and I can receive all the public news\* as well, and almost as soon, at Epsom ; several stage coaches going and returning every day ; with town and country waggons more than once a week ; not to mention the ordinary post, that arrives every morning, Sundays excepted.”—( Toland’s *Description of Epsom*.)

There was a postal service : but of such a kind as raises our astonishment ; though it was no doubt sufficient for the meagre requirements of the period. It went to London every other day, and returned in the interval. It was carried by a horseman in a saddle-bag before him. The price of a single sheet of paper was 4*d*. ; and every addition, however slight, made it a double letter, 8*d*. ; or a treble letter, 1*s*. : an ounce weight was 1*s*. 4*d*.

But the news-letter was the great means of distributing information on political subjects. Persons in London made a trade of supplying their subscribers in the country. The writer sauntered about and picked up all such news as might be interesting to his patrons, from coffee houses and places of resort ; and then printed it on a thin sheet like a letter, which he sent by the post. This was at its destination in about three or four days. It was handed about from one great house to another all round the neighbourhood ; thence it got to the parson and the tradesmen of the borough, in whose hands it fell to pieces, after being thumbed over and over at the club or fireside. Some of the greatest people kept private writers in pay, to write closely-written

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\* The floating rumours : not news papers.

long letters, on matters more particularly interesting to their own circle.\*

Such as the higher classes were, so were the middle and lower classes. Among the shopkeepers, reading and writing were almost totally unknown; and if by chance one was in advance of his age, books were quite out of his reach. The Borough and Parish accounts, simple as they were, had to be drawn up by an attorney or professional writer.† The shops of the town were without glass windows, and were merely open bulks like fishmongers' or butchers' stalls. The windows of the dwelling houses were latticed, and glazed with coarse green glass, which hardly allowed light or vision. The houses were roofed-in with tiles or thatch; built with timber intermixed with plaster or brick; of which some few examples may be found remaining. They were all, without exception, low, dark, and unhealthy.

The trades were very different, both in name and number. There were, of course, some of those necessary sorts, without which life could not be carried on (*page* 49); but there is no mention of a painter and glazier, or boot or shoemaker. Such a person as a bookseller, printer, or stationer, is totally unheard of: neither trade existed here till a century later; and if it had, its master would have been as bare of customers as if in a desert.

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\* I heard of an old lady, who, when she heard any remarkable fiction, used to say to her daughter: "Child! go into the other room and write that down."—"But, mamma, it isn't true!"—"Never mind, dear! It'll do for the next letter to the country."

† For then (about 1745) few tradesmen were able to read. *MS. in possession of the writer.*



The parson, the parish clerk, and the exciseman, were the three educated worthies, whose opinion as "scholars," was listened to with deference. The Reverend thought it noways improper to take his pipe and pot every evening, at the Nag's Head, or one of the other taverns. There he smoked, in the company of his churchwardens and parishioners, and discussed parish matters, or delivered his opinion on politics in general; good sound orthodox doctrine, we may be sure. The exciseman was the other oracle, who was on an equal footing with the parson; but the clerk occupied a lower position, and was equally important at some ale-house, near the church, as became his position. An anecdote, which I have been formerly told, will illustrate this state of society better than a laboured description. Obadiah Newell, the elder, was churchwarden in 1740. The reverend curate's name has escaped me. One Saturday evening they were taking their usual refreshment at the Nag's Head, and very seducing run of ale prolonged their sitting till the small hours of the Sunday morning, for there were no closing regulations in those times. The sermon on that day happened to be on Moderation, which the Reverend descanted on most fully. After service, the two friends, parson and churchwarden, walked down the street together, when the following conversation ensued:—

(Parson) "What did you think of the sermon?"

(Churchwarden) "Very good. But (*here they passed the Nag's Head*) don't you think we sat rather late, last night?"

(Parson) "Hush! hush! Not a word of *that*! If the story gets about, we shall have all the parish there—  
**DRINKING UP THAT ALE!**"

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## CHAPTER XI.

Our ninth chapter brought us down to 1727. We must now beg the reader to go back a little way, in order to introduce a different subject, which somewhat breaks the continuity of the years.

After 1709 there are no more accounts entered in the Town Book, in the old-fashioned simple way which has furnished us with extracts till now. The age is getting too far advanced; and such matters are left to mere parish and vestry meetings. The Town Clerk henceforth will attend to these small items, and leave the Burgesses to their more elevated consideration of Parliamentary elections. The standing order, too, signed by each successive generation from 1622 down to 1713,\* ceases, at this period, to be noticed; and, with the quiet of the Georges' reigns, a torpid unexciting period of many years glides by, with only now and then a struggle on the part of the commonalty to share in the right (and profit) of electing the Members of Parliament. The power of the Burgesses is dominant; and the rule of the Burrard and Powlett families over *them*, is equally absolute. There are no contests—merely a nomination of some gentleman recommended by the Minister of the day, who is invariably chosen without hesitation or discussion.

[I may here state that our Mace is of this era, though no notice of it occurs in the Books. It is of large size, made of silver gilt; the arms at the top showing the Hanoverian escutcheon. The upper part lifts off, and

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\* See page 57.

the lower handle can be unscrewed and removed; the centre and head forming a huge goblet, which will hold one or two bottles of wine. It was always passed round on festive occasions, as a loving cup; one old Burgess (it was whispered) always making it a point of honour to empty it, as soon as it came into his hands.]

The books we have before described are themselves types of the people who used them. The first we have mentioned (*page 34*), was a little shabby foolscap folio, sufficient for the meagre accounts and entries of those days, when writing was a rare and painful accomplishment. The second was larger and more dignified. In it the hand-writings changed, from the old engrossed and laboured character of James Ist's time, to the formal letter of the Commonwealth, ending with the lighter flowing hand of the gentleman, or the still old-fashioned entry of the salaried clerk. Cavalier and Roundhead had hurried through our street to sign in this book; the Revolution of William and Mary's time had brought supporters or enemies together; and all in turn had given way before the one great leveller, and gone to rest quietly in the churchyard, under the shadow of the church itself, which still (though much changed) looked on, while every other thing—both houses and men—had passed away.

A new Town Book introduces us into a new era. The old disturbed times have given place to a more settled government, to regular Parliaments, and to all the blessings and inconveniences of the Hanoverian dynasty. It appears to have been presented by Paul Burrard, Esq. in 1710, on the occasion of the contest mentioned on *page 108*, the primary purpose of entering, in a clear

and distinct manner, the results of that and other contested elections; the old book having become much dilapidated in the course of years. Those entries are accordingly made in it, in all the glory of clerkly skill; but after that period it does not appear to have been used for minor matters until the old book was filled up. Then (in 1729) it contains the regular notices of all proceedings, which however lack the piquancy and interest of the rude entries of former years.

It is an enormous folio, bound in ponderous covers of heavy rough calf-skin, bearing two massive brazen clasps, and with edges whose tarnished gold still attests their past splendour. On the cover is this label, in the old blundering style of the book-binding art of the period.

BURGUS DE LYMINGTON  
IN COMITATU SOUTHTON.  
EX DONO PAULI BURRARD, ARMIGERI,  
BURGEUSIS EIUSDEM BURGI.  
25 MARCH, 1711.

The size of this huge volume is 21 inches high, 15 inches broad, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. Its interior is stout drawing paper; and it weighs more than a quarter of a hundred-weight.\* Its ponderosity has prevented its use for more

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\* "But thy great dead tomes, which scarce three degenerate clerks of the present day could lift from their enshrining shelves.....are very agreeable and edifying spectacles. I look upon these defunct dragons with complacency.....Our ancestors had everything on a larger scale than we have hearts for.—Essays of Elia—"The South-sea House."

than a century (1711 to 1805) and two-thirds of this great volume is untouched. At that rate it would have taken at least 200 years more to have arrived at the last page, during which time it would doubtless have recorded a curious transition-state of things; but the fates ordered it otherwise.

On the first page is the following Memorandum, engrossed in huge letters and the blackest ink, by a clever penman; though our type will convey no idea of the important look of this and the following four pages, which contain a full account of the proceedings in the House of Commons with regard to the contested elections in 1689, 1695, and 1710.

ANNO DECIMO ANNE REGINE (A.D. 1711).

Burgus  
de  
Lymington,  
ss.

} The Mayor and Burgesses, this day assembled in their Town Hall, taking into their Considerac'on That a due care and Method in the regular keeping and preserving the Ancient Books, Records, and Writings of the Borough is of the utmost consequence for maintaining and defending the Rights and Priviledges thereof, which doe entirely depend thereupon: And that Paul Burrard, Esq. one of the Burgesses of this Borough (towards the advancement of soe necessary a service) had caused this Booke and a Strong Chest to be prepared and made for the purposes aforesaid, and had presented the same for the use and benefitt of this said Borough: They, the said Mayor and Burgesses, have this day Agreed, and doe hereby Declare and Order, That the said Booke and Chest be henceforth made use of as and for the Book and Chest of this Borough, And that all the Orders, Act, and Decrees, hereafter to be made by the Mayor and Burgesses for the



*time being, shall be fairly written and entered in the said Booke, and signed by the said Mayor and Burgesses soe making such Orders, Acts, and Decrees : And that the said Chest shall be placed and kept in the Town Hall,\* and all the Books, Records, Deeds, Writings, and Papers whatsoever, of and belonging to the said Borough, togeather with the Corporac'on Seale, shall be carefully putt into the said Chest, and be there preserved and kept for the future, under two different Locks. One of the Keys whereof shall be kept by the Mayor for the time being, or his Deputy, and the other by the Town Clerke for the time being.*

Next follow the full particulars of the contested elections in question. Their interest has entirely passed away, and it is useless to print everything at full length. However, this being intended as a book of reference, we give the facts and dates in a condensed form; appending the evidence of burgesses living at the time, which serves to re-vivify some moss-covered names on the old churchyard stones.

*Burgus de Lymington, ss.*

WHEREAS divers attempts have of late years been made upon the Rights and Priviledges of this Borough, by endeavouring to sett up and vest a Right in the Inhabitants or Populace of this Towne to joyne with the Mayor and Burgesses in the Election of Members to serve in the Parliament for this Borough, contrary to all antient usuage and custome, which attempts have hitherto been happily frustrated, and the Rights and Priviledges of this antient Borough have been confirmed by the just determinations of severall Parliaments; Now for as much as the said determinac'ons in Parliament are and

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\* The third Town Hall (c), pulled down in 1858.



will be of the greatest Importance to this Borough, in case any attempts of the like nature shall hereafter be made, and therefore ought to be had in perpetual Remembrance: Itt is this Day ordered by the Mayor and Burgesses in the Town Hall assembled, That the several Reports and Proceedings in Parliament relating to the Right of Electing Burgesses to serve in Parliament for this Borough, be fairly transcribed and entered in this Booke, for the benefitt and information of Posterity.

*Martis, vicesimo-nono die Decembris, iij Gulielmj et Mariæ.*

UPON the petic'on of Thomas Jervois and Oliver Cromwell, Esqrs, complaining of an undue Returne of Thomas Dore and John Burrard, Esqrs, &c.

*For the Petitioners :—*

Returns of the 26th, 28th, 30th, 39th, and 43rd Eliz. were produced, which said that the Mayor and Five Burgesses, and Four more in the Return named, and others of the Community, elected.

*For the Sitting Members :—*

Returns of 1st and 21st James I; 1st, 3rd, 15th, and 16th Car. I; were produced, which said that the Mayor and Burgesses elected.

*Christopher Cleeves* said he had known Lymington 16 or 17 years. And that in his time the Mayor and Burgesses always elected; and particularly has known Mr Burrard elected four or five times; and never knew the commonalty elect.

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*Martis, vicesimo-octavo die Februarij, viij Gulielmj tertij.*

UPON the petic'on of John Pitt, Esq. and William Clarke, Esq. complaining of an undue Election and Returne of John Burrard, Esq. and Thomas Dore, Esq. for the Borough of Lymington.

*For the Petitioners :—*

Returns to the effect as before mentioned.

*For the Sitting Members :—*

Returns of James I and Charles I, to the effect as before mentioned.

To prove Lymington a Corporation, were produced two ancient deeds, viz :—One dated *Die Veneris in festo Scti*





Cuthberti, 7 Edwd. III.\* being a Grant from the Burgesses and Community of the town of South'ton, to William Littlecare and Roger Gust, of New Lymington, and the Burgesses, of certain privileges. Another deed dated 10 Hen. IV was a grant, by Robert Draper, (who is called Prepositus) of Newe Lymington, and the Burgesses of the said town, of a piece of land, to John Pepwhyt, &c, under the common seal. †

*Anno nono Annæ Reginae.*

UPON the petic'on of John Walter, Esq. and William Fforbes, Esq. complaining of an undue Election and Return of the Lord William Paulett and Paul Burrard, Esq.

Returns were produced on both sides (as before mentioned).

*John Edwards* sayd he has been a Burgess fifteen years, and has known the Borough above five-and-thirty years. That, about the time of the Convention (1688), he was a scot and lot man, and then severall of the Burgesses sent to him and told him he had a right to vote, &c. and asked him why he did not try that right. That, at two elections, the votes of the populace have been asked, viz. by Mr Jervoise and Mr Cromwell, and Mr Pitt and Mr Clarke, the then candidates, who stood by the populace. And in both these elections, Mr John Burrard stood, as a candidate, by the Mayor and Burgesses. That those elections were contested, and the votes of the populace were then neglected by this House, and the persons chose by the select number satt in Parliament. And, since that, the populace have not voted.

*Sir Robert Smyth* sayd, when he was Mayor of Lymington, (above twenty years agoe), he refused to make Honorary Burgesses; and his deputy, David Edwards (who was above ffourscore years old), comended him for itt. For he sayd it had never been well with the town since the Inhabitants had lost their right of voting. That Edwards meant it would never be well with the Town till the right was restored. But did not say he ever knew they had such right. That the Inhabitants thought they had the right of voting; and that they were injured by the Honorary Burgesses, who took it from them.

*Charles Hackman* sayd there are about 70 Burgesses, of which 15 or 16 are Inhabitants. And that there are near 100 other Housekeeper Inhabitants, who are not Burgesses, but

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\* This deed was lost before 1726.

† Printed on page 30.

are generally in as good a condition as the Burgesses, and all pay to Church and Poor, except about four of them. That, at the last Election, the constable refused the petitioner admittance into the Town Hall; and 'tis usuall to shutt out all candidates, and others, who are not Burgesses.

The result was, that the right of the select Burgesses was confirmed;\* and they continued the electors, to the exclusion of all other Inhabitants, till the Reform Bill of 1830. Motives of policy no doubt influenced the House, and the smaller body was considered the safer to deal with. But, since then, the origin of Corporations has been examined with a cool and impartial spirit; and the right of the Inhabitant Householders cannot now be denied; while the manufacture of Honorary Burgesses (strangers from a distance) was a violation of all the principles of the original Borough Constitution.† But these facts are all gone back into the dim and shadowy limbo of long-forgotten things, and have no living interest for the present generation.

*Burgus de Lymington.*

Noia Burgens. in Elecone p. Majore p. Burgo p'dict. die Solis pr. post ffestum Sti. Mathei Apostol. vicessimo octavo die Septembris Ano Dni 1727. (Paul Burrard, Esq. had 26 votes, and was chosen).

This may serve as a little exercise in translation for some young antiquary; and I leave the contractions to be filled up, "pro visu et discrecione."

\* "The populace"—"happily frustrated"—"just determination," &c. One would like to know the opinion of those who lost their cause:—

"——— videres hominem dejectum, si pingere  
Leones scirent."—*The Lion's reply, in Phædrus.*

† See Appendix. The charter of the Earl of Devon distinctly says: "to the Mayor and Burgesses and Inhabitants." The subject is fully treated of in Knight's Penny Cyclopædia; article *Borough*.



## CHAPTER XII.

WE now approach more modern times; and resume our extracts from the Town Books, in the era of powder and periwig—under the reign of George I.

1723	To expenses on the Efordingbridge singers	1	1	0
	To the singing-master, for learning the poor boys	1	1	0

These entries allude to an actual attempt at regulating the musical vagaries of country choirs, all over the kingdom, which at this time was tried (though in vain) to be carried into effect.\*

<i>Expenses at a meeting [at a public-house] to place out parish children</i>	...	...	0	6	0
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<i>Expenses at three meetings, about Snooks' family</i>	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 5
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Such were the rude attempts of our early poor-laws, to provide for parish children. They were allotted, or apprenticed, or put-out in some way, to parishioners, generally of a low and unsatisfactory class, though there were occasionally exceptions.

1724	Paid to 4 <i>Alquireen</i> slaves	...	...	...	0	3	6
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1726	To postage of a l're from Mr. Dore ...	0	0	4
	To postage of 2 l'res to Southampton ...	0	0	7

\* “Now was the long-expected time arrived, when the Psalms of David should be hymned unto the same tunes to which he played them upon the harp (so I was informed by my singing-master, a man right cunning in psalmody)..... We had London singing-masters sent to every parish, like unto excisemen..... and the church, on the Sunday, was filled with these new hallelujahs.”—*Memoirs of P. P., &c.* [This witty production being unknown to the present generation, I propose to print it, entire, in the Appendix, especially as it has been before quoted in our pages].

We can see, from these entries, an improvement in the Postal Service since the days of the Commonwealth. Letters are not now sent by private hand; though the cost must have prevented the public from any general use of the Post.

1727 Ordered that the Town Clerk do receive the rents, and do account for the same, &c.

The Mayor now is too great to receive and disburse the sums due to the town, from the Town Chest, as in the simple times of old. A new functionary is appointed, to attend to these matters and to keep the accounts, which have always, hitherto, been "stated" and paid for, as special service by some inhabitant of clerkly skill. Reading and writing are now somewhat more common, though still rare.

1728 *To expenses at ye Nagg's Head, with Sir Robert, and others, in Barth: Skeats' affair* ... .. 0 2 6

The "Sir Robert" is Sir Robert Smyth,\* Bart. of Buckland, who was very constant and active in all parochial and borough meetings. The others are the Churchwardens and Overseers; who meet at the Nag's Head, to debate parish matters over a pipe and a pot.

1727 (Oct. 11.) *His Ma'ty's Coronation (George II) To ye ringers, at Jencks's; and for two leggs of Mutton* ... .. 0 13 3

1730 *Gave some cast-away seamen* ... .. 0 2 0

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\* Grandson of Sir Robert Smyth, of Upton, Essex, who was created a Baronet in 1665. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father; and m. Anne, dau. of Henry Whithed (or Whithead) of Tytherly. He was member of parliament for Andover in 1695; and resided at Buckland: several of his children were born here. Was mayor in 1689, and gave evidence before a committee of the House of Commons relative to the contested election for this borough in 1710. (page 129).

In the well-known work, *Memoirs of Bampfylde Moore Carew, King of the Beggars*, he mentions his begging along the country, as a cast-away seaman, who had landed at Lymington, and there disposed of the boat in which he and his companion had saved themselves. For aught I know, this may have been the vagabond *in propria persona*, if, indeed, the statement has any real foundation.

June 11	To ye Ringers, ye King's inagurason	0	6	8
15	To ye Ringers at ye Proclamation ...	0	6	8

The word "inauguration" seems to have sadly puzzled our scribes, as it occurs, in another place, with still odder spelling than here.

*Die Mercurij, 5to die Januarij, anno Dni 1731.*

WHEREAS Captain Cross hath lately erected across the River a Bank or Dam, whereby it is apprehended the navigation will be greatly injured, (if not in time totally destroyed), unless some method be taken to prevent it: It is therefore ordered, that the Town Clarke do state a proper Case, and lay the same before Counsell, and report his opinion to the Mayor and Burgesses, when assembled att the Town Hall; and that the Town Clarke doe bring an Act'on of Trespass against the said Captain Cross, att the suite of the Mayor and Burgesses, for digging and carrying away the Land at Bridge Green, which was then in the possession of the Corporation.

Chas. A Powlett, Mayor; and many Burgesses.

A suit was accordingly commenced against Cross, but no particulars are recorded in our book. The bridge remains to this day; so that the Corporation were either beaten, or they compromised the matter. The right was claimed under an old grant of King Charles I. to the heirs of Robert Pamplyn, Esq. of all the great tract of mud-land on the south coast of Hampshire, which was supposed to be of value, perhaps in connexion with Lord Clarendon's scheme for improving Christchurch Harbour, and making a canal thence to Salisbury.

Embanking land from the sea\* was the most fashionable scientific pursuit of the age; and canals were just beginning to be projected and carried out; though the latter scheme to Salisbury fell to nothing, Christchurch harbour being found incapable of improvement. The scheme was then transferred to Lymington; but, languishing some time, at last expired. A printed sheet, formerly in the Town Chest, entitled *The Lady Wandesford's Breviat*, recited that

"The late King [Charles I.] of blessed memory, by his letters patent, dated 14th July in the fourth year of his reign for a great debt and faithfull service done by Robert Pamplyn, Esq. to Queen Elizabeth, King James, and his late Majesty (all of whom he served as Yeoman of the Robes) did grant to Dame Mary, widow of Sir George Wandesford, and Margaret his sister, daughters and coheirs of the said Robert Pamplyn, certain Marish and Ouzy Lands, usually over-flown by the sea, within the county of Southampton; rendering rent to the King, fourpence per acre, when gained, &c."

A Robert Pamplyn (son probably to the Yeoman of the Robes) served in the Earl of Cleveland's regiment in the Civil War. His sister, widow of Sir George Wandesford, of Kirklington, co. York, held a salt-work opposite the Town Quay, under this grant, so late as 1661, when she executed a lease of it to James Studley. With the decay of the salt-manufacture, the right appears to have sunk and been forgotten, as of no value. It has

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\* The great Embankments of Lincolnshire were made during the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. The innermost part of our Oxy was reclaimed by some Dutchmen in the latter reign. The derivation of the name Oxy is dubious; perhaps it has relation to Axholme on the Bedford Level, where some of the men may have worked. Of its more recent names (Normandy or Newfoundland), one was given (1810) by its owner, (a great radical), from Cobbett's farm at Normandy near Alton, which then occupied much of the public attention, through Cobbett's writings: the other is a jocular appellation by the public, referring to its recovery from the sea.



never been claimed or exercised for more than two centuries, and it is now not known to whom it may have descended.

The fears expressed by the burgesses, as to the detrimental action the bridge-causeway would exercise in the river, were well founded. Back-water being prevented from accumulating, the scour has been inefficient to prevent the mud accumulating seriously in the lower reaches, and about the quay. Vessels of large size, which could formerly lie there, now find it impossible to do so; and, the process continually going on, it will be necessary, before many years, to form a new port or landing-place at some locality nearer the river mouth, the railway probably being made to run by or under the town, to a station nearer the entrance of the harbour.

1735 *Gave, by order, to the Prince of the*  
*Moranites* ... .. 0 10 6

Apparently this would mean some one (perhaps an impostor) who called himself a Maronite, (a sect of Syrian Christians).

1735 *To Mr John Payne, for Lyme Trees, as*  
*per bill* ... .. 2 12 11  
*To Mr Walton, for 150 stakes* ... .. 1 5 0

These must be some of the trees still forming the beautiful avenues in our churchyard.

The following entry refers to the second Town Hall, which, it must be remembered, stood in the centre of the High Street, close to New Lane (*page 31*):—

*Fryday, the 3rd day of October, 1736.*

It is this day agreed by the Mayor and Burgesses assembled in the Town Hall (c), that a lease be granted of the Old Town Hall (b) to William Braxton, for the Term of Seven Years, &c. at the yearly rent of Forty Shillings; under the following Covenants &c. to keep in repair, &c.



1737 *Allowed Sir Robert Smyth, for Buckland,  
overcharged 5d. a rate, for four rates* 0 1 8

showing that Sir Robert, in looking to parish business, was carefully attentive to his own also.

1739	<i>Paid for 115 dozen Sparrows' heads</i>	...	0	19	2
	<i>17 Stotes 2s.10d. 24 Hedgehogs 4s.</i>	...	0	6	10
	<i>1 Ffox head and 1 Otter head...</i>	...	0	2	0
1742	<i>159 dozen Sparrows' Heads</i>	...	1	6	6
	<i>Ffoxes' and Badgers' heads</i>	...	0	18	0
	<i>38 Hedgehogs', Stotes', and Polecats' heads</i>		0	6	4
	<i>2 dozen and 3 Bulfinches' heads</i>	...	0	1	1½

Vermin were much more plentiful than in these days of careful cultivation: yet such entries were often mere blinds to cover private expenditure. A fox's head (in a hunting parish) would now be looked askance at.

The Great Frost of 1739-40 was remarkable all over Europe for its intensity. It began on Christmas Day, and continued till the end of January. The Thames was completely frozen over; and a fair was held on it. Coals were two shillings a bushel in London; and water was a greater expense than coal. The necessities of the working-classes were very great everywhere; all trade and work being impossible, on account of the intense cold; but never (says an old account) were greater charities bestowed on the poor than at this time. The following entry (it must be remembered) is only the official contribution of the Corporation.

*January 16th, 1740.*

The Mayor and Burgesses of this Borough, being assembled at the Town Hall, have consented and agreed to distribute to the poor of the parish, the sum of Ten Pounds, on account of the severity of the season of the year, in Bread and Meat.

The intense cold of this eventful winter is curiously exemplified in the following extract of a letter dated January 1st, 1740:—

"Books being now laid aside, our chief study and care is how to thaw our eatables and drinkables, as water, milk, beer, &c. My wine is tolerably strong, yet the whole freezes into a solid mass: bread cannot be cut, without being set by the fire, near an hour: in the same manner we serve our butter, and also oranges, which otherwise as hard as stone. Boiling strong punch, put into a bowl, presents us with ice in eight minutes: my barber coming yesterday to shave me, put some hot water into his basin below stairs; and in the time he was coming up to my chamber it began to freeze. Spittle freezes before it falls to the ground. But what is yet more remarkable, a gentleman of my acquaintance having procured a bottle of water from a well that was not frozen, on going directly to pour some out into a glass, it immediately became ice. What is yet more surprising—part of the stream, from the bottle to the glass, froze, and stood up in the tumbler, like an icicle. The like certainly never before was known in these climates! Three persons were found frozen dead in one house, yesterday morning, and some others are since dead."

1741	<i>Paid for ringing on Admiral Vernon's</i>	
	<i>destroying the forts and castles at</i>	
	<i>Carthage</i> ... ..	0 10 0
	<i>To the Ringers, at ye news of taking</i>	
	<i>Carthage, and three men-of-war</i> ...	0 6 8

The Admiral was a most popular hero—the Nelson of his day; and his deeds were the theme of universal rejoicing. His victories (like most others) cost money; and, among other taxes, the salt duty was raised £1,200,000 this summer (1741), by an extra duty of 5s. or a quarter per cent.

Sir Robert Walpole's majority was at this time decaying; and some attempts had been made to remove him from office by a vote of censure. The endeavour had hitherto been unsuccessful: yet the Opposition was sanguine in expectation; hence the prophecy: "The Great Bashaw will not reign long," &c. in the following Ballad, which was doubtless intended to animate the Tory party to a new attempt in the parliament which was just about to meet (Dec. 1741.)

The ballad should seem to be more properly termed a "Complaint," rather than a "Delight," for it conveyed a groan from our salt-manufacturers, who vented their anger and vexation in the following strains:—

THE  
*P R Æ M I U M*:  
 OR  
*The Poor* SALTERN-MAN'S DELIGHT.  
 A NEW BALLAD.

*To the Tune of the* Coutillion.

I.

**A**LL you that are for Liberty,  
 In a Cause so glorious,  
 Join Hand and Heart to set us free  
 From Practices notorious;  
 And if *Don Blass* shou'd dare oppose,  
 To the Grinding-Stone we'll hold his Nose,  
 And we'll sing by Beat of Drum,  
 Down, down, down with the *Præmium*!

II.

For Freedom is a glorious Cause,  
 Well known to ev'ry Briton,  
 Supported by the Nation's Laws,  
 Founded for us to sit on;  
 Then One and All let us defend  
 This precious Jewel to the End,  
 And we will sing by Beat of Drum,  
 Down, down, down with the *Præmium*!

III.

**A** Crown above the Duty laid,  
 Affects all other traders;  
 For all your Debts must go unpaid,  
 By Means of such Invaders:  
 Rowse up, my Lads, be void of Fear,  
 Those *Shackles* you shall never wear,  
 For we will sing by Beat of Drum,  
 Down, down, down with the *Præmium*!

## IV.

To make us pay beyond the Law,  
 It is a Curse most cruel.  
 To sink it in his greedy Maw,  
 Makes us drink Water-gruel.  
 Whilst he topes Wine and Punch *gullore*,  
 And starves all those on Sea and Shore;  
 Yet we sing by Beat of Drum,  
 Down, down, down with the *Præmium*!

## V.

The boasted Power of the *Don*,  
 May make this hard Addition;  
 But let your Votes be all *Nem. Con.*  
 'Twill mend your sad Condition.  
 Fear not the Man who spares no pains,  
 To *clinch* and *rivet* on your *Chains*;  
 For we will sing by Beat of Drum,  
 Down, down, down with the *Præmium*!

## VI.

This Great *Bashaw* will ne'er reign long,  
 His Tricks are so notorious;  
 And you'll find this as true a Song,  
 As e'er was sung in Chorus.  
 Then never fear, the *Quarter per Cent*,  
 Shall, with a Whiff, to the Devil be sent;  
 And we will sing by Beat of Drum,  
 Down, down, down with the *Præmium*!

## VII.

Brave *Vernon* when arriv'd in fight,  
*Don Blass*\* wou'd never Face him;  
 The *Second Don* will take his Flight,  
 By Pride the same you trace him.  
 Be bold and brave, fear not his *Clinch*,  
 Nor bate an Ace or single Inch:  
 But ever sing by Beat of Drum,  
 Down, down, down with the *Præmium*!

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\* "*Don Blass*" means Don Blas de Leso, governor of Carthage, when captured by Admiral Vernon. The "*Second Don*," "*The Great Bashaw*," is Sir Robert Walpole, then prime minister.

1742	<i>Paid at severall times playing the Engine, and moving him to and from the Guard- house</i>	...	...	...	.....	...	...	0	5	0
	<i>Paid for a tarpaulin, and fixing him on the scuddle upon the Tower</i>	...	...			...	...	0	2	6

The "scuddle" is the cupola on our tower, so familiar to every parishioner; but the use of the word (except in coal-scuttle) has quite ceased.

The Honourable Charles Wallop, Esq. (*sic*) was elected a burgess in 1742. There is nothing remarkable in this, except as showing that "Honourable," like "Reverend," was a mere courteous appellation.

1745	2	<i>Ringin days, at defeat of the Rebels; and Duke William's birthday</i>	...	0	13	4
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This is the record of "Culloden's bloody field;" and "Duke William" is the Duke of Cumberland ("the butcher"), who commanded the English army.

1746	<i>Gave to soldiers and sailors, at several times</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	18	6
	<i>Paid by Mr Northover, to four soldiers, per order of Mr Burrard</i>	...	...	...				0	12	0
1747	<i>Paid for crying-down cock-skailing, and stealing hedge-wood</i>	...	...	...	...			0	1	0

It refers to the brutal practice of throwing at cocks, long practised, on Shrove Tuesday, all over England. An unfortunate bird was fastened to a peg, behind some low grave-stone, his head merely protruding above, and then short heavy sticks (squails) were thrown till the poor creature was killed; the throwers paying for each throw, and the fortunate competitor receiving the dead bird. The hedges were torn to pieces to get suitable sticks for the amusement, or rather, brutal custom.



1747 *Rec'd for burying Mr. Charles Colborne* 0 6 8

the gentleman whose portly bust (by Rysbrack) still ornaments our chancel wall. He was a barrister; and being connected with the Beestons and other Lymington families, got to be engaged in the suit against Captain Cross, concerning the bridge; and, on its termination, became a burgess, and settled in the town. His epitaph might be that of Lord Chesterfield himself:

Subtus,\* erudite Lector, placide obdormiunt cineres  
 CAROLI COLBORNE, Armigeri,  
 Hujusce olim municipij burgensis,  
 Qui ornatissimam elegantiam, una cum summa morum suavitate,  
 Omnibus, ex omni occasione, felicissime manifestavit.  
 A suis defletus, sed maxime his  
 Qui hoc esse sui monumentum dedere,  
 Ex hac ærumnosâ vitâ,  
 Vicesimo-nono Maij ij,† 1747, ac ætatis suæ 57,  
 in feliciorem migravit.

From a Mr Beeston, who died in 1863 (aged 94), I have, at various times, picked up some particulars respecting this eloquent individual, a relative and friend of his father. He was a tall portly gentleman, with a long flowing wig (which is lacking in the bust), who drove a handsome gingerbread-coloured carriage, with four black Flanders mares, as became a dignified personage of his day. He was a great favourite with the populace, whose liking for "*panem et circenses*" he gratified by plenty of *ale*, and frequent *bull-baitings*, in which latter he was himself a decided amateur. When his carriage drove through the town (on great occasions) the rabble

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\* "*Subtus*." The monument originally stood on the north side of the church.

† "*Maij ij*." Space appears to have been left for *Januarij* or *Februarij*, as *Maij* does not fill out the gap, and the termination *ij* is cut on the stone. It would appear to have been engraved before Mr. Colborne's death.

used to press round his coach, with shouts for *King Colborne!* Tradition is often correct. A collateral descendant, in a very humble position in life, told me (1877) on my mentioning this, that he himself was still generally known among his associates by this appellation; though he was quite unacquainted with its origin.

1749	<i>Gave to sailors that come out of Algier</i>	...	0	7	0
	<i>Gave sailors and soldiers, at severall times</i>		0	1	10
	<i>Releived two sailors, with a pass</i>	... ..	0	1	0

Poor soldiers and sailors, when disbanded, were at this time allowed to beg their way home, assisted by passes, which were granted by the resident magistrates.

In the summer of 1750, the Prince of Wales (father of George III) having been for some time in weak health, made a tour from the west of England to Portsmouth, and thence to the Isle of Wight. Crossing over to our side of the Solent, the Prince and Princess landed at Southampton, and took up their residence for some weeks at Pylewell (the seat of the Worsley family), to enjoy the sea air; watering-places being then unthought of.\* While there, the hoax of the Groaning Tree was played off on the simple rustics, by some of the facetious courtiers who attended the Prince. Baddesley Chapel then stood on a small detached mound just to the north of the present mansion; and from that, a straggling line of cottages† ran across the park. In one of the gardens was a tree, which emitted

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\* George III brought Weymouth into fashion about thirty years later.

† These cottages were swept away in the begining of the present century, and Baddesley Chapel rebuilt outside the park, by the Weld family (Roman-catholic) who then owned Pylewell.

deep groans at intervals ; and was a source of wonder, alarm, curiosity, and amusement, to all the neighbourhood. The place was thronged like a fair, with rustics and residents of all ranks. The wits of the day took it up in London ; and averred that the groans were cries of " Oh ! Billy Pitt ! " alluding to the Great Commoner,\* then attracting public attention. The Bottle Conjurer at the Haymarket Theatre had just puzzled and hoaxed everybody, by his proposal to get into a quart bottle, on the stage, in sight of the audience ; and this audacious imposture is known to have been the work of the then Duke of Montague, who owned Beaulieu, and was doubtless an attendant at the Prince's court, with other wild characters, such as Sir Francis Blake-Delaval,† whose exploits were at that time the topic of talk, like those of the Marquis of Waterford in 1840.

" The tree ( says Gilpin ) did not always groan, often disappointing its visitors." Our worthy vicar seems to have been unsuspecting of any trick ; but his acknowledgement is nearly conclusive evidence that it was merely a ventriloquial delusion ; which was only carried on when the author of the deception was there, with his party of friends. The tree, on being grubbed up, showed no signs of decay ; and nothing was ever discovered to account for the mystery. It belonged to a Mr Forbes, who lived at Baddesley (now the parsonage) and whose family name appears several times in our pages. They were salt-manufacturers, and contested the borough in 1710 (*page 129*). .

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\* Afterwards the celebrated Earl of Chatham.

† An account of Sir Francis and his freaks will be found in Howitt's *Visits to Remarkable Places*. The Fortune-telling episode in *Peregrine Pickle* is founded on a mystification actually carried on, in London, by this set of humourists.

Such a distinguished visitor as the Heir-apparent to the throne could not be allowed to be a neighbour to Walhampton without notice. We are therefore not surprised to find the following entry :—

His Royal Highness Frederick, Prince of Wales, having graciously condescended to signify his consent to accept of his freedom of this Corporation: Be it Remembered that on the Twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and fifty, His Royal Highness was accordingly elected a Free Burgess of this Corporation, by the consent of the Mayor and Burgesses of the said Burrough, whose hands are hereunto set and subscribed.

H. Burrard, Mayor ; and other Burgesses.

The following entry illustrates the coarse manners of the time ; and shows the butchers actually killing animals in the open street, in what was formerly termed the Flesh Shambles, among the sheds and tenements we have before described (*page 30*).

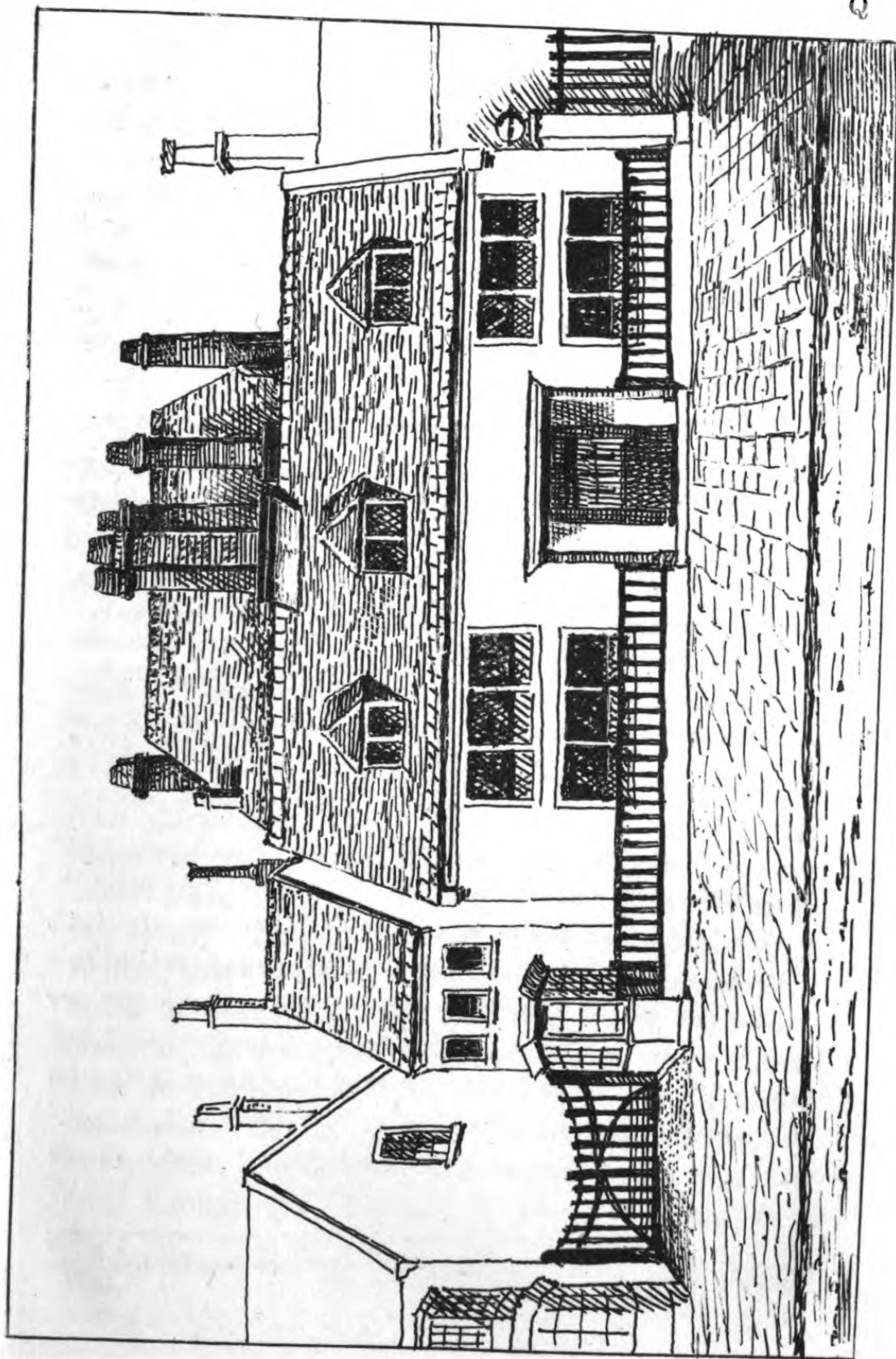
*30th January 1756.*

Whereas complaint hath been this day made to the Mayor and Burgesses, that many Incroachments have been made ; and among the rest, by William Beeston, junr. John Miller, and Henry Marks, butchers, by erecting gallows, or standing-posts, for killing, and hanging their meat, opposite to their doors, on the Borough lands, being a great nuisance and offence to all persons passing by: Therefore it is agreed, &c. that, after notice given, the Town Serjeant do remove them.

The Prince of Wales having formerly been admitted a burgess, was a precedent for another member of the royal family to receive the same ; and accordingly his son, the young Duke of York (second brother to King Geo. III), was formally elected in August 1760, he being then 21 years of age.

His Royal Highness Edward, Duke of York, having graciously condescended to signify his consent to accept of his freedom of this Corporation, Be it Remembered, that on the date mentioned, His Royal Highness was accordingly elected a Free Burgess of this Corporation, &c. and was at the same time sworn in accordingly.









The next entry, like the former (*page* 144), illustrates the coarse habits of the age; though, from its stringent tone, it is apparent that better feelings of decency and humanity were beginning to be prevalent among the inhabitants.

It being represented that the Butchers make a common practice of killing their meat in the street, to the great nuisance of the Inhabitants and others: It is hereby agreed that if they continue such nuisance, the Corporation will indite them at the Quarter Sessions.

The Southampton Corporation, from some cause or other, this year (1756) determined to hold a Court of Admiralty at Lymington, in their capacity as lords of the principal port; and sent the following letter to the Mayor (Thomas Shepard, Esq.):—

Sir,

Our Corporation having agreed to have Courts of Admiralty held, in the next week, at the several places where they have antiently been held, pursuant to our Charters; and, having fixed on Tuesday the 21st instant for holding one on Lymington Key, they will be glad of your company at dinner that day at two, at the Angel Inn, in Lymington.

Signed, Geo. West, Mayor of Southampton.

The Corporation of Lymington replied that, having examined their Books, they found that on former occasions\* leave had been asked for erecting the Booth on the Quay. To this the Corporation of Southampton replied, that they could find no such precedent in *their* books, although the right had been often exercised; however, in asserting their own rights, they had no wish to infringe on other peoples', so agreed to ask permission. On this assent was given; with leave also, as on former occasions, to carry the [Southampton] Oar erect through the Borough, in procession to and from

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\* A previous occasion of exercising the right was in August 1707.

the Booth; and also for their Trumpeter to sound before them, through the Borough; with a *salvo* to all rights and privileges of the Corporation of Lymington.

It is probably unknown to most who read these pages, that in this year (1759) an expedition was projected by the French Court, for the invasion of England by flat-bottomed boats, just as in Napoleon's more celebrated plan in 1803.\* Immense preparations were made on the coasts of Normandy and Picardy by the French; and by us on the southern coasts. Admiral Hawke, like Nelson afterwards, prevented and foiled the attempt; which, however, caused great alarm and anxiety. A descent on the Isle of Wight was a part of the plan.

1760	<i>Relieved (at various times) twenty-four</i>			
	<i>French prisoners with passes</i>	...	...	0 14 0
1761	<i>To divers people with passes</i>	...	...	13 9

We will only observe that this was the time of General Wolfe, Conflans, Thurot, Hawke, Rodney, Boscawen, and many other brave men on both sides. The prisoners were probably sailors captured in Channel engagements, and licensed by the magistrates to beg as a means of support. Distress, among the poor, was very great; and a public Fast was kept (Feb. 13th).

1761	<i>To a book for the Church against† the Fast</i>	0	0	6
	<i>Paid the cryer, for forbidding shaving on</i>			
	<i>the Sabbath</i>	...	...	0 0 6

"Sabbath" for "Sunday," is probably due to the Methodist revival, now in full operation; and the shav-

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\* Two thousand workmen were employed at Havre, in building 150 flat-bottomed boats, 100 ft. long. Each bore two pieces of cannon, and moved either by sails or oars; carrying men, horses, and guns. 150 more boats were built at Brest, St. Malo, Nantes, and other localities suitable.

† "Against" here means, "in preparation for."

ing is the public exercise of the barber's art,\* which, in these times was in great request, for the powdered wigs, and shaved chins and heads of those who wore them.

*For a Common Prayer Book for the  
Minister; carriage, &c. ... .. 16 8*

We can see from this that there was no bookseller in the town. There was not, in fact, till many years after.

It is interesting to note the varying value of money at different periods. Without this, great mistakes will be made in our estimating sums that are charged in accounts. The Barfields adjoining our town furnish a very convenient test. They cost as follows:—

In 1663	...	...	...	10	10	0	per acre.
„ 1682	...	...	...	12	0	0	„
„ 1723	...	...	...	27	8	0	„
„ 1772	...	...	...	52	14	0	„
„ 1784	...	...	...	62	0	0	„

they would now probably fetch between £ 200 and £ 300 per acre.† The rental of the same, was:—

In 1767	...	...	...	1	2	2	per acre.
„ 1873	...	...	...	5	0	0	„

The wages of ordinary labourers, at this time (1765), were 1s. per day.

1772 *Paid Mr. Grove's man, when married by  
order of the Parish ... .. 3 3 0*

At this time great abuses were existing with respect to illegitimate children. The mere affidavit of the mother was sufficient; which (as might be expected) was often made, as a means to extort money. The

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\* Old Mr Woolfrey (hair-dresser) who died about 1864, has told the writer that in his father's time (about 1766) there were no less than fourteen hair-dressers in Ringwood. There were no doubt as many in Lymington.

† *Annals of Walhampton, page 26.*

curious on this subject may refer to Peter Pindar's "*The Churchwarden ; or the Feast on a Child*," of which we can only give a few lines, as a hint to our meaning :

Now in an altered tone—a tone of gravity,  
Unto the landlord, full of smiles and suavity,  
Did *Mister Guttle*, the churchwarden, call—  
"Come hither, *Larder !*" said soft *Mister Guttle*,  
With solemn voice, and fox-like face so subtle—  
"*Larder !* a little word or two—that's all."

Thus ended the affair, by prudent treaty ;  
For who, alas ! would wish to make a bother ?  
*Guttle* next morning went and talked to Betty,  
And Betty swore the bantling to *another*.

"By this ingenious mode of parish cookery (says a note) the same child may be devoured a dozen times over." The parish finally got rid of the burden, by giving a *douceur* to some person willing to marry the woman off their hands.\*

1774 *To advertising the Church plate in the  
Salisbury Journal* ... ..

A burglary seems to have been committed at the Church, and the plate stolen. The *Salisbury Journal* was then the only county paper ; none were published at Southampton for half-a-century latter. London papers (on account of the heavy postage) were almost unknown : probably not one was taken in the town. The *Salisbury* paper (printed on Friday) was brought thence by a carrier's cart, reaching its reader's hands, here, on Sunday evening.

In this year (1776) Portsmouth dock-yard was fired (Dec. 7th) by the man known as Jack the Painter. He

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\* In similar cases, in Ireland, it was the custom to bring up the man and woman, on a justice's warrant—make a bastardy order—marry the parties—and then dismiss them ; binding them over to keep the peace towards each other.



was in our town just before the attempt; and lodged at one of the small inns on the quay. I had this from Mr James Brown, late town-clerk; who had it from his father, his predecessor in the office. In March 1777, the wretch was hung in chains at Gosport, on Block-house beach, where our old neighbour Mr Grunsell (*d.* 1878, aged 92) had seen him hanging, as he himself informed me.

1779 *To the ringers, on the news of the victory  
over the French and Spanish fleets* ... 0 10 0

This was the success over the combined forces of France and Spain, in the English Channel (Aug. 31st). The enemies' fleets had 68 sail of the line, beside numerous frigates and smaller vessels. Our Admiral (Sir Charles Hardy) had only 38. The excitement all along the southern coast was intense; as a landing was hourly expected. Admiral Hardy anchored off Spithead; and large numbers of troops, militia, and volunteers, were collected on the coast. But, after all, the expedition failed. D'Orvilliers and the Spanish admiral quarrelled; a fruitless attempt was made to to seize Guernsey, and the fleet evacuated the channel. Two of the Spanish treasure-ships (an immense prize) were towed into Portsmouth, their masts ornamented with the great silver candlesticks used in foreign church services.

The following need no comment; being merely corroborative of former statements, on pages 31 and 32. The names of the persons employed show that we are approaching modern times: both of them being within the memory of old people still living. The sheds and small buildings in the centre of High Street have been before described; but the elm-tree growing there must have been a peculiar feature.

It being represented that the old Town Hall (*b*) is greatly out of repair, It is ordered that it be taken down, and the Materials be made use of or sold for repairing the Town Key; and that Mr Colborne, stone-mason, and Mr Newell, carpenter, be employed to take down the same. (August 1780).

The Market House now being greatly out of repair, and also the Shambles in the High Street: It is ordered that temporary stalls under the Town Hall be substituted, and the old sheds pulled down as far as the Market Cross. One of them having an Elm growing on the premises, that is to be cut down and used in the repairs. A Blind-house to be made under the west-end of the Town Hall, between that and the Market Cross. (June 1783).

1782 *To the Ringers, on the news of the victory  
gained by Admiral Rodney, the 12th  
April, 1782* ... .. 0 6 8

This was the famous victory off Martinique, in which the practice of cutting the enemy's line of battle was first put into effect, on a system. The great ship of the French admiral, Count de Grasse (the *Ville de Paris*) was captured by Captain Cornwallis,\* of the *Canada*.

1783 *To the Ringers, on account of the peace* 0 6 8

The Peace of Versailles, between England, France, and Spain, signed by the Comte de Vergennes, and the Conde d'Aranda. America also gained Independence.

1783 *To a license for Mr Bargus (curate), on  
account of the stamp* ... .. 0 6 0  
*To an almanac* ... .. 0 0 7

Almanacs were 1s.2d. each in 1808. The stamp duty was very heavy, and rigorously enforced.

1783 *To Mr Jones, for preaching a sermon for  
the late Mr Pitt* ... .. 0 10 6

"Ah! let not the relations grudge the small expense of a hat-band, a pair of gloves, and ten shillings, &c."—*Memoirs of P.P.*—(Appendix.) Funeral sermons were at this time going out of fashion; but Mr. Pitt was himself the parish clerk, at his death. He was grandfather to our old and well-known parish

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\* Afterwards Admiral Cornwallis, of Newlands Manor.

clerk, William Pitt, "the Tory of Lymington," (as must have been expected, from his name), who was born in 1764, and died, as his stone informs us, in March 1857.

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It was now an age of clubs and conviviality—of fun and wit—of Sam Foote and the Mayor of Garrett. Humour was the order of the day; and some of our local jokers started the following *jeu d'esprit*:—

## TO THE FREE AND EASY,

AND SUCH AS ARE DESIROUS OF ATTAINING

A GOOD OLD AGE!

AT a Meeting of the principal Members of that old established society, commonly called THE LAZY CLUB, held at Lymington, on the — day of June —, It was unanimously resolved, that the following Rules must be *strictly attended to*, before any Person can be admitted as an honorable Member thereof.

1. Any person wishing to become a Member of the Society, must, by repeated Proofs of his Laziness (in the Presence of an old Member) show himself worthy that Honour, to the Satisfaction of a Majority of Members: viz. He must always move at a very slow Pace; must not be seen to do any Kind of *Work*, but sit down and *doze*, at all Opportunities; and should he *fall* out of his *Chair*, he must on no Account get up without *Help*.

2. He must not be seen without his Coat, except when *lounging* about in the *Street*; and when standing still, must be sure to support himself against a House, a Post, or other convenient Thing. If nothing of that Sort be at Hand, he must call for some one to bring him a *Chair*. Should a Carriage come suddenly on him, he must not move faster than his usual *Rate*, even at the Risk of being run over.

3. Persons in the Sea-faring Line must not, on any Pretence *row* in the *Heat* of the *Day*. It will be far more honourable to *lay down* and *sleep*, letting the Boat *drive* till the Cool of the Evening. If it be absolutely necessary, for the *Preservation* of their *Lives*, to use any trifling Exertion (which must no, be done in any other Case) they will not be free to *Strip*, at

that is attended with *Trouble*; and it is equally disgraceful to put on an extra Coat, *though it should rain*; as a Man cannot be considered *lazy*, who loads himself with much Clothes.

4. Before a Member can be raised to any eminent Post in this Society, he must scrupulously avoid everything that has the least Appearance of giving himself *Trouble*, at the same time taking all Opportunities of observing the Conduct of others. Should he discover anything contrary to the *Rules* of this *Club*, he shall state the case to the *Chairman*, who shall, (if he thinks proper) fine the offended to *any Amount*—not exceeding *One Gallon of Strong Beer*; and the Informer shall be promoted one step higher in the Society; always remembering that he is bound, both by Precept and Example, to promote the Interest of the LAZY CLUB.

This Institution received its Origin many years ago in the Isle of Wight, (where it is still kept up with great spirit), and was introduced on this Side of the Water, by an *Isle of Wight Man*. Its Principles being approved, it has become general in most Parts of the Country; and is very flourishing during the *Summer Months*, when its Members become remarkably numerous; Christchurch, Itchen, Hamble, and other places, furnishing many *very good Ones*.

I have not succeeded in tracing the club, in print, higher than this time; but the jest runs back to a far earlier period. It originally arose in this way: the Isle of Wight, to a fanciful eye, resembles a gridiron in its shape; and St. Lawrence, having been martyred on a gridiron, necessarily became its patron saint.\* He is represented, in mediæval art, as extended on that implement, which, when rudely drawn, gives one a good idea of a four-post bedstead, on which the saint seems (to the eye of fancy) to be lying at his ease. Hence St. Lawrence was suppose to preside peculiarly over idle and lazy people; and again, from this idea, came the play upon words: “Idle Wight”—“Isle of Wight,” which has delighted many generations of small wits in these parts. The efficacy of the jest has not

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\* One of its churches is dedicated to him.



yet quite evaporated; and when a workman is observed to be on very easy terms with his employment, an audible inquiry (of a stander-by) if the "Isle of Wight Man" has been recently seen in this neighbourhood, will generally furnish the salutary stimulus required.

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1784 *Paid postage of a letter from Gloucester* 0 3 9

Our salt-works were now declining, the fossil salt coming more and more into use. Mr. St.Barbe (the eldest, whose tablet is in the south aisle of our church) took a journey to Northwich in Cheshire, this year, to see into these matters. As a curiosity, I append his bill, which may be compared with present prices by those who go there now.

Three days' expenses at the Crown Inn, Northwich, Cheshire,  
(November 1784).

20th	<i>Dinner, 1s.; wine and ale, 2s.9d.</i>	...	...	0	3	9
"	<i>Tea, 8d.; wine and ale, 3s.</i>	...	...	0	3	8
"	<i>Tobacco, 2d.; postage, 2d.</i>	...	...	0	0	4
"	<i>Ale to postboy, &amp;c.</i>	...	...	0	0	6
21st	<i>(Breakfast) tea, 8d.; Dinner and liquor, 3s.</i>			0	3	8
"	<i>Tea, 8.; wine, 2s.6d.; Supper and ale, 9d.</i>			0	3	11
22nd	<i>Breakfast, 8d.; Dinner (2 persons), 2s.</i>			0	2	8
"	<i>Wine, 2s.6d.; ale, 6d.</i>	...	...	0	3	0

NOTE.—This consisted of a roast pullet, boiled rabbit and onion sauce, bread-pudding and melted butter, sugar-potatoes (*sic*), bread and cheese; and was ordered beforehand, for two persons particularly.

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1789	<i>Eight copies of armorial bearings</i>	...	...	0	4	0
	<i>Six copies of hair-powder lists...</i>	...	...	0	9	0

Taxes were everywhere, and upon everything. These are probably lists of those persons liable to the taxes in question, for the information of the collectors.

In June 1789, His Majesty George III., paid a visit to our loyal borough, which had always returned such



safe and trustworthy supporters of the crown and the government. The King resided for a few days at the King's House at Lyndhurst, and from thence came over to Lymington, on the 27th. Queen Charlotte and three of the Princesses also came;\* and the royal party were received at the Town Hall (*c*) by the Mayor (William Trattle, Esq.) and the Corporation; who all, being presented by Earl Delawarr† (then Lord Warden of the Forest), had the honour of kissing the hands of their Majesties. A large concourse of the neighbouring gentry were also present.

The King had just recovered from his first attack of mental illness; and, by advice, took a short tour, for change of air and scene. He came from Lyndhurst to Lymington, and thence went to his favourite watering-place (Weymouth); and, after staying some weeks, proceeded on to Exeter. There, as in our borough, he was received with loyal effusion; and the wicked wit of Dr. Walcot—a Devonshire man—has touched off the occurrences at Exeter in humorous lines, that will

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\* The following extract conveys such a compliment to our townfolk at that time, that I cannot leave it out. It is from one of the King's daughters, who accompanied him on this very tour:

*From a letter of the Princess Elizabeth to Madame —,*  
*July 2nd, 1789.*

“Nons avons vu Southampton, Lyndhurst, Boldrewood, Lymington, Hordle Cliff, &c..... .

J'ai vu une dame à Lyndhurst, qui m'a dit que les gens de Southampton, et des environs de Lyndhurst, étaient les meilleurs créatures au monde; et qu'elle avait elle-même, à Lymington, une maison, où elle vivait plus de dix semaines, sans jamais avoir la porte de sa maison fermée, ni jour ni nuit; et qu'elle n'a pas même perdu un ruban. ....

†Delawarr, Woodside, (now the residence of F. H. Crozier, Esq) was built by this nobleman, who resided here for some years.

apply just as well to Lymington. We extract a few verses, merely taking the liberty to alter one or two words:—

Well! in a come—King George to town,  
With doust and zweat as nutmeg brown,  
The hosses all in smoke;  
Huzzain', trumpetin', and ringin',  
Red colours vleeing, roarin', zingin';  
So mad seem'd all the voke.

Now goed the burgesses and may'r,  
Zum wey cropp'd wigs, and zum wey hair,  
The royal voke to ken;  
When Measter May'r, wi' wond'rous grace,  
Pok'd to the king a gert long mace,  
Which he pok'd back agen.

Then to the tavern runn'd 'Squire Rolle,\*  
To git the names of every zoul  
That wish'd King George to zee:  
The 'squire most kindly tould 'em too,  
How jest leek zoldiers they must do—  
Bow down, and drap the knee.

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\*“*Notre Saint-Esprit, c'est un Elephant*,” said a Dane to a Frenchman, when talking about their respective Court-Orders. In the same way, I may say that *our* 'Squire Rolle was 'Squire *Rose*—George Rose to his friends, Sir George Rose, Baronet, to the public, “Old Georgy” to Cobbett and the Radical party. He was the King's friend, confidante, and factotum; great at Lymington; greater at Lyndhurst†; greatest at Christchurch, where he controlled the borough entirely. The Hoopers, of Hern Court, had been the borough managers; but were not wise in their generation, for they presumed to dally with the Opposition party of Fox and his friends; so, one fine morning, it was reported that a Mr Rose was going to take the sea-air at Muddiford; and intended to erect a villa there (Gundimore); which he did; and of course was a good deal in Christchurch, among the burgesses. *Quid plura!* In a short time the Hooper stock was rooted up, and a Rose tree planted in its place. There it flourished for about half a century, till the Reforming era of 1832. The Rose family was then ousted by Sir George Tapps, of Hinton Admiral (since, Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick); the electors saying at the time that they preferred drinking at *Tap[p]s* to smelling at *Roses*.

† He resided at Cuffnalls.

And zaid it never should be miss'd—  
 That when King George's hand they kiss'd,  
   Leek vish, they must be dumb !  
 And backwards crawl, leek crabs, away:  
 Good zound advice—much as to zay,  
   ' Kings mus'n't zee your b—m.'

Now to the room, to zee the king,  
 They all march'd off, a clever ring ;  
   And there King George a stood,  
 Receiving bows and scrapes and kisses,  
 Vor all the world leek handsome Misses,  
   Expecting to be woo'd.

Jolly 's a tinker stood 'Squire Rolle,  
 Sly winking, leek an oold grey owl,  
   To zee that nort went wrong ;  
 Zo got behind, and wi' a frown  
 He pull'd nigh twenty on 'em down,  
   And twenty droad along.

The king stude patient az a stock,  
 Two hours at least by th' Town-hall clock,  
   It zafely might be waager'd ;  
 Zum, makin their vine rev'rence, spurn'd,  
 The king was nearly overturn'd,  
   A Gosh ! he wur so badger'd.

Tag, rag, and bobtail, all kiss'd hands,  
 Vrom neighb'ring pearts and voreign lands ;  
   Aye ! kissing 'twas enuff—  
 Had not the hand been tight put on,  
 It was zo mainly smack'd upon,  
   The voke had kiss'd it off.

A tale is still current, that the Town-serjeant, unused to such grandeur, absolutely prostrated himself, with the mace, before the king, who expressed his astonishment by his well-known "What! Hæ! Hæ! What!" so well known to all readers of *Peter Pindar*. People of the present day can have no idea of the awful distance which separated not only a monarch, but the nobility and gentry, from the lower classes, before the levelling hurricane of the great French Revolution.

Since penning the above, I have discovered the following entry in the Burial Register of Lymington; and give it just as it is there written:—

March 1796.

“Died, John Tout (many years Mace-Bearer to the Corporation) aged 74. When his Majesty, George the Third, in the year 1789, was staying at Lyndhurst, he graciously visited this Town. Mr Tout, as mace-bearer, did not fail to *attract* the notice of his Majesty; particularly when his Majesty entered the Town Hall, Mr T. dress’d in all the Insignia of his office, fell down on his knees before him, saying (as is said), at the same time: “*I am like a Beast before thee!*” The whole scene made such an impression on his Majesty, that he has frequently since inquired, of Sir Harry [Burrard] Neale, for the old mace-bearer of the Corporation.”

These little scenes were doubtless arranged, on purpose to amuse the king, by some of the resident humourists. Here is another, of the same kind, from Exeter:

Now Varmer Tabb, I understand,  
Drow’d his legs vore, and catch’d the hand,  
And shak’d, wi’ might and main.  
“I’m glad your majesty to zee;  
And hope your majesty (quoth he)  
Will ne’er be *maz’d* again.”

“*Maz’d! maz’d! what’s maz’d?*” then said the king:

“I never heard of zich a thing:

What’s *maz’d*? what! what! my lord?”

“Hem! (zed my lord, and blow’d his nose),

“Hem! hem!—Sir, ’tis, I do suppose,  
Sir—an old Dev’nshire word.”

A very similar scene took place at Weymouth. The Mayor and Corporation were presented.—“Mr. Mayor!” cried the equerry-in-waiting: “Kneel down! you must kneel!” “I can’t, Sir!” replied the mayor, audibly and in great confusion—“I have a wooden leg!” This, as anybody can see, must have been known to the court officials beforehand. And here is another specimen, of the same nature, from Walhampton, in 1804. A body of militia from the neighbourhood was drawn up in the

grounds for review; and some country oddity, in the ranks, was pointed out to the king; when the following conversation took place:—

(King) “Well, well! How do? How d’ye do?”

(Farmer) “Pretty well, thank ye, Sir; I hope *you* be well.  
(*a pause*) But I’m sorry to say I owes you some money.”

(King) “Hæ! hæ! what! Owe *me* money! How so?”

(Farmer) “Well Sir, ’tis taxes—I be rather behind-hand.”

(King) (*suspecting some joke*) “Eh! taxes! that’s bad! must pay the taxes, you know. But what is it? Is it much?”

(Farmer) “Well Sir, ’tis a goodish deal—’tis vive shillins.’

(King) (*taking the joke*) “Ah! that’s a good deal, indeed!—But, look here, you pay one half-a-crown and I’ll pay the other: (*laughing heartily to the gentlemen round*) More than I shall get for *my* share, I’ll be bound!”

In 1756 a Faculty had been granted for enlarging the Church on the north-side of the Nave; and in 1792 the North Gallery was erected; the interior being completely repaired and remodelled. In 1811 a similar addition was made, by adding a new South Nave. The pews, in both cases, were sold by the Churchwardens in perpetuity, like any other private property; a custom which continued till a very recent period.\* I have heard that, about the beginning of this century, on a property in the town being sold, the pew appertaining to it was described as “a commodious Family Pew, in the North Gallery of the Church, *commanding extensive views of the Isle of Wight!*”

1792	<i>Expended on account of signing the petition for a Faculty</i>	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
	<i>To a bottle of peppermint and biskets, at selling the new seats</i>	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0

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\* They fetched from £1 to £40 each; and produced £658 15s. 8d.



1796	<i>Spent at putting out apprentices</i>	...	...	0	4	0
1790	<i>Spent at a meeting settling the Poors' Rate</i>	...	...	...	...	0 7 0

Such were the convivial or drinking habits of the 18th century, that nothing was transacted without their pipes, punch, and ale. Entries like the above are scattered *ad infinitum* over the books. The present times, whatever people may ignorantly assert, are temperance itself compared with those of our grandfathers'.

1794	<i>June 12. To the Ringers, on account of the Glorious Victory over the Fleet of the French Convention, per Lord Howe, on the 1st of June</i>	...	...	...	...	0 6 8
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The victory itself, over the French Admiral, Villaret-Joyeuse, and the Republican Commissioner, Jean Bon St. André, is a matter of history, beyond our pages. It was celebrated for many years in our town by an old sailor, who had fought in the action.\*

1794	<i>June 4. To four days' ringing, on account of the different Victories in the West-Indies and on the Continent; and by the Duke of York</i>	...	...	...	...	1 6 8
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Valenciennes surrendered to the Duke, after a severe bombardment, in July 1793. The names of Dumouriez, Clairfayt, the Duke of Coburg, and the Prince of Orange, will recall these fights† with the French Republicans.

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\* By regularly getting most gloriously drunk. His favorite tale was how he and his comrades had fired the tailor's goose into their opposing vessel; and how they found it, after the engagement, embedded in the stump of her mainmast. He served in the *Glory* (98). That vessel at first attacked the *Jemappes* (74), which escaped; and afterwards the *Sanspareil* (80), which was one of the few ships captured. It must have been this latter which received the extraordinary missile. Her masts were all shot away.

† "Cobourg Place," Woodside, was erected at this period.

The Netherlands were held for a time by the allied forces; though lost in the end.

1795 *Paid for a letter respecting the use of Rice  
for flour and starch* ... .. 0 0 10

This letter was an endeavour to get the public to economise the use of corn-flour in making bread, and was occasioned by the high prices at which all cereals were arrived. The same cause originated the practice of bringing the loaf on to the breakfast or supper table, and cutting it there, to save waste; a practice which has continued till the present day in most households.

1798 *Paid a man for illuminating the Tower  
[ of the Church ] for Nelson's victory  
[ the Nile ]* ... .. 0 3 0  
1799 *To the Ringers, on account of surrender  
of the Dutch fleet* ... .. 0 6 8  
1801 *To the Ringers, on the signing the Pre-  
liminaries of Peace [of Amiens]* ... 0 6 8

Our fleet occupied the Texel, while Sir Ralph Abercomby took the fort of the Helder. The Dutch ships of war then surrendered, and mounted the Orange flag. Reverses, however, soon followed, and the Duke of York, who took the command, had to re-embark his troops.

In June 1801, the King (George III), with the Queen, the Princesses, and a numerous court attendance, paid a visit to Sir Harry Burrard-Neale, at Walhampton, where the royal party dined, amid the most loyal demonstrations of a large circle of visiting friends. George III also again paid a visit to Walhampton in 1804, whilst staying at Cuffnalls, Lyndhurst, then the seat of George Rose, Esq.

Not one of these visits is noticed in our Books; so strangely indifferent the burgesses seem to have become.

All memory of them has, of course, long been lost; but one or two old residents still live (*rari . . . in gurgite vasto*) who saw the King at his visit in 1804. He held a reception, as on former occasions, at the Town Hall; and walked up and down the High Street, amid the bows and smiles of his loyal subjects. Only his general appearance could be remembered—a tall stout gentleman in cocked-hat, top boots, and buckskins; wearing a gold-buttoned bright green coat, a colour that had been fashionable in his youth, but which the bucks of the Prince's circle had discarded as old-fashioned.\*

We have exhausted all in our Town Books that is likely to please the living generation. After the date we have reached, they become totally uninteresting, as nothing is entered but admissions of new burgess-friends, with, now and then, at rare intervals, the notice of an Election. All reference to passing events has ceased; even the visits of George III being unnoticed; although one would have thought they might have excited sufficient interest for a passing memorandum. It would seem as if the managers of the borough, (all power being safely in their hands), would not waste a scratch of the pen on any unpractical or sentimental matter. In this state of torpor, the Great Book (*page* 125) was found, not only superfluous, but cumbersome and totally useless; it was therefore cast aside, and a new one, of smaller dimensions, substituted in its place. The entries in it are comparatively recent, and all uninteresting to us. Perhaps, if a copy of this work may survive for a

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\* Gilpin provided green coats for his schoolboys at Boldre, which they wore till very recently. "Alas, Sir! a man who cannot get to heaven in a green coat, will not find his way thither the sooner in a grey one,"—(Dr. Johnson to Boswell).

century, some antiquarian, yet unborn, may follow up our plan; and abstract the entries of the 19th century, with a curiosity which we, at the present time, cannot pretend to share.

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A few stray remarks on the dress of the period (1795), may not be unfitly collected together here.

White cravats, of enormous size, high above the chin, were in use. They were originally cloths twisted up and wrapped round the neck, by Croatian horsemen, to protect them from the cut of the Turkish sabres. Hence the fashion spread (like Cossack trowsers, and Blucher boots) later, to France and England. Croatia (in German, *Krabaten*) gave a name to the article of dress.

Females, in the north of France, now gathered their hair in a knot on the top of their head, to protect them from sword-cuts; and allowed it to hang down on each side of the face, for the same reason. Hence the fashion, so familiar to us all, till about thirty years ago. Men, too, parted their hair on one side of the head and carried it over the top, and also allowed a long lock to hang down each cheek (for the same cause). The former style has remained till recently in fashion: the side-locks (in a diminished form) are the so-called "Newgate-knockers," affected by the vulgar classes of London.

Men's hair had hitherto been worn long behind; and those who suffered by the guillotine had it cut off short before execution. After the fall of Robespierre, to have had a relative so put to death, was considered a mark of gentility; and accordingly all who wished to be thought persons of distinction cropped their hair short at the back of the head—*a la victime*, as they called it. We still wear it in that way.

The assignats, or French paper money, had (1795)\* so fallen in value, that the louis d'or was worth, in paper, 3950 francs, instead of 20. The fashionable Royalist ladies, after the Reign of Terror was over, pretending they found purses of no use, made use of a silk bag, which they carried at their side or in their hands, stuffed full of this paper, to show their contempt of it. Alluding to the ridiculous nature of the bag and its contents, they called it "*une ridicule*."—This was the "reticule" of our mothers, or grandmothers.

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\* Par charité! (cried a witty beggar in Paris) Par charité, secourez moi! Il me manque 230 livres (francs) pour payer mes souliers! "*Mes souliers!*" a beggar's shoes!"



The "quizzing-glass" now came into fashion: hands were thrust into the breeches pockets; and the mouth was "worn slightly open." Fashionables in Paris spoke without moving their lips: hinting thereby that they (as aristocrats) were afraid of committing themselves before the democratic commonalty; and were thus preserving the habits of caution learnt during the Terror.

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The reading habits of to-day were totally unknown. At a much later period (about 1813) only three London papers were taken in our town, of which the *Courier* was most popular. The *Salisbury Journal* supplied the wants of the public. Published on Saturday, it reached here on Sunday afternoon, by a carrier; and formed the reading for Sunday evening: there being then no services at church, except in morning and afternoon. Peter Wise, an oddity of the old coaching time, long drove the coach from Southampton; and his gossip formed the chief source of information (incredible as it may seem) for all the foreign officers and refugees who then crowded the town. Many facetious stories used to be current of him; some of which hardly bear relating. The reader may fancy a Mr. Weller (sen.) slowly descending from the box, while a crowd of townsmen and military gentlemen stood waiting for him at the door of the *Angel*. "Vell, Mistare Vise! vat news is dere?"—"Oh I don't know! but I believe Boney's took."

*Chorus of voices*—"Ah, no! no! Mistare Vise! nevare!—impossible!"

*Reply*—"Well, if he ain't took now, he will be next week; so it's much the same."

And this was in the height of the great Continental War, when all Europe was prostrate at the feet of Napoleon!

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## CHAPTER XIII.

### *THE QUIBERON EXPEDITION.*

ON the breaking-out of the war with Revolutionary France our town had an accession of new visitors: the Royalist refugees, of both sexes, who fled before the Republican Terror.\* They were nearly all of gentle birth—many of them noble by rank and title. These, in their turn, were soon followed by a larger number—officers and civilians, who had embraced the royalist cause, and escaped the massacres and proscriptions which everywhere menaced them. The unfortunates landed

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\* Eight respectable ecclesiastics landed about the beginning of October [1792], from an open boat, at Seaford [in Sussex] wet as the waves.....A gentleman came to their protection [from the natives], and dispatched them to Milord Sheffield. They had been pillaged; and had, with difficulty, escaped from Paris. The reception they met with at his house seemed to make a great impression on them.....and they were heard to express their admiration at the treatment they met with—and from protestants! (They had escaped from the massacre of *The Carmes*). One of the same order (perhaps one of these) settled at Lymington: and I have a book with his autograph—"Père Gumberkine, *Carme*." It is Père Bouhour's *Sur la maniere de bien penser dans les Ouvrages d'Esprit*—a little pocket volume.

One of these emigrant clergy, M. l'Abbé Montardier (or *Moutardier*, as his friends asserted) is remembered by a sermon which he preached—somewhat as follows: "My frens! I shall not long to-day detain you. I vill merely set before you *dree p'int*s; but after zat, I shall proceed to draw a leetel *mor'ale*." The effect on the risible muscles of his audience may be imagined. (But this occurred some years later).

everywhere on the south-west coast, without any means of support; and were hospitably received, in pity to their sufferings. Their numbers continually increased; and at last the English government, in order to provide them with the means of living, collected them into several corps, with a view to utilizing their services in the war that was then carried on in Flanders and the northern frontier of France, under the Duke of York, or in an expedition intended to make a diversion in his favour, on the coasts of La Vendée and Brittany. Nine regiments were nominally formed, but only three were fully filled: the remaining being mere *cadres*, to be developed as opportunity offered. In order to be near the coast, they were collected here; just as had been the case at earlier periods; for our position has always made us rather prominent during Continental wars.\*

One of these French corps was of considerable note; and was the earliest formed. It had already seen hot service on the French frontier; and was, at first, known as *La Chatre's*, from its commander; but afterwards, both here and on the Continent, as *The Loyal Emigrants*. In the actions in Flanders† it had been reduced to about four hundred men—all tried, trusty, and brave: lives too valuable to be lightly wasted; but preserved for important occasions. They were, in fact, a body of officers, merely keeping together in ranks for the sake of their support. They were the salt wherewith the raw Breton peasants were to be savoured, when collected in

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\* A considerable body of troops were here and at Yarmouth in 1758-60. I observe these burial entries:

Justus Rauch, a Hessian soldier, 1756.

Lieut. Charles Gogleman, 1759.

† Fleurus, Wattignies, Hondschoote, &c.

insurrection. These gentlemen (for so we may term them) occupied different buildings in the town, fitted up as barracks; their officers occupying lodgings at various tradesmen's houses, where they were both liked and respected.

Another corps was a body of Marines; formed out of the sailors and officers of the French Naval (Royalist) Service, and known as the "Royal Marine." They were commanded by Count d'Hector, and numbered about 600 men. Their quarters were to the north of the town, at Buckland.\*

[The following extracts are taken from our Lymington Registers:—]

1792.

Mary-Anne-Caroline-Aglæe, dau. of Pierre Vasseur and Rose Bossier, his wife, of Sarviq, Pays de Caux, en Normandie.

1794.

Aglæe-Angélique, dau. of Count Hervé Louis Marie Du Plessis-Pascau, of Landerneau in Bretagne† (formerly lieut. in the French Royal Navy, and now in the regiment of Gen. Count d'Hector) and Anne Buisson de la Vigne, his wife (of L'Orient).

Jean, son of Jean Révol, of the Parish of St. Marcellin (bishopric of Vienne) in Dauphiné; and Margaret Bastide, of Toulon.

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\* At the old Manor House just opposite Mrs. Southey's former residence (Buckland Cottage); and in the barns and farm-buildings attached thereto.

† Landerneau has been immortalized by its moon. A Breton gentleman, who was one evening attending at Court, calmly observed that the moon of Landerneau was greater than that of Versailles. His friends afterwards said that he meant the gilt moon on the clock tower, which then served as a girouette; but the ludicrous idea could not be easily forgotten. Most towns have some similar jokes. At the beginning of this century, old Mr Figg (*d.* 1852, aged 71), when told of a remarkable lunar eclipse about to happen, is said to have cried out: "How unfortunate! that evening I must be at Milford." [4 miles distant].

Joseph-Louis-Bertrand, son of Bertrand Ferrier, of St. Paul-in-Quersey, bishopric of Conors (Cahors?) and Françoise Lucan, of Toulon.

Anne Mary Laura, dau. of Philip Duplessis, of Count d'Hector's regiment; and Anne Buisson de la Vigne, his wife.

Emilie Marie, fille de Pierre Bouttes, et de Marie Schmitt, (Regt. de Mortemar).

Gasparina Ludovica Rosalie de Fenin, dau. of Louis François Xavier de Fenin, and Marie Rosalie Orielle, his wife.

Philippine Joseph Françoise, dau. of François Paul and Marie Rase de Vassault.

John Martins, son of John Thomas Barr (capt. in Meuron's regiment) and Sybrandina Theodora Albertina, his wife.

Maria, dau. of the Count de Passée.

*From the Boldre Register—1811.*

Mary Pauline, dau. of Arthur Marie Edward D'Orfeuille, and Charlotte Marie Françoise, his wife.

From January to June 1795, there occur the following deaths of French emigrants; and nearly all are entered as being from the regiment of General Count d'Hector, in the barracks at Buckland.

Lieut. Du Hautoy (of the French Artillery)

Pierre Borel	Jacques Androt
Yves Vaillant	Jean Marie Guaingan
Hervé d'Authec	Augustin Le Mesle
Mathurin Arrois	Joseph Vaillant
Jean Petit	François La Tour
Monsieur Guieux	Louis Gouardmus
Belle Eugreville	François Laurint

Besides these, there are many entries such as follow, all which tell their own tale of hardship and suffering:

A French emigrant soldier,  
 Five emigrant-soldiers buried.  
 Two emigrant soldiers buried.  
 A French emigrant officer.  
 &c. &c.

The third corps was known as the French Artillery; and was formed principally from the gunners who had defended Toulon against the Republicans; and who,

with such of the inhabitants as could escape, had taken refuge on board the English Fleet under Admiral Hood. They were commanded by Col. Rothalier: numbered about 400; and occupied the [now] Malt-house in New Lane, with some houses and a long row of stables and buildings (since destroyed), on the western side, just opposite.

There were also two or three other regiments, or parts of regiments, of which we can give no particular detail. One was known as Muiron's: another as Willot's; the remainder were named from their respective commanders, Count De Puisaye, Count D'Hervilly, Col. De Mortemar, and Col. Dresnay. They were quartered in different places—about the Quay—at a barn near the present Station Street—and in other similar localities. In the whole, the different corps reached about three thousand men. To these we may add, as part of the Foreign element, a number of their friends—royalist refugees, who had taken refuge at Toulon from the southern central districts of France. They were a motley group of men, women, and children.

Accumulating by degrees, a time at length arrived for action. The plans of the French Royalists on the Continent embraced an invasion from the Prussian frontier; and the Prince de Condé, on the Rhine, and the Duke of York, on the side of Holland, were both ready.

1794.

William Burgon, a soldier in the 19th regt. of Foot, just landed here, together with the 3rd and 42nd regiments, being part of the troops under the command of the Earl of Moira, destined for an expedition to the coast of France, to assist the Royalists there.

Patrick Conely, a soldier in the 19th Regt. This regiment lately returned from Flanders, and brought with it a bad fever.

(Number of deaths in these Regiments—31,  
from Jan. to April only).



A descent from England on the coast of Brittany was projected in 1795,\* so as to create a diversion in their favour; and accordingly a fleet assembled off Lymington, in Yarmouth Roads, in the June of that year, under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren. It contained the complete outfit and all munitions of war, for an army to be raised in Brittany. Fifty sail of transports accompanied it; which took in the troops we have mentioned. The whole sailed, and joined the fleet, off Ushant, commanded by Earl Bridport; and thence steered direct for Belle Isle and Quiberon Bay. A second squadron was to call at the Channel Islands, and take in similar troops collected there, who were to form a subsidiary diversion by way of St. Malo; and the Duc d'Artois (afterwards Charles X) and the Duc de Bourbon, were to join the army on reaching France.

A naval victory off L'Orient (1795) cleared the way for a landing in Quiberon Bay; but the events which

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\* This is the expedition alluded to by the Marquis de Lan-  
tenac, the unknown companion of Halmalo (in Victor Hugo's  
*Quatre-Vingt Treize*):—

“Je veux faire plus de Chouannerie que de Vendée. Tu ajouteras que les Anglais sont avec nous. Prenons la République entre deux feux. Finissons-en avec la Révolution.”..... And the same author, in his vivid sketch of *The Claymore*, has painted her crew to the life: exactly the persons that were our temporary guests, and who went hence on the ill-fated Quiberon expedition:—“L'équipage, tout français, était composé d'officiers émigrés et de matelots déserteurs. Ces hommes étaient triés: pas un qui ne fût bon marin, bon soldat, et bon royaliste. Ils avaient le triple fanatisme du navire, de l'épée, et du roi. Un demi-bataillon d'infanterie de marine, pouvant à besoin être débarqué, était amalgamé à l'équipage. La corvette avait pour capitaine un chevalier de Saint Louis, le comte de Boisberthelot, un des meilleurs officiers de l'ancienne marine royale; pour second, le chevalier de La Vieuville, qui avait commandé, aux Gardes Françaises, la compagnie où Hoche avait été sergent.”

followed are beyond our limited sphere, and are more matter for history. The failure of the expedition may be read in many works, to which the curious can turn. Our business is with our Lymington residents. The most fortunate died sword in hand, after exhibiting the greatest bravery;\* others, despairing, turned their weapons against themselves; a few were saved, through the waves, by the English boats, and conveyed to the ships. All the rest—the officers, and about forty or fifty gentlemen of rank who had accompanied the ill-starred expedition—were shot. “Beaucoup de braves gens périrent; mais (says Thiers) ils ne devaient pas être étonnés de leur sort, après avoir porté la guerre dans leur pays, et avoir été pris les armes à la main.”

1795.

Baptist Gross, a French emigrant soldier; one of the few who returned from the unfortunate expedition to Quiberon.

[I have described the starting of the expedition from Lymington, and will slightly sketch its fatal termination at Quiberon: from a copious French source, which has reached me since writing the above].

The original plan had been, to land on the coast, and make a junction on the right with the Chouan chiefs in La Vendée; then, with the united forces, to march on Paris; while the Royalist chiefs on the Rhine did the same from an opposite direction. Tinteniac, and Georges Cadoudal, had swept round the coasts of Lower Brittany, and were at the rendezvous; but, as in all undisciplined bands, jealousies led to disputes and to divergence of action. Yet on the first landing all seemed well. One of *our* corps (for so we may call

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\* Out of 72 officers, the “Royal Marine” had lost 53; and the others in proportion.

them on the present occasion) under Count d'Hervilly, surprised Fort Penthièvre, which commands the bay and peninsula; but it was again taken by the Republicans.\* D'Hervilly was fortunate enough to be mortally wounded, and so spared the sight of the fatal reverse that quickly followed. The division of the Count de Sombreuil was driven back from the fort into the Quiberon peninsula.

The first effort of the attack had failed; but M. de Puisaye, the leader of the expedition, wished to make another attempt, supported by the ships and gunboats, to resist the republican column that was approaching. Admiral Warren did all he could; but the sea was stormy and rough; and the unfortunate emigrants, pressed between the bayonets of their enemies, and the waves behind them, were lost. Hundreds were drowned or slaughtered on shore; numbers of the officers threw themselves on their swords; and the unfortunate remnant, trusting to offers (as they said) of quarter, surrendered themselves prisoners. The royalist corps had lost more than 1200 men, and 102 officers; and about 1300 were saved in the English boats and taken on board the fleet.

The survivors of the fatal combat were carried off to Vannes, a neighbouring town, where a military commission at once condemned them to death. The Chasseurs of the 19th demi-brigade (French)—with the generous

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\* It was betrayed by some of the soldiers who formed part of the expedition. The men had been recruited from the prisoners-of-war at Porchester; most of whom were ardent republicans. Weary of prison life, they professed royalist principles, and were enrolled as such; but took the first opportunity of betraying their commanders.

instinct of soldiers—refused to execute the order; both officers and men joining in the determination. A battalion of Volunteers of Paris (as they were termed) comprised of the populace of the metropolis, willingly undertook to carry out the bloody order; and MM. de Sombreuil,\* de Broglie, de la Landelle, and Mgr. de Hercé, the [last] bishop of Dol, with other gentlemen (22 in all), were shot forthwith, on a neighbouring road or promenade known as The Garenne. The others, about 160 in number, were taken to Auray, a town a few miles distant, where they too were shot on the plain by the bay. The place where they fell is still known as the Pointe des Emigrés. Many a brave gentleman, who once walked our street, died there.

From 1795, till the Restoration in 1815, their remains lay unnoticed in their common grave; but at that period they were collected by the Royalist party into a more honourable sepulchre, and two monuments were raised to their memory. One is a sepulchral edifice or mausoleum, in which are sculptured the names of all who fell (952 in number), with inscriptions and texts suitable to the feelings of their party; and also busts of their leaders.† The other, at a short distance, is a “chapelle

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\* Of the two chiefs, De Sombreuil and De Soulanges; of two other leaders, Talhouet and D'Hervilly; of Mgr. de Hercé, bishop of Dol; and of a young officer, Gesril de Papeu, who reached the English ships, by swimming, to cause them to cease their fire, on the surrender of his friends. On learning their intended fate, he determined on returning; and carried out his generous resolution, in spite of all the well-meant dissuasions of the English officers. He was shot with the rest; leaving a well authenticated example of noble heroism, which equals anything recorded in ancient history.

† The touching story of Mlle. de Sombreuil, who drank a glass of blood, to save her old father's life, during the massacre



expiatoire "(a religious chapel), with a column of granite surmounted by a cross.

Republican fury has been extinguished by the lapse of time; and the enthusiastic fervour of Royalists (at the Restoration) is equally softened by the same cause. The laudatory inscriptions recording the visit of the Duke and Duchess d'Angoulême may now be unnoticed; at any rate by us, at a distance from the scene. There is, over the principal entrance of the chapel, a simple phrase, which sums up, in two expressive words, the facts and the issue of this sad event; and the fate of so many brave men is briefly recorded, by this inscription:—

### HIC CECIDERUNT.

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The first act of the drama was over; and Lymington was emptied of its foreign guests,\* for a time. The successes of Hoche, the destruction of La Vendée, and the rise of Bonaparte, prevented such an attempt being repeated. But as our town still retained its convenient position on the Channel coast, the gap was at once filled up; and it was fixed on as a military dépôt for a miscellaneous body of soldiers, the débris of various armies and troops that had fought on the Continent, particularly in Holland and the North of France. They were a more miscellaneous and rough assemblage of men—common soldiers only:—

"The camp their home, their law the sword,  
They knew no country, owned no lord."

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at the prison of *La Force* (1792), is well-known. He was governor of the Invalides; and, I think, father of the gentleman here mentioned.

\* Not absolutely; for a few remained, whom youth, or age,



Their behaviour was as their position in life: they were turbulent and unruly set of men. Duels among the officers were not unfrequent; crimes of violence (among the men) were but little thought of: they had long been accustomed to warfare and scenes of blood.

Flogging was continually going on at the barrack yard in Church Lane: six or more of a morning was a

or wounds, incapacitated, for a time, from active service. But they disappeared as a distinct body. I can only see three inscriptions remaining, of the *Loyal Emigrants* (in our church-yard). One is:—

JOSEPH MARIE DE LA MOUSSAYE,

*Major of the Corps of Loyal Emigrants,*

Who died 29th August, 1813, Aged 55 Years.

He seems to have married here, and died quietly in his bed. Another is as follows:—

*To the Memory of*

ISIDORE DE VAUDREUIL,\*

*Of the Regiment of Loyal Emigrants,*

Brave and Good,

Lamented by all those who knew him,

He was drowned while bathing with his Friends,

The 7th of August, 1796,

AGED 22 YEARS.

There is also this one, which records a member of the family of Count de Soulange, one of the principal leaders and victims of the Quiberon expedition:—

Sacred

*To the Memory of*

AMARANTE EMILIE DE SOULANGE,

The Wife of

CAPT. CHARLES DE MENARD,

Died in child-bed, on the 19th of June, 1798,

In the 28th year of her age.

Heu! Lumina, flete diu!

\* On the stone, the name is *Vendeuil*; but in the Parish Register it is clearly (and more accurately) written *Vaudreuil*.

common and ordinary occurrence: Two rival bodies once turned out ( as I have been informed ) with fixed bayonets, in Broad Lane, where the parades were held: the drummers on each side, with their drums, ready to beat the charge. Bloodshed would have ensued, had not the officers rushed between the men, and stopped them by bodily interference. Several murders were committed: one was just opposite the parade ground: suicides were frequent. The sailors, from the gunboats and cutters in the Solent, were the causes of frequent tumult and riots.

For the sake of distinction we may call these Germans, though various nationalities were represented among them. They were generally quartered where the others had been lodged:—the Dutch Artillery, in New Lane; and the others in the different barrack-buildings.\* The old Tithing Barn served as a general hospital. They must have been packed closely together in a way that would astonish our modern refinement. Sickness and mortality among them were great; and their hardships were severe; but who could think of such trifles in the midst of the confusion reigning over all Europe.

*(From the Lymington Registers)*

Charles-Augustus, son of Pierre Francois Charles De Ménard, captain Dutch† Artillery, and Amaranthe Emilia, his wife.

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\* A number of such existed ( now forgotten ) for the use of the foreigners, who, not speaking English, were obliged to consort together during the daytime in common-rooms. The officers were much liked as lodgers; since they thus gave no trouble all day, while their allowances of coal, candle, &c. (necessarily used at home) were sufficient for the householder's own consumption as well.

† The relics of the French corps were incorporated with the German regiments.

Elizabeth Hendrika, dau. of Sibert Rudolf Van Hulsteyn (captain Dutch Riflemen) and Caterina Petronella Bailard, his wife.

Wilhelmina Philippa Frederika, dau. of Adolphus Arfelsfadt and Maria Dorothea, his wife.

Belteshadyer Morac\* (col. of the 1st Regt. Dutch Brigade.)

Frances Adriana, dau. of F. H. de Meuron Bayard, and Cornelia Lever, his wife.

Thonolea Magdalena, dau. of Karl Scheibler and Frederika his wife.

Henricus Ludovicus Duval, son of Anthony Duval and Jacoba Garcias, his wife, bapt. by Mons. Le Tellier (Roman-Catholic priest here).

These German troops were never (at once) removed; although changes continually took place, by departures and fresh arrivals. They staid here till the Peace of Amiens, when all was at an end. Prisoners were then exchanged; and foreigners sent home: except those who had settled in the town.

Besides these regular troops,† large bodies of Militia were constantly moving about during the summer months, all through the southern counties. We were visited every year by bodies of men (in the whole about 1000 or 1200 at a time)—Militia or Fencibles, who were quartered in the numerous public-houses, or encamped on Pennington Common, and such localities.

Every person who considered himself respectable, from the lower to the higher ranks, was thoroughly

\* On his grave-stone:—Balthazar Morack, Esq. late Lieut.-Col. in H.S.H. the Prince of Orange's 1st Light Infantry Battalion, in the service of His Britannick Majesty.

† The French prisoners of war in Hampshire amounted (June 1814) to 52,000. Just before, it was 72,000; of whom 5000 had been released or exchanged; and the remaining 67,000 were then in course of removal.

loyal.\* Accordingly, every 4th of June, on the King's birthday, there was a great demonstration. The regular troops, the militia, and the local corps, lined the High Street, from the Church to the Town Hall (c), and fired a volley; while the artillery responded from the Parade Ground in Church Lane; and the bells rung.

Our local corps raised here, were a Pike Corps, with white uniforms; and a small body of Artillery, about which a story was long current. In the first hurry of its formation, cannon could not be procured; and some enthusiast, burning with patriotic ardour, suggested that a leaden pump-barrel should be rigged out as a cannon, so as to enable the men to practice serving the gun, ramming, &c. The idea was not bad; but there was too much of the ludicrous in the proposal. The appellation of "the Pump Corps" could not be got rid of, till the corps was finally dissolved at the peace in 1814; when the Depot was broken up altogether.

At the time of the Boulogne flotilla, in 1803, when invasion was expected, all the wagons at the neighbouring farms were registered and numbered, so as to carry off the non-combatant population into the Forest, in case of the enemy's landing.

Besides Lymington, other neighbouring towns had their emigrant visitors. The Prince de Condé (father of the Duc d'Enghien) resided at Newport; and there formed acquaintance with Sophy Daw, a fisherman's daughter, who was destined to influence his future life; and to be involved in his historic and mysterious end.

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\* It is said that King George III used, himself, to encore "God save the King," at the Windsor Theatre.

She (as the Baroness de Feuchères) died at Bure Homage, near Christchurch, in 1836. Her father-confessor, the Rev. J. Stapleton, after her death, lived here; and lies in our churchyard (*d.* 1839).

All departed (many, perhaps, to fight and fall at Waterloo,\* either for or against us), except some who had married or settled here—perhaps having deserted from their former ranks, and unwilling to run the risk of being recognized. Quiet stillness reigned again; but tales about the Frenchmen, and the Dutchmen, as they were termed, were numerous and current till late years, among the older inhabitants, many of whom had learnt some colloquial conversation-phrases from the necessary intercourse with the strangers during the lapse of twenty years.†

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\* In taking down an old partition at No. 127 High Street, about 1842, a medal and statuette of Napoleon were discovered, concealed behind the wainscot; placed there, no doubt, by some soldier who had fought under him.

Many relics of the royalist residents used to be preserved in the houses of tradesmen where they had lived. In my own recollection are two little portraits of saints (St. Anne and St. Claire) delicately painted *en gouache*, with lace borders, the work of the inmates of some foreign nunnery. Also a gay coloured portrait of a dashing young lady in Marie Antoinette straw hat and ruffled fichu, with her name under, *Mlle. d'Oliva*. I have since found her out. She was the person who counterfeited the Queen in the famous *Affaire du Collier*,—in the mysterious “Diamond Necklace” business. She was discharged at the end of the trial—nothing more was heard of her.

† I have printed in the Appendix a long list of names of foreign soldiers, who lived or died here, as extracted from the Parish Registers, which may be of use to some curious inquirer at a future time. It shows, at any rate, how strong the foreign element was in this little town; and how that must have affected the daily life of its inhabitants.



There were no regular barracks built in the town; but the various corps were quartered in these localities:

1. The last house in Church Lane on the west and the garden where the serpentine wall is, was the general Depot and Parade ground; more extended than at present; and no trees around it.

2. A row of barrack houses on the Quay facing the Masonic Hall, which was then a private residence where the Colonel lived. [In 1813, Le Chevalier Baron de Macquart].

3. The old farm-house at Buckland, to the south of Mrs Southey's residence. The farm buildings thereto attached.

4. The Tithe Barn—used as a hospital. Two tenements (now Mogshed Cottages).

5. In New Lane, the Malt-house and a long row of buildings on the opposite side of the road. (These were for the Artillery).

6. A large barn just beyond Station Street (now destroyed).

7. A long row of buildings on the west side of the Angel Yard.

Broad Lane was the general parade ground. The wide green spaces, from which it derive its name, have been since enclosed.

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Several curious memoranda, relating to this time, and to the French Emigrés, will be found in the Appendix; to which I refer them, from their detached and fragmentary nature. They could hardly be introduced into a continuous narrative, though they are worth preserving, as giving life and interest to a remarkable episode.

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## CHAPTER XIV.

### *PARLIAMENTARY EXISTENCE.*

IN treating of the history of our town, I cannot pass over in silence its Parliamentary life; though circumstances have so changed during the lapse of three centuries, that hardly any resemblance remains between its former state and its present position. Besides the original Record Books, I am enabled to draw much information from a privately printed volume,\* which contains a large mass of information on this and similar topics, compiled from papers and letters preserved at the seat of the Burrard family. The work exhibits the struggles and interests of the competing houses on too large a scale for the general reader; besides which, "old times are changed, old manners gone;" and the interest of these matters is lost and evaporated, especially to the coming generation. I therefore propose to sketch, in one brief chapter, the general political state (if it can be so called) of our borough, down to recent times.

Lymington, until the time of the Reform Bill of 1830, was always, more or less, a close borough. It had been re-made, or freshly called into life, in 1585, by Queen Elizabeth, with a number of other similar

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\* *Annals of Walhampton*, 1 vol. 8vo. 1874. Privately printed, by Col. Sidney Burrard, late Gren.-Guards.

towns,\* with the object of out-balancing by their votes the increasing power and weight of the county members, who in her time and reign began to make themselves a power in the Commons. The first members elected show how little there was of freedom of election. Two strangers from a distance, with powerful court recommendation, are returned without opposition; the obscure burgesses being, doubtless, glad of such protectors in disturbed times, when "a friend at court" was a real benefit and advantage.

How the elective body may have been at first constituted, is not now known; but, in reality, it soon got into the hands of the Burgesses, to the exclusion of the Inhabitants at large, paying scot and lot. The burgesses were a small number, generally not more than about forty persons, principally non-resident in later times. This state of things was of little consequence previous to the Revolution of 1688. Before that time, it was always troublesome and often dangerous to be a member of parliament; so that boroughs had often to pay gentlemen to assume the onerous and responsible position. But with the accession of William and Mary all this was changed; the king had no longer the monopoly of power; and lucrative offices, high official position, and social rank, were to be had by those who stood on the side of the Ministry. Henceforward all elections were more closely and severely contested, in the interest of the residential families: each seeing that whoever could command a majority among the burgesses would possess not only the power of adding to their number (for

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\* Newport, Newtown, and Yarmouth—all in the Isle of Wight.

the burgesses elected the fresh ones), but of returning Members of Parliament at each recurring election.

During the 16th and 17th centuries there were several families who contended among each other for supremacy in this way. The object of each was to put in as many personal friends as possible ; and though, by an old rule, the consent of the mayor and twelve burgesses was required before a new one could be chosen, yet whoever was most often elected Mayor, had necessarily preponderating influence ; and a considerable advantage in this respect was enjoyed by a family resident on the spot, among a large circle of relatives, friends, and dependents.

Among the families whose names occur on the list of Mayors during the 16th and 17th centuries, the principal ones are those of Burrard, Button, Dore, Lesley, and Whithed, (residents); and Wallop, Powlett, Kelleway (or Keilway), and some others, (non-residents).

The family of Burrard had been settled at Lymington since 15th century, and was influential in town matters even then ; as we find a George Burrard mayor in 1574, (*page* 37). He probably lived in the town,\* and was also mayor in 1585, when two representatives were first returned. From such a position he must have had considerable opportunity of directing succeeding elec-

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\* The name of John Borard appears among the Priors of Christchurch (*temp.* Richard II). He was probably (though not certainly) connected with this family. Surnames have greatly altered since then. Among other persons connected with the same religious house, occur the names of Doresgunels (Tregonwell?), and Tuerolneshide (Towsey?), both still existing in the vicinity.

tions, both of mayors and burgesses; and this, joined to the influence of other friends or relatives in the Corporation, no doubt tended to give him and his descendants a powerful position, which (residing on the spot) they were enabled afterwards to hold successfully, against all competitors from a distance, who had not that advantage. Other residents, with whom they were connected by ties of affinity or marriage, were the houses of Button,\* Lesley, Kelleway,† Knapton, Dore,‡ and Whithed, who took a subordinate position as to borough influence. Of the others (non-resident) the family of Wallop has long been great in the county. They have filled the post of High-Sheriff on many occasions; and represented Southampton, Lymington, &c.; taking, from the latter town, the title of Viscount (1720), and from Portsmouth the title of Earl (1743).

The Kelleways (now decayed) were a family of considerable position; often member for the town, and several times High-Sheriff for the county.

The Powletts are another Hampshire family of the highest rank; when rank was of more importance than even at the present time. The High-Sheriffs were very often selected from this great house. The importance of their great mansion, Basing House, is attested by its fall, after a siege that holds a place in the history of England. After the sack of this great castle or rather fortress, the family resided at Hackwood Park, near

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\* Of Buckland, near Lymington. The name was lost in two coheirresses who m. John and Paul Burrard, (*circa* 1680).

† Represented the Borough in 1586-9. The name is still found in the Island; though in a humble position as to social status.

‡ Now extinct (since 1705).



Basingstoke. The 6th Marquis became Duke of Bolton in 1689, with the Earldom of Wiltshire as an appendant honour.

Charles Powlett, afterwards Duke of Bolton, was elected a burgess in 1685, just as attention began to be called to the importance of the small boroughs as means of political advancement and power. Many sons and relatives were introduced into the Corporation between that time and 1722. Once having obtained a footing, they were soon found to be powerful and dangerous competitors against the Burrards and their friends. From 1705 till 1761, one of the seats was filled either by them or their nominee. They were very strong in the Whig interest,\* which, being the triumphant cause during that period, gave them additional weight with the governments of the day. They too, had their connections and dependents—Harsnetts, Dummers, &c.—who were often Mayors. They would probably have monopolized the whole influence had they been united; but “the Powletts were always plotting, with another branch of the Burrards, against the family of Walhampton; though, happily, the Powletts were as often plotting against the Powletts.”†

Still, on the whole, and in spite of opposition, the Burrards (who were actually on the spot, and here resident) successfully maintained their position; and during the best part of the 18th century, they, jointly with the Powletts, secured a preponderating influence; and for half a century the members were returned, either one by each side, or the two by a mutual arrange-

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\* The christian name of “Nassau” shows this.

† *Annals of Walhampton (page 27).*

ment. Severe struggles then took place, owing to family intrigues, which finally resulted in the defeat of the Powletts, and the complete ascendancy of the Burrards, who thenceforward ruled supreme and unquestioned; and returned the two members till 1830. Yet it was not without frequent and secret attacks; but they, on their part, avoiding the dangerous course of opposing the ministry of the time, kept the command, until the Reform Bill threw open the election to the whole body of ratepaying and qualified inhabitants.

We will briefly describe the internal economy of the Borough under this old regime.

The burgesses (as we have elsewhere said) were a small body of about forty persons, originally resident in the town; though, afterwards, in greater measure, the contrary. They filled up vacancies as they occurred, by election at pleasure. Many attempts were made at various times to regulate the number, and the modes of election; but it is quite useless to specify them, as the rules were continually rescinded and again re-enacted, to suit the convenience of the predominant party.

The mayor, from a very early period, had been chosen on the Sunday before Michaelmas Day. Our borough is so old as to go back to a time when religious ideas were associated with office; and, as in the case of knighthood, mayoralty partook somewhat of a religious character. St. Michael the Archangel, waving his victorious sword over his prostrate enemy, not only in England but on the Continent, was always looked on as the special patron saint of governors and rulers. In old Catholic times the important choice was no doubt made on a Sunday, in order that mass might be said

before the newly-installed Mayor. Nothing of the secular ideas pertaining to an election as now understood could then have occurred, or have caused any apparent incongruity between the day and the transaction. So it continued, till the day offended the Puritan spirit, in 1651 (*page 70*), when the election was fixed for the Tuesday before Michaelmas Day. At the Restoration the loyal party could not brook this innovation, and fixed it to the Sunday after the Festival of St. Mathew: why they chose this description,\* is unknown. Whatever was the time, the burgesses met, as a matter of course, at the Town Hall. The out-going Mayor then put down, in a Nomination or Pricking Book, the names of three burgesses. Those present, then voting, chose one of the three to be candidate for the Mayoralty, and his name was then entered on the Town Book with those of the two others left from last year's election. The burgesses, then again voting, chose one of this latter three to be mayor. The other two again remained on record as before, and were brought forward on the next occasion; for, once on the Record Book, the name was never removed till the owner was elected mayor, or removed from the scene by death or incapacity.†

The mayor was then‡ only the representative of the town, as to its inhabitants (*page 6*); and therefore

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\* The Sunday before Michaelmas Day (Sept. 29) and the Sunday after the Feast of St. Matthew (Sept. 21) are always the same.

† Mr. Henry Hackman stood (unelected) for fourteen years. As he can say nothing for himself, I will observe that this was very likely a politic manœuvre on the part of the wire-pullers, to keep other names out. Mr. Hackman was person of respectable position: a surgeon, I believe.

‡ Before the Municipal Reform Act.

required to be recognized as such by the Lord of the Manor, the legitimate successor of the original feudal grantor of their rights. Accordingly he appeared before the lord's steward at his Court Leet,\* where he paid his homage, and acknowledged the dues or quit-rent reserved to be paid; and was then sworn-in, and admitted to the office. If the mayor resided at a distance, as was often the case, he discharged his duties by deputy. He was not a magistrate, as at present.

By old custom, the mayor could, during his year of office, make one burgess; or even more, if permitted by a majority. Hence a person who often obtained the mayoralty, either for himself or for his friends, would necessarily, in course of time, obtain a predominant position in all borough matters.

In a little work like the present, it is impossible to attempt to describe in detail the struggles between the rival families; and would be perfectly useless, if it could be done, since all interest in them has long since passed away. Suffice it to say, that, during the early part of the eighteenth century, power was divided pretty equally between the Burrard and Powlett families, till

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\* The Court Leet (*Curia Letæ*) is now extinct. It was a petty court; an appendage of every manor, held before the Lord or his steward (a local attorney), which took cognizance of encroachments on the manor, and similar matters. It was originally held in the Town Hall; but latterly at one of the inns in the town. It was an actual Court of Record, though it had long lost its influence, and most of its utility. See Appendix; Chapter of Selections from the Leet Records of Yarmouth; and also a note on Extracts from the Lymington Registers, at end of this work. The Reform Bill of 1835 destroyed the connexion between the Mayor and the Lord of the Manor.



in 1745 a severe struggle ensued, which seems to have been provoked by the 3rd Duke of Bolton. That nobleman appears, from other sources, to have been a very tyrannical and imperious personage;\* and several members of his own family rebelled against his dictation. Colonel Powlett, his brother, was particularly offended, and privately made an arrangement with Mr. Harry Burrard, as to a mutual support; and an opportunity for putting this agreement into effect soon arrived, at the close of 1745, when the annual election of mayor took place. The Duke of Bolton's party on this occasion were as follows:—

Charles (3rd Duke)  
 Lord Harry Powlett  
 Hon. William Powlett  
 Hon. John Mordaunt  
 Sir Richard Mill, Bart.  
 Sir John Barrington, Bart.  
 John Burrard  
 James Worsley  
 Robert Taylor  
 Charles Bulkeley  
 John Northover

Odber Knapton, *Town Clerk.*  
 James Burt  
 Charles Colborne  
 James Perkins  
 Charles Gery  
 David Urry  
 William Dale  
 Roger Beere  
 Benjamin Beere  
 John Sparrow  
 Ralph Dore

The "True Whigs,"† as the ministerial adherents of

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\* "He answered, that they were all good Whigs: that he had promised to make them burgesses; and (with an oath) he declared they should be made."—*Annals of Walhampton*, p. 55.

"I was made a burgess of Lymington by the third Duke of Bolton; and, had not his Grace behaved in that haughty imperious and arbitrary manner—not only to me, but to the whole county; as if we were only a parcel of — vassals, it might be thought he had some right to ask me for my vote, &c."—*Letter from Sir Paulet St. John, Bart.*, 1775.

† *We*, (said he, in a tone of exultation)—*we* are the only *True Whigs*. Carnal men have assumed that triumphant appellation, following him whose kingdom is of this world. Which of *them* would sit six hours on a wet hill-side, to hear a godly sermon? I trow an hour o't wad staw them ..... self-seekers all of them, strivers after wealth, power, and worldly ambition."—*Speech of "Old Mortality," in Scott's Novel.*



the House of Hanover were then politically termed, were, on the other side, as follows:—

Colonel Charles Powlett	Thomas Morgan
Harry Burrard	John How
Viscount Lymington	Stephen Kneller
William Burrard	Joseph Shephard
George Burrard	Edward Hooker
Robert Knapton	Vesey How
William Knapton	Naphtaly Hussey
S. Legg Samber	Thomas Shepherd
John Bromfield	Eli Harsnett
George Trenchard	John Dummer

The Duke's party made a majority of two; but the Mayor had in readiness several friends, who had been nominated long before, but not sworn. They were (accidentally, of course) on the spot; and were at once sworn-in; though not without strong remonstrances from the opposite party. Several suits-at-law were commenced by the Duke's friends; and the new burghesses were ousted; but still the opposite side had a great advantage; as, Colonel Powlett being mayor, he had an immense advantage in calling a meeting; since he and his associates were able to give *private*\* notice to their friends who lived at a distance, to be in readiness in or near the town; while, only three days' *public* notice being required, it necessarily happened (in those days travelling being so difficult and slow) that many of the other party, not being in the secret, were unable to attend.

Such was the case in December 1745—in the depth of winter, when travelling was all but impossible. The mine was sprung: a full complement of the Burrard-Powlett party were ready, while nearly all of the Duke of

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\* Annals of Walhampton, page 70.

Bolton's friends were absent, from one cause or another. The predominant party at once repealed the Standing Order limiting the number of burgesses, and put in, at one stroke, fourteen of their own friends. The whole patronage of the borough was in their own hands, jointly, as they previously agreed. The Duke struggled at this piece of what we must allow to have been sharp practice; but the victors took care to be on good terms with the minister ( Mr Pelham ); and the Court influence was held in abeyance. After several vain efforts the confederate party triumphed;\* and "all was peace."

In June 1747, the [3rd] Duke being entirely worsted and defeated, the victorious party still further strengthened their hands by the election of no less than sixteen fresh burgesses.

Colonel Charles Powlett came, in 1716, to be [5th] Duke of Bolton; and he and his friend, Mr. Burrard, were mayor alternately. They retained their alliance to the last, although (unlike his colleague) the Duke often opposed the ministry of the Earl of Bute and others. On his Grace's death, the 6th Duke wished to stand in his late brother's position, and the desire was assented to. By degrees, however, it was thought or discovered that he was trying to form a separate party for himself in the borough. But Harry Burrard sup-

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\* "However, we withstood the Duke's attacks both at Lymington and at Westminster, and carried our point... without adding again to the number of burgesses during Col. Powlett's life.....Nothing transpired [was transacted] in the borough, till we had agreed between ourselves on the point. He left the management of everything to me, and never suffered anybody else to interfere with the business of the borough; and I always lived in great friendship and confidence with him."—*Letter from Harry Burrard, Esq.—Annals of Walhampton.* (p. 78.)

porting the ministry of the Duke of Grafton, who had given him a baronetcy\* in 1767, solicitations in that quarter were of no avail.

At last these intestine rivalries were destined to be terminated; and in October 1774 the Duke particularly recommended Mr. Morant, of Brokenhurst Park, as a member: to which the other side objected. The Duke, however, urged it very strongly; and in the end offered to give up all his interest in the the borough to secure this object; and on this understanding Mr. Morant was returned. Sir Harry then, in accordance with the agreement, put in no less than thirty-nine of his friends or relatives, and remained master of the field; himself returning the two members to parliament at each succeeding election.†

Sir Harry had been five-and-thirty years a steady adherent to the government of the day; and received, as might be naturally expected, the returns that were usually given in those times.‡ He left a baronetcy to

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\* The son of another brother (George) was created a baronet in 1807, and had command in the Peninsula with Sir Hugh Dalrymple, &c. He afterwards commanded the London District; and was Governor of Calshot Castle. The title expired with his son (Charles), in 1870.

† The politics of Sir Harry and his ancestors were, in early times, "in favour of the prerogative of the sovereign,"—in favour of the Prince of Orange in 1688—Sir R. Walpole in 1721 to 1742—Lord Pelham in 1743 to 1754; and then that of the Duke of Newcastle. During the reign of George III they supported the governments of the Earl of Bute, Mr. George Grenville, the Marquis of Rockingham, the Duke of Grafton, Lord North, and William Pitt, Wellington, Peel, &c.; and the Conservative cause, down to the end of their rule in the borough.—*Annals of Walhampton*. (p. 189.)

‡ He was made cornet in Kerr's Royal Dragoons, 1726; ensign in Grove's Regiment of Foot, 1735; Gentleman-Usher to Frederick, Prince of Wales, 1728; Commissioner of Cus.

his nephew and descendant; and an undisputed command of the borough, which was retained through the various administrations of Pitt and his successors, till the family influence was extinguished by the Reform Bill of 1832. He died in 1791, at the advanced age of 84. If we may trust the affectionate regard of his descendants, he was a gentleman imbued with the highest principles of integrity and honour; and far be it from us to question the statement now. His political enemies (and he had plenty) thought otherwise; and vented their spite, or envy, in many ways, of which the following may serve for a sample:—

“Like Yarmouth, Hurst, or Calshot, known  
Of use in p-rl-m-nt alone;  
To serve Lord NORTH, and to engage  
The Harry B-rr-ds of the age.”\*

Truth probably lies (as usual) between the two statements. His portrait shows a handsome open face, betokening, if reliance can be placed on physiognomy, a man of good sense; and his correspondence with his friends, or concealed enemies, shows plainly that he was such—one who would not be bullied on one hand, or cajoled on the other, out of rights, which both law and custom then recognized as his own property, as much as the very mansion in which he resided.

The return of the members, under Sir Harry's long

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toms for London, 1731; Ranger and Bow-bearer of the New Forest, 1742; Deputy Lieutenant for Hants, 1754; Governor of Calshot Castle, 1761.

\* “*A Ramble from Newport to Cowes*,”—a satirical poem, about 1770. A note appended says: Vide the “*Lymington Calendar of Corruption*”; probably something of the same kind, which has perished. This polite way of sparing an adversary by the use of initials (says Addison's *Spectator*) “was introduced by the late T-m. Br-wn, of facetious memory.”



reign, was, as in other close boroughs, a pure matter of agreement,\* the minister whose support was most advantageous and desirable on the whole, being always sure of two votes ready to hand. During this same period Edward Gibbon, the immortal author of the *Decline and Fall*, was returned. He thus records it—as oblivious of any persons called burgesses as if they had no existence :—

“ Before I could apply [to the Ministry] for a seat, at the general election, the list was already full ; but Lord North’s promise was sincere, his recommendation was effectual, and I was soon chosen, on a vacancy,† for the borough of Lymington.”

His well-stored mind could easily draw, from instances of history, apt illustrations of his own time; and the Roman Legion and the Hampshire Militia were to him ( as he has recorded ) illustrative of each other. He has described how, after every trace of liberty was gone from the Roman world, and when all depended on the will of one irresistible master, “ the politic Augustus affected to be a mere citizen; and sat, voted, and visited, among his friends and apparent equals.” Can we doubt that some recollection of this flashed across his mind, when, among a circle of persons who saw nothing unreasonable in the transaction, he heard the gentleman, whose word had made him a member of the British Senate, gravely make the following declaration :

I, Sir Harry Burrard, Baronet, do solemnly swear that I have not, directly or indirectly, received any Sum or Sums of Money, Office, Place, or Employment, Gratuity or Reward,

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\* That party (the Tories) had made very advantageous offers to Harry Burrard, which he had declined.—*Annals of Walhampton*, (p. 62.)

† The death of Thomas Dummer, Esq. one of the sitting members.



or any Bond, Bill, or Note, or any Promise or Gratuity whatsoever, either by myself or any other person to my use or benefit or advantage, for making any return at the present Election of Members to serve in parliament ; and that I will return such person or persons as shall, to the best of my judgment, appear to me to have the majority of legal votes.

Signed, Harry Burrard, Mayor.

while the candidate must have smiled too at the thought how he himself had regularly gone through all the old forms of election—had received the suffrages, and heard the sincere congratulations, of the free and unbiassed electors of the borough.

The election, or rather appointment, of a gentleman as a burgess, was looked on as a mark of esteem and confidence by the person chosen ; and was generally accepted as a sacred engagement, much in the same way as the guardianship of an orphan would be. The following [genuine] letter fully exhibits the sentiments we have mentioned :—

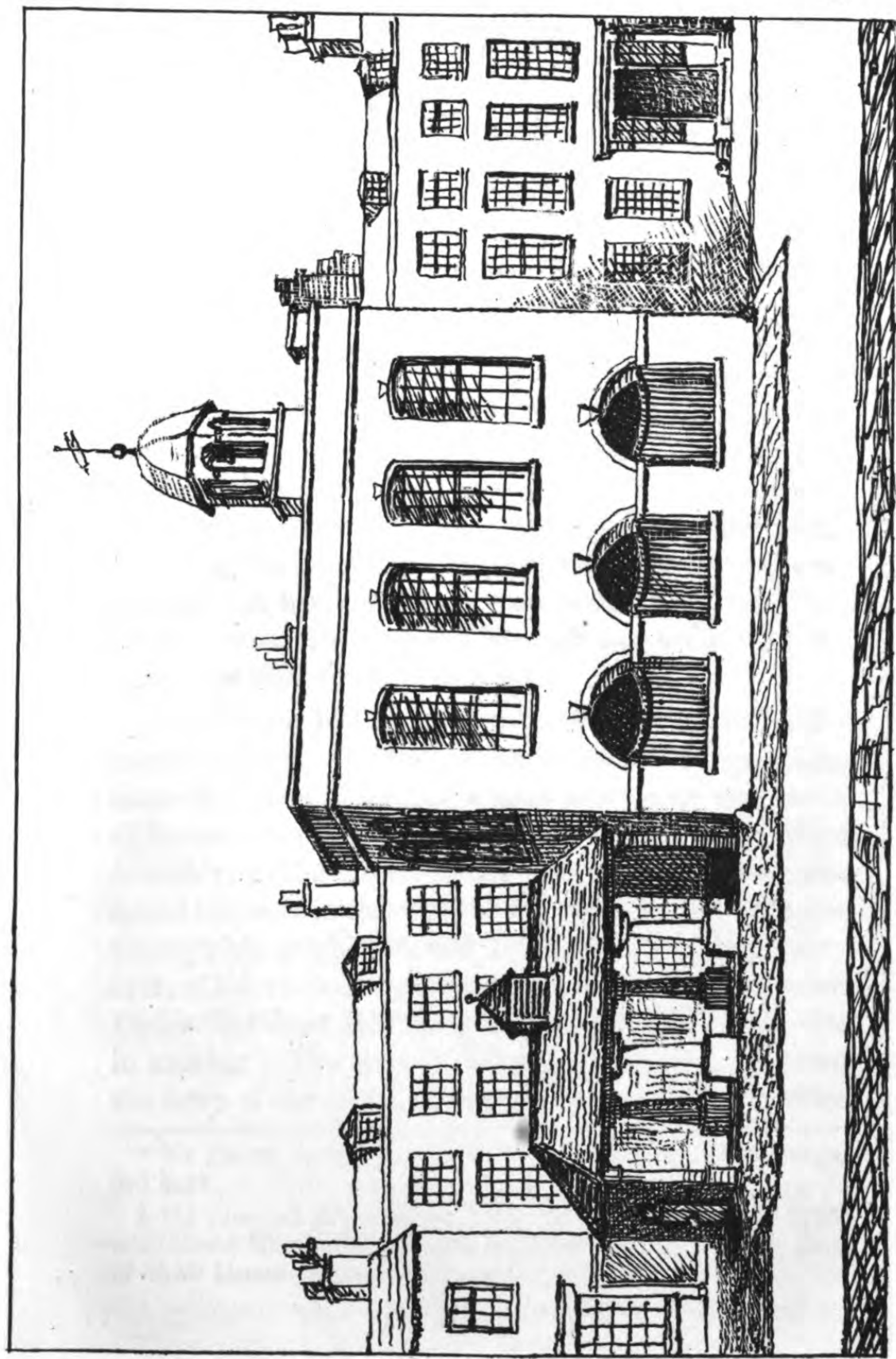
LONDON, 27th October, 1774.

Dear Sir,

I have received your favour, acquainting me that you had appointed me a free Burgess of your Borough, among several other gentlemen that had been named, in order to strengthen and support your family interest—an object that every one of your friends must highly commend. I accept it with pleasure, in the hope that it may afford me an occasion of evincing my attachment to you ; and, through you, to every individual of your family. When called upon, you will find me both inclined and disposed to serve you and your brother's children. I shall embrace with cheerfulness the opportunity of showing to your posterity the regard I had for you ; and the sincerity with which I am,

Your most obedient, faithful, humble Servant,  
G. L.

The reader will not fail to observe the expression “*your* borough ;” and the words of the succeeding part of the sentence. They read strangely to our ears ; but the feeling which prompted them, more than a century ago,





was sincere and friendly; and exhibits the burgess-ship as an honourable trust, which every one then considered it to be.

The borough was left by Sir Harry (like any other property), jointly between the two sons of his brother William,\* as he himself had no surviving issue. They inherited it without remark or censure. None indeed was needed, for both law and custom authorized the inheritance; though on principle it could not (according to our modern lights) be defended. Sir Harry Burrard-Neale† represented the borough in six parliaments, for a long and eventful period, between 1796 and 1832, retaining the command to the last; and his nephew, George (4th baronet), sat in two parliaments, 1830 and 1831, a candidate after the borough had been "thrown open," as the phrase then went.

The Reform Bill of 1832 made changes in our Parliamentary Borough. Its boundaries were enlarged considerably, so as to include a large portion of the parish of Boldre, around Walhampton; a concession due, most certainly, to the wishes of the then representative, who hoped to secure in this manner a preponderating influence through his neighbours and tenants. It proved, however, of less consequence than might have been expected. Under that same Bill the constituency was about 300 in number. The second Reform Bill (1867) deprived the town of one of its representatives, raising the votes

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\* Sir Harry, 2nd bart., *d.* 1840, and [The Rev.] Sir George, 3rd bart., *d.* 1856.

† He assumed the name of Neale, on his marriage, in 1795, with Grace-Elizabeth, dau. and coheirress of Robert Neale, Esq. of Shaw House, Wilts.

to about 750. The third Reform Bill, when it may chance to arrive, will very likely .....  
(*cætera desunt.*)

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On considering the effects of past Reforms, it has often been asked whether better members are returned now, than formerly, under the old system. This is a question easier asked than answered; and probably the replies would differ, if they could be collected. Those who are curious may refer to our list of bygone representatives, in the Appendix, and draw their own conclusions. Our borough has, in past years, returned learned, brave, and honourable gentlemen to the Senate House; and it seems difficult to know where a better class of members can come from in the future. However, if we do not answer the question, we may be allowed to hope that when all has been finally refined, purified, and settled (whenever that time may arrive), some new generation of electors, as yet unborn, may return representatives who will surpass all former ones; in which our town may perhaps continue to have some small voice, as a fraction of an extensive electoral district, if existing distinct no longer, as the ancient (and independent) borough of Lymington.

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## CHAPTER XV.

### *THE SALT MANUFACTURE.*

SALT has, from the earliest times, been a staple manufacture at Lymington; and the salt-houses and salterns formed a conspicuous feature everywhere along our coast, from Pylewell to Hurst. The salt trade is totally gone, the houses have been destroyed, and their very sites obliterated; though their locations may be distinguished, on a map, by the embanked lands on which the salt-pans were formed, and by the winding river-like indentations, which were in reality short canals for removing salt, coal, stone, bricks, and other heavy commodities, to and from the works. The houses were of all sizes. Some had only one boiling pan, while others (principally near Keyhaven) had twenty or even twenty-eight pans at work.

The Saltern proper was a large tract of perfectly flat land, divided into shallow ponds, about twenty feet square, by low mud-banks about six inches high, just wide enough for a man to walk upon with caution. Into these the water was baled, by large wooden scoops, from ponds which had caught the salt water at high tide; and here it lay, evaporating more or less quickly, according to the favourable or adverse weather. In various parts of the works were small wind-mills, about twelve.

or fourteen feet high, which, whirling with the continual and varying sea breezes, pumped the water into different sets of pans, as it approached nearer to the condition of brine, and at last lifted it into large cisterns, whence it ran, by gravitation, into the boiling-houses. These latter were merely large brick-built sheds, with low weather-beaten walls, upholding a wide expanse of tiled roof, under which were the pans and furnaces. A cloud of steam filled the boiling-house when working; salt impregnated the air; and the roads all around were black with coal-ashes from the furnaces, which had for generation after generation been incessantly burning.

The following list of Salterns, from Southampton Water to Hurst beach, has been extracted from an old deed dated 1743. It will preserve the names of the salt-making families; and perpetuate, in some measure, the localities of the works; though within the last twenty years nearly everything has been obliterated, the salt-ponds filled up, and even the surface of the soil dug over and levelled. And as salt-works, like estates, were divided or joined, to meet family exigencies, the list, though generally correct, may not be found perfectly accurate at any given period of time.

1743.

- |   |  |        |
|---|--|--------|
| 1 | Fawley Marsh (Southampton Water) . . . . | 7 pans |
|   | <i>Robert Ballard and Henry Rowe.</i>    |        |
| 2 | Ditto . . . . .                          | 4 pans |
|   | <i>Thomas Bound.</i>                     |        |
| 3 | Exbury (Beaulieu River) .. ..            | 4 pans |
|   | <i>John Mitford, Esq.</i>                |        |
| 4 | Pylewell (Lymington) .. ..               | 4 pans |
|   | <i>Wm. Forbes, Esq. Baddesley.</i>       |        |

- |    |  |         |
|----|--|---------|
| 5  | Near the Elms .. .. .                                | 5 pans  |
|    | <i>Thomas Bevis, Lyndhurst.</i>                      |         |
| 6  | King's Saltern (site of Lymington Baths) ..          | 22 pans |
|    | <i>Roger Beere, Merchant.</i>                        |         |
| 7  | Opposite the Town Quay .. .. .                       | 12 pans |
|    | <i>James Burt, Brick-manufacturer.</i>               |         |
| 8  | Vienna Saltern (Lymington Bridge) ..                 | 3 pans  |
|    | <i>John Blake, Blacksmith.</i>                       |         |
| 9  | Saltern (now Inman's ship-yard) .. .. .              | 4 pans  |
|    | <i>John Northover, Mariner.</i>                      |         |
| 10 | Adjoining No. 9. .. .. .                             | 1 pan   |
|    | <i>Robert Taylor, Mariner.</i>                       |         |
| 11 | Opposite [now] Coastguard Station ..                 | 3 pans  |
|    | <i>Joseph Shepherd.</i>                              |         |
| 12 | Little Oxey, or "Viney's" .. .. .                    | 2 pans  |
|    | <i>Mary Blake, Widow.</i>                            |         |
| 13 | "Stone" & "Rowe" Salterns (Woodside) ..              | 20 pans |
|    | <i>Thomas Brown, Esq. Iwerne Courtney, Dorset.</i>   |         |
| 14 | Troy Town, or the "Seven Pan" (Oxey) ..              | 7 pans  |
|    | <i>William Hicks, Keyhaven.</i>                      |         |
| 15 | Oxey .. .. .   | 28 pans |
|    | <i>John Perkins, Esq.</i>                            |         |
| 16 | Pennington Marsh .. .. .                             | 2 pans  |
|    | <i>Joshua Hicks, Mariner.</i>                        |         |
| 17 | Ditto .. .. .  | 10 pans |
|    | <i>William Lacy, Esq.</i>                            |         |
| 18 | Ditto .. .. .  | 3 pans  |
|    | <i>Richard White Lacy, Esq.</i>                      |         |
| 12 | Ditto "Eight Pans" .. .. .                           | 8 pans  |
|    | <i>Susanna Hicks.</i>                                |         |
| 20 | Keyhaven Marsh .. .. .                               | 27 pans |
|    | <i>James Boyes; and Rich. Hicks, Esq. New Sarum.</i> |         |
| 21 | Ditto .. .. .  | 2 pans  |
|    | <i>Robert Braxton, Yeoman.</i>                       |         |

Sixteen weeks' boiling was the general season average;\* and each pan made about three tons of salt per week, burning nineteen bushels of coal for each ton. A *drift* or *turn* took eight hours, after which the pan had to be cooled, emptied, and cleaned. Sixteen drifts made a week's work, which extended from Sunday night to Saturday morning.

The average quantity of salt made here (1804), was 5,000 tons,† out of which came also about 140 tons of Epsom salts. The actual value of the table salt was 1s. per bushel; but the government duty was no less than 10s. per bushel.

This quantity was distributed as follows:—1,800 tons to American; 300 tons to Newfoundland; 300 tons to the East Country (Holland and the Baltic); 200 tons to the Channel Islands; and 3200 tons paid duty for home consumption.

Such a number of salterns, turning out quantities of salt, which paid a duty to the Government, required a considerable staff of inspectors. The Salt Office was at Lower Woodside Green, where a large number of boatmen, riding-officers, clerks, &c., were stationed. These comfortable places were considered a legitimate heritage of the free burgesses and their relations. The duties on salt produced from the town, amounted to no less than £40,000 per annum, about 1726; and £60,000 was paid in 1750; while the duty on the coal used in the salt-houses produced no less than £1000 per annum.

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\* In 1802 the salterns only boiled for two weeks, in consequence of violent and long-continued rain.

† And at the other salt-works within 30 miles, about 2000 tons more.

The salt duty was not heavy up to 1740; but then the exigencies of government made Sir Robert Walpole put on an additional duty of 5s. per bushel.\* This demand, though slight as compared with the burdens of after-times, would seem to have raised a storm among the workmen, or rather the manufacturers; who were loud in their complaints.† These complaints were sharpened by political animosity; for Mr. Forbes,‡ a considerable salt manufacturer, had contested the borough on the Tory side (and failed) in 1710.

At the close of the 18th century there were about forty salterns in work, principally belonging to, or farmed by, the St.Barbe family (of Lymington). It would appear that most of the larger ones had been divided or broken up into more manageable concerns: and they seem to have latterly been known by the names of the men who worked them.

The salt works of Cheshire, with their inexhaustible supplies of mineral salt, had begun to enter into severe competition with that made by evaporation, as soon as roads began to be improved, and communication grew more easy. Still the American trade, carried on by all the Western towns, from Bristol to Poole, for a long time supported the Lymington manufacturers. Vessels carried out salt, and also the cloths made by the clothiers of Somerset; and brought back the salt-fish, timber, and

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\* The salt duty was increased by £1,200,000 in 1741. In 1790, it was 10s. per bushel; in 1808, 15s. per bushel.

† See the ballad, page 138.

‡ He is described as of South-Baddesley: and his grandson was owner of the "Groaning Tree," when that imposture electrified the villagers there (page 143). [I have since found out that Sir Francis Blake Delaval married the widow of Lord Nassau Powlett. As a friend or relative of the Powletts, he would almost certainly be here with the Prince.]



#### CLOSE OF THE WORKS.

pipe-staves, of Newfoundland and the Plantations, on which the trade of Poole principally rested. But the clothing trade changed its locality on the introduction of the steam-engine, and migrated to the North; while the American War broke up all connexion with the Colonies. The difficulties which water-made salt had to contend with were then too great; salterns closed one after another; and although several new plans and improvements in the manufacture were attempted to be introduced by Messrs. St. Barbe, into whose hands nearly all the salt-works had fallen, the difference of expense was found insuperable; as, about 1845, salt could be brought by rail from Cheshire, cheaper than it could be produced here on the spot. The business was then finally abandoned. One saltern remained in work, just to satisfy a small local connexion, so late as 1865.\* The marshes were then, by degrees, more or less levelled, so as to render them useful for grazing grounds; the old houses were all removed, and the ponds filled up; yet slight traces, here and there, exist; and will probably do so for some time longer, to shew where once was carried on a manufacture, which had been so old as to have existed before historical times; and to have had a reputation from the earliest period of history.

[In this notice of our salterns, we must not overlook a curious little creature that was found in them; and which has never been seen elsewhere, except in some salt-lakes of Siberia. It was known as *The Lymington Brine Shrimp*,† and was first noticed by a Dr. Maty,

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\* The Rowe Saltern, No. 13 on list. Our Lymington salt was remarkably fine and white.

† *Artemisus salinus* (Lamarck). A representation and description of this shrimp will be found in the Penny Cyclopædia, art. *Branchiopoda*.

about 1740. It lived in the brine tanks only, where no other creature could have existed, the concentrated salt-water being sufficient to destroy every marine organism. It was supposed, by the salt-makers, to cause a clearing of the brine; and was carefully transported to those vats which seemed to be deficient. It was never found in the evaporating pans, connected with the sea; but only in the deep store pits, which held the concentrated solution just before boiling.]

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*A grant of a Tithe of all the Lymington Salt, by Richard de Redvers, to the Abbey of Quarr near Ryde, A.D. 1147.*

(TRANSLATED.)

In the year after the Incarnation of Our Lord, mcxxxvij. I, Richard de Redvers, son of Count Baldwin, Do give and grant to God and the church of the Blessed Mary of Quarr, and to the Friars who serve God there, tithe of all the salt from the salt-works at Lymington, as the same was granted by my father to the said church. I grant it (I say) for the [soul's] health of my mother Adeliza, and of myself, and of all my ancestors. And I confirm the grant of Robert de Withville, who has given to the said church the tithe of all his salt-works.

Sigill. RICHARD DE RIVERIIS.

His testibus :—

Godfrey de Walville,  
Peveril de Argenton,  
Robert Mascherell,\*

William de Vernun,  
Richard de Argenton,  
Robert de Withville.

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\* It would seem reasonable, and even necessary, that witnesses to a deed should (in early times) have been selected for their knowledge of the persons and the localities in question. Notice the witnesses to the old deed. on page 13. In the present case, I wish to make a suggestion, that the witnesses who here sign, are in reality such. Of Godfrey de Walville I know nothing. William de Vernon is grandson to Richard de Redvers, the grantor. Robert de Withville, who held salt-works under Richard de Redvers, must surely have lived here—probably he held a knight's fee at Whitfield, near Milton—which appears in Domesday as *Uitefel*. The two De Argenton

## CHAPTER XVI.

### *THE MODERN TOWN.*

— 'And say not thou that former years were better than those of the present time: for this is the talk of a foolish person.'—Eccl'us vii, 10.

WE have followed the varying fortunes of Lymington, from the earliest period down to our own era; and it may be interesting to observe what changes have taken place during that long period of time: to note the improved conveniences of living, the facilities of travelling and other similar matters that affect every-day life.

The town stands, of course, in its old locality; but it has gradually mounted the hill, and extended itself in a westerly direction; the handsome, wide, and level street, as far as the church, being the addition to the old borough (page 4) made in 1250 by Baldwin de Redvers. Many houses have sprung up along the roads in various directions; and a new suburb is beginning to show itself towards the south. Yet the main body of

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may be from a little hamlet near Milford, now known as (or corrupted into) Aggerton. Robert Mascherell still has representatives about Milton and the neighbourhood, under the variant names of Maskew, Maskell, and Mackarell.

[I know the Widvilles, created Lord Rivers in 1488, and also the knightly family of De Argentine; but see no connexion between *them*, and this neighbourhood. There were Argentons about Blandford, so late as 1611; but this does not explain the derivation of their name.]

the town has but slightly increased, owing to the high price of the lands adjoining, and other reasons, which have for many years prevented speculative erections. Everything that is built is at once occupied; and private residences and shops are rarely vacant, and eagerly caught up as soon as offered. The older buildings are fast disappearing, and new and modern structures line the street and roadways. Elegant villas, with every convenience for life, abound all around us.

The High Street, wide, level, and well paved, offers in all seasons a convenient and pleasant promenade, warm on the north side in the winter, and on the south side, cool and shady in the summer sun; sheltered against the south-western gales, which are most prevalent on this coast. Brilliantly lighted by gas, even on a winter's evening it affords an agreeable walk, whenever necessity or pleasure calls us into the open air.

The municipal borough has undergone no change in its area since it was last settled, more than six centuries ago. Its "Hundred Acres" still form a petty and restricted area, over which the jurisdiction of the Mayor extends. The old Burgesses have been superseded by a Town Council; but in so small a space their powers are trivial and limited, from the fact that only part of the town lies within their rule. The tendency of this age seems to be to restrict, rather than enlarge, these small jurisdictions. Considerable trouble has been taken, at various times, to get the difficulty removed, by taking into the municipal borough at least the whole of the town; but all without effect, or at least without a great expenditure of money, wholly incommensurate with the expected result or advantage.



These deficiencies have been in some way compensated by the creation of a Local Board, whose powers extend over the whole parish. The Public Health Act is put in force in a practical and efficient way, as is shown by the clean and healthy state of the town. There is plenty of good water everywhere; but a large and copious public supply is a desideratum, for the underlying strata seem unable to afford the continuous supply deemed necessary; and, beside this, the levels of the surrounding water-sheds\* are unfavourable.

Great changes have necessarily taken place in our facilities of locomotion; and we are now as near the metropolis as Epsom was in 1700 (page 120). The South-Western Railway connects us with Southampton in an hour; and with London in about 3 hours. The West of England (in an opposite direction) is equally within reach. The Isle of Wight (just opposite to us) is accessible several times a day by commodious steam-boats, which also, in a very brief space of time, and at a trivial price, connect us with Yarmouth and Freshwater; as well as with the modern fashionable towns of Cowes and Ryde; or with the great naval arsenal of Portsmouth, which closes the eastern extremity of the Solent by its vast forts and batteries. A similar safety is given to our (western) end, by the massive ramparts of Hurst, and the corresponding forts on the Island. Within this spacious area every kind of boating or yachting enjoyment may be had, as in a vast land-locked lake. It is true we have no sea-beach; and we lie, like Venice, entrenched among our lagoons and mud-banks; but this

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\* Recent Tertiary strata: and the Bagshot Sands, or their equivalents.



is common to all the water-side towns within the Isle of Wight.\* The ooze, however, washed at each tide by the salt-water, is in no way offensive or unhealthy; and as soon as the river channel is cleared, a fair breeze or flowing tide will rapidly carry the excursionist to the unique and magnificent scenery of the Needles, and the cliffs of Alum Bay glowing with their many-coloured sands in the sunshine, or to the more quiet land-locked shores that, on either hand, line the water's edge in an opposite direction.

Turning inland, we are are equally happily situated. Round our town lies an open belt of sparsely cultivated country, bordering on the New Forest. "As for the earth (says Fuller, speaking of these parts) it is both fayre and fruitful, and may pass for an expedient† between pleasure and profit, where, by mutual consent, they are both moderately accommodated:"—an accurate description: for our soil is rather thin and poor; but this (to visitors) is amply compensated by the purity and salubrity of the atmosphere, which to be fully appreciated must be inhaled in a ride or drive over the long straight roads which run in all directions. The glowing blossoms of the golden furze, the purple tints of the heather, and the ever-varying tints of foliage, changing with the seasons, offer to the eye of the tourist a scene nowhere to be matched in the South of England.

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\* The same feature occurs all through the Southampton Water; and many objections were made to the erection of the great Military Hospital at Netley, on account of the supposed unhealthiness of the site. Experience has shown these objections to be unfounded; and that position (like ours) is as salubrious as it is convenient.—*Murray's Handbook for Hants.*

† A medium.

Beyond this open belt is the Forest proper—a charming feature peculiarly our own. Nothing like it can be found either in England or on the Continent. The wilder beauties of Nature may here be enjoyed to the utmost; and if anything will bring back the rose to the cheek or strength to the limbs, the fresh and invigorating air cannot fail of its effects, to the town dweller or the casual visitor in pursuit of health.

Nearer the town are a great number of walks, among country lanes overshadowed with elms and hedgerows. “The neighbourhood is very beautiful, affording many excursions of interest,”\* which the pedestrian will soon become acquainted with without a detailed description.

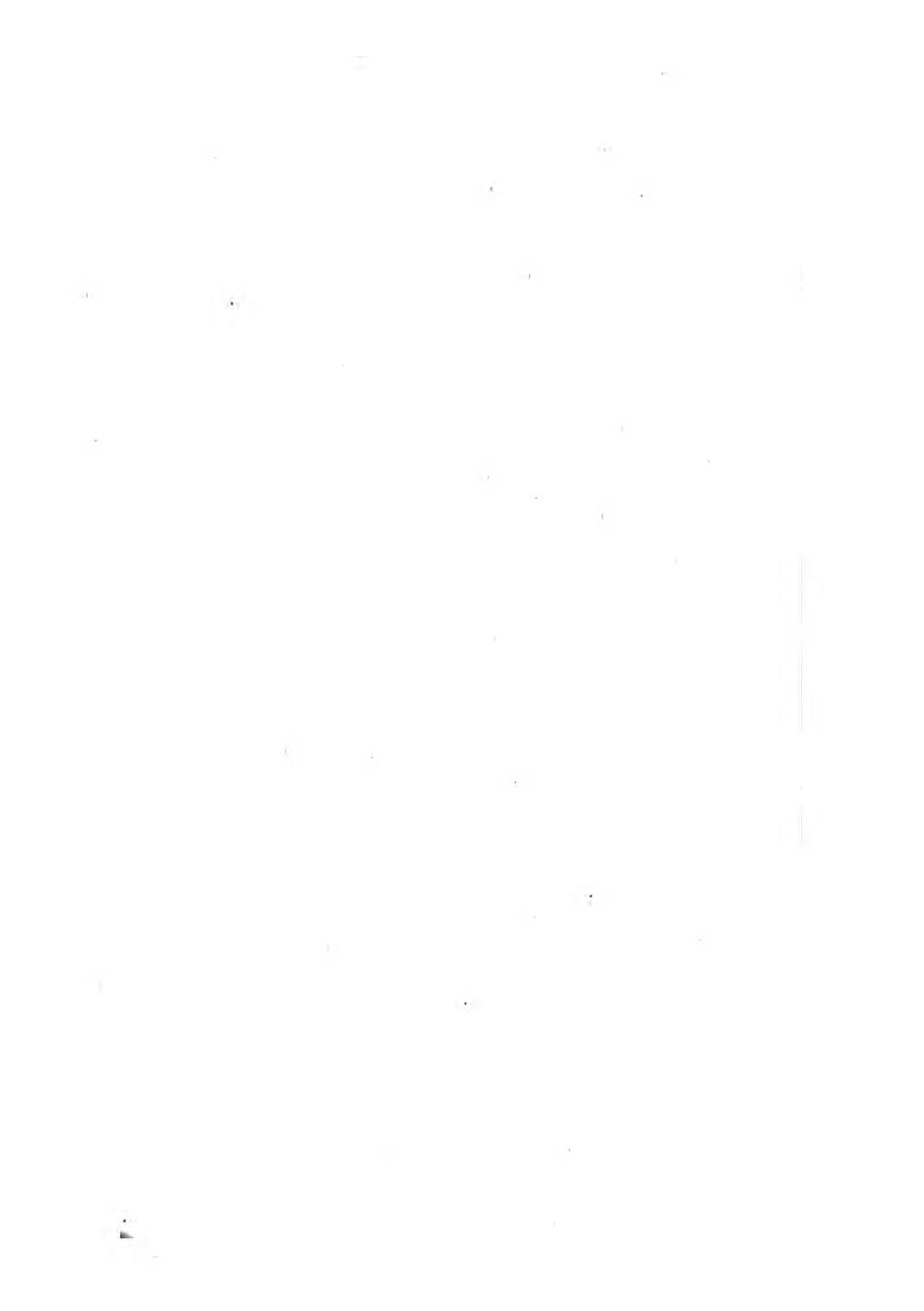
One church (we speak of the edifice) still supplies the requirements of the inhabitants: imperfectly, although it has been at several times altered and enlarged, to endeavour to meet the increasing demands of the townspeople. New religious sects have however come on the stage; and they, divided and subdivided, form the various and ever-varying shades of Dissent, which exist at the present day. These in one sense have been the cause of our lack of church extension, and in another way, have served to palliate the deficiency.† Beside the Catholic (mother) church, we have Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Irvingites, and Plymouth Brethren,

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\* Murray's Handbook for Hants. For a more copious description, in Walks and Drives, see “Round Lymington and Through the New Forest.”—E. King, Bookseller, Lymington.

† The Lymington tithes have been entirely alienated since 166—and are still attached to the see of Gloucester and Bristol. Our Clergyman has till recently been paid by a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants: but in 1873 a grant was obtained from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which in some measure has remedied this shameless abuse.





in the town ; and, in the immediate vicinity, the same, under various shades of division; while, hard by, the very latest "maggot of corrupted texts" is placed before our notice in the shape of Mrs. Girling and her Shaker Community. To praise or dispraise any, is quite out of our scope ; and beyond our wish or intention. Suffice it to say, that if these are to be reckoned among the conveniences of a town, Lymington is well provided with every variety of spiritual food.

As to provender of a more material nature, there is no lack. The coarse Flesh Shambles (page 30) have long ago disappeared, and we rely no longer on the casual stalls of a market or a fair. Commodious and elegant shops, which may be favourably compared with those of much larger towns, either as to their exteriors or their contents, supply everything that the necessities, the comforts, or the varying fashions of life can demand or desire.

Beside the positive advantages above enumerated, there is another negative one that should not be overlooked. We have no manufactures located here; a fact which, while it detracts from the wealth, adds to the quiet, the comfort, and the respectability of a place; there being no crowded back-slums, and no large bodies of squalid artificers, to form the nest or the food of epidemics in unhealthy seasons. The general salubrity of the town is unmistakably attested by the Registrar General's Reports. The epidemics which have on former years devastated the country have always avoided us; and the advanced age arrived at by very many of the parishioners bears an equally conclusive testimony to the correctness of our statements.



Thus happily situated, Lymington has nearly always presented much the same social features. Its inhabitants have very seldom been disturbed by the bustle of trade or the affairs of Government (except at election times); and they have always enjoyed the same reputation of easy and civil manners. About a century ago, a popular writer describes the town as a chosen residence of retired officers, their friends, and their families; and the same class will still be found here in good numbers.\* The characteristics of such a society would be somewhat like our soil; and the idea was expressed in words attributed to the bells of our steeple, which were supposed to jingle out, in their chime—



Poor, proud, Lyming-ton, come down!

a phantastical cadence, which served to remind all who heard it, both of the facts of the case and the result which might naturally be anticipated, at a time when locomotion was much more difficult than at the present day; and when tourists, seeking for health, amusement, or pastime, were utterly unknown. Our town still preserves the reputation it then had—as a quiet residence, where a moderate income and genteel society may be enjoyed to good advantage. In its happy distance from London, with such a proximity to so many centres of fashion and taste, it seems to realize exactly that spot, described ages ago by the Latin poet,

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\* In *Tom Jones*, Lymington is the place where Partridge kept his school, and was ruined by the rascally lawyer. It was here too that *Jack Brag* brought his unfortunate yacht; and Theodore Hook's rector of *Fuddly-cum-Pipes* had his living in the neighbourhood. Curious enquirers may search (if they will) for its exact locality, and the name of his successor.

as happily uniting in itself all the advantages that life and friendly intercourse could require:

Not wrapp'd in smoky LONDON's sulphurous clouds,  
And not far distant, stands my rural cot:  
Neither obnoxious to intruding crowds,  
Nor for the good and friendly too remote.

So, when too much repose brings on the spleen,  
And the gay city's idle pleasures cloy,  
Swift as my changing wish I change the scene,  
And now the Country—now the Town—enjoy. \*

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\* Hæc mihi non procul Urbe situs est, nec prorsus ad Urbem;  
Ne patiar turbas, utque bonis potiar:  
Et quoties mutare locum fastidia cogunt,  
Transeo; et alternis Rure vel Urbe fruor.  
AUSONIUS—*Ad Villam suam* (circa A.D. 400).

The wants of every generation are much the same. New fashions and modes may come and go, but the requirements of nature are unchangeable. Larger towns may offer more noise, fashionable ones more gaiety; but there are few places in England or elsewhere, in which the solid comforts and agreeable conveniences of life may be more satisfactorily enjoyed than in the town and neighbourhood of LYMINGTON.

*FINIS.*



## APPENDIX.

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*I cannot allow any fragment whatever, that floats in my memory, concerning the subject of this work, to be lost. Though a small particular may appear trifling to some, it will be relished by others; while every little spark adds something to the general blaze—*BOSWELL.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR LYMINGTON.

- 1584 Anthony Cooke, Esq. (*27th Elizabeth*).  
 Richard Cooke, Esq.—1  
 1586 Francis Keilwaye, Esq.  
 William Wallope, Esq.  
 1589 Francis Keilwaye, Esq.  
 William Whyte, Esq.  
 1592 Richard Blunte, Esq.  
 John Knight, Esq.  
 1597 Thomas West, Esq.—2  
 Henry Wallope, Esq.  
 1601 Sir Francis Darcie, Kt.  
 Thomas Ridley, LL. D.  
 1603 Thomas Marshall, Gent. (*James I.*)  
 Thomas Zouche, Jun. Esq.  
 1614 Thomas Marshall, Gent.  
 1820 Sir William Dodington, Kt.—3  
 Henry Campion, Esq.  
 1623 Nicholas Ferrer, Esq.—4  
 John Moore, Esq.  
 1625 John Button, Esq. (*Charles I.*)  
 John Mills, Esq.—5  
 1626 Herbert Dodington, Esq.  
 John Moore, Esq.  
 1627 Herbert Dodington, Esq.  
 Richard Whithed, Esq.—6  
 1640 John Dodington, Esq.  
 John Kempe, Esq.—7  
 Nov. John Button, Esq.—8 (*The Long Parliament*).  
 Henry Campion, Esq.  
 1658 John Button, Esq. (*Under Richard Cromwell*).  
 Richard Whithed, jun. Esq.  
 1660 John Button, Esq. (*Charles II.*)  
 Henry Bromfield, Esq.

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1. Probably the two sons of Sir Edward Coke, the celebrated judge, at that time Speaker in the House of Commons. The name was pronounced, and written, indifferently, Coke, Cooke, or Cook. 2. Eldest son of Lord Delawarr.

3. Of Breamore, near Fordingbridge. 4. Or Ferrers.

5. His father contested the borough, unsuccessfully, in 1620. (see plate *N*). 6. Of Tytherly, near Romsey.

7. Of Haywood House, Boldre. 8. Buckland, Lymington.



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- 1661 Sir William Lewis, Bart.  
John Bulkeley, Esq. (*d.*)
- 1662 Sir Nicholas Stewart, Bart.—9
- 1677 Sir Richard Knight (*vice* Lewis, *d.*)
- 1678 John Button, Esq.  
Bartholomew Bulkeley, sen., Esq.
- 1679 John Burrard, Esq. (*vice* Bulkeley, *d.*)
- 1679 John Button, Esq.  
John Burrard, Esq.
- 1680 Henry Dawly, Esq.  
John Burrard, Esq.
- 1685 Richard Holt, Esq.—10 (*James II.*)  
John Burrard, Esq.
- 1688 The same (*Convention Parliament*)
- 1689 John Burrard, Esq. (*William and Mary*).  
Thomas Dore, Esq.
- 1695 John Burrard, Esq.  
Thomas Dore, Esq.  
William Tulse, Esq. (*vice* Burrard, *d.*)
- 1698 Thomas Dore, Esq.  
George Burrard, Esq.
- 1700 Thomas Dore, Esq.  
Paul Burrard, Esq.
- 1701 The same (*Queen Anne*).
- 1702 The same
- 1705 The same
- 1707 Paul Burrard, Esq.  
Richard Chandler, Esq.
- 1710 Lord William Powlett  
Paul Burrard, Esq.
- 1713 Lord William Powlett  
Sir Joseph Jekyll, Kt.—11
- 1714 The same (*George I.*)
- 1715 Richard Chandler, Esq.
- 1716 Sir Joseph Jekyll, Kt.
- 1719 Lord Harry Powlett  
Paul Burrard, Esq.
- 1722 Sir Gilbert Heathcote—12
- 1727 Lord Nassau Powlett (*George II.*)
- 1729 Anthony Morgan, Esq. (*d.*)  
Hon. William Powlett

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- 9. Of Pylewell.
  - 10. A relative of Sir John Holt, afterwards Lord Chief Justice.
  - 11. Master of the Rolls.
  - 12. Manager of the Bank of England.

## *Appendix—216*

- 1734 Sir John Cope, Bart.—10  
Maurice Bocland, Esq.
- 1741 Lord Nassau Powlett  
Harry Burrard, Esq.  
Hon. Charles Powlett
- 1747 The same two
- 1754 Harry Burrard, Esq.  
Lord Harry Powlett
- 1761 Adam Drummond, Esq.  
Harry Burrard, Esq.
- 1768 The same
- 1769 Hugo Meynell, Esq.
- 1774 Sir Harry Burrard, Bart.  
Edward Morant, Esq.—11
- 1778 Henry Goodricke, Esq.
- 1780 Thomas Dummer, Esq. (*d.*)  
Harry Burrard, Esq.
- 1781 Edward Gibbon, Esq.—12
- 1784 Harry Burrard, Esq.  
Robert Colt, Esq.
- 1788 George Rose, Esq.—13
- 1790 Harry Burrard, Esq., (Lieut. R.N.)  
Harry Burrard, Esq., (Lieut. Colonel)
- 1791 Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, Esq.—14
- 1796 Sir Harry Burrard-Neale, Bart.  
William Manning, Esq.—15
- 1801 Sir Harry Burrard-Neale, Bart.
- 1802 William Manning, Esq.  
Harry Burrard, (Major General)  
John Kingston, Esq.
- 1806 Sir Harry Burrard-Neale, Bart.  
John Kingston, Esq.
- 1807 The same  
Lieut-Colonel George Duckett—16
- 1812 6th Oct. { Sir Harry Burrard-Neale, Bart.  
                  { John Kingston, Esq., (*Chilt. Hundreds*)

- 10. Of Bramshill, North Hants.
- 11. Of Brokenhurst.
- 12. Author of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."
- 13. See note to page 155.
- 14. The great supporter of the fanatic, Brothers "the prophet."
- 15. Father of the present Cardinal Manning.
- 16. Afterwards a Baronet.

## Appendix—217

1814 4th Aug.	John Tayler, Esq., of New Broad St. London
1818 17 June	{ Sir Harry Burrard-Neale, Bart. William Manning, Esq., Combe Bank, Kent
1820 7th Mar.	{ Sir Harry Burrard-Neale, Bart. ( <i>Chilt. Hunds.</i> ) George Finch, Esq., Burley, Rutlandshire, ( <i>Chilt. Hundreds.</i> )
1821 5th June	William Manning, Esq.
1823 3rd April	Walter Boyd, Esq., Plaistow Lodge, Kent.
1826 10th June	{ The same Guy Lenox Prendergast, Esq. of London, ( <i>Chilt. Hundreds</i> )
1827 9th July	Thomas Divett, Esq., Wimpole St., London
1828 31st July	George Burrard, Esq.
1830 31st July	William Tatton Egerton, Esq., Tatton Park, Cheshire—17
1831 30th Apr.	{ George Burrard, Esq. William Alexander Mackinnon, Esq., Hyde Park Place, London
1832 Dec.	{ Sir Harry Burrard-Neale, Bart. John Stewart, Esq. (the Albany) <i>Capt. John Blakiston</i>
1835 Jan.	{ John Stewart, Esq. Wm. Alex. Mackinnon, Esq. (Newtown Park)
1837 July	{ John Stewart, Esq. W. A. Mackinnon, Esq. <i>Samuel Gregson, Esq. (London)</i>
1841 June	{ John Stewart, Esq. W. A. Mackinnon, Esq. <i>Hon. George Keppel, (Ashley Clinton)</i>
1847 July	{ <i>Hon. George T. Keppel—18</i> W. A. Mackinnon, Esq. <i>John Stewart, Esq.</i>
1850 April	{ E. J. Hutchins, Esq. (in room of Col. Keppel) <i>Andrew Steuart, Esq.</i>
1852 July	{ Sir John Rivett-Carnac, Bart. (Warborne) E. J. Hutchins, Esq. <i>W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.</i>

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17. Afterwards Lord Egerton of Tatton.

18. Afterwards Earl of Albemarle.

## *Appendix—218*

1857 March	{ W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., Junr. Sir John Rivett-Carnac, Bart. <i>Warren Peacocke, Esq. (Efford)</i> <i>Patrick Campbell-Johnston, Esq.</i>
1859 April	{ W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., Junr. Sir John Rivett-Carnac, Bart. <i>John Bramley-Moore, Esq. (Liverpool)</i>
1860 May	{ Lord George Gordon-Lennox, in room of Sir John Rivett-Carnac, Bart. retired. <i>Henry R. Grenfell, Esq.</i>
1865 July	{ W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., Junr. Lord George Gordon-Lennox <i>Thomas Norton, Esq.</i>
<i>(Borough reduced to One Member.)</i>	
1868 Nov.	{ Lord George Gordon-Lennox <i>Daniel Pratt</i>  <i>(Ballot Act, 1872.)</i>
1874 Feb.	{ Colonel Kennard, (Hordle House) <i>Cornwallis West, Esq. (Ruthin.)</i>



MAYORS OF LYMINGTON.

<i>(From old Deeds)</i>	
1319 William Lyteltane	1610 John Pratt
1323 Geoffrey Scurlag	1611 Thomas Whalo
1329 William Littleltane	1612 Edward Knowles
1406 Richard Draper	1613 Thomas Whale
1464 John Quicke	1614 George Barton
1503 George Kent	1615 William Dolinge
1507 Robert Maller	1616 John Pratt
<i>(From Town Books)</i>	
1574 George Burrard	1617 Thomas Barker
1575 George Wallop	1618 William Dowe
1576	1619 Edward Knowles
1577	1620 William Edwardes
1578	1621 Thomas Turner
1579	1622 Henry Button ( <i>d.</i> )
1580	Thomas Turner
1581 John Pratt	1623 Thomas Hurst
1582 Laurence Stokes	1624 William Dolinge
1583 John Maller	1625 Samuel Newce
1584 George Burrard	1626 William Dowe
1585 Laurence Stokes	1627 Robert Edwards
1586 Thomas Loder	1628 Lawrence Sherwin
1587 John Maudytt	1629 William Edwardes
1588 John Longe	1630 George Burrarde
1589 John Burrard	1631 George Barton
1590	1632 Francis Guidott
1591	1633 David Urry
1592 Thomas Loder	1634 Thomas Janverin
1593 Thomas Loder	1635 James Denmead
1594 Edmond Dowe	1636 Richard Carter
1595 John Maudytt	1637 John Richards
1596 John Longe	1638 Thomas Turner
1597 John Burrard	1639 John Hurst
1598 Thomas Turbervile	1640 Francis Guidott
1599 Ralph Burrard	1641 Thomas Hurst
1600 John Pratt	1642 William Dolinge
1601 John Pratt	1643 Thomas Glevin
1602 John Loder	1644 George Burrard
1603 John Pratt	1645 Ralph Dore
1604 John Burrard	1646 John Edwards
1605 Luke Stevens	1647 George Dewy
1606 John Burrard	1648 Thomas Urry
1607 John Smith	1649 Barnard Knapton
1608 Edmond Dowe	1650 Francis Guidott
1609 Robert Pamplyn	1651 George Burrard
	1652 Philip Dore
	1653 Philip Dore



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1654 John Edwards	1700 Robert Knapton
1655 William Dore	1701 Lord William Powlett
1656 Francis Guidott	1702 Lord William Powlett
1657 Francis Guidott	1703 Lord William Powlett
1658 Francis Guidott	1704 Peter Gery
1659 Francis Guidott	1705 William Dale
1660 William Burrard	1706 Richard Chandler
1661 Francis Guidott	1707 Joseph Hinxman
1662 Francis Guidott	1708 Paul Burrard
1663 John Edwards	1709 Hugh Harsnett
1664 William Moone	1710 Anthony Dawly
1665 Thomas Urry	1711 Paul Burrard
1666 Barth. Harmood	1712 Edward Edwards
1667 Edward Stacey	1713 Lord Henry Powlett
1668 Humphrey Banfield	1714 Peter Crew
1669 George King	1715 John Burford
1670 Thomas Glevin	1716 Paul Burrard
1671 Henry Bromfield	1717 William Vesey
1672 John Burrard	1718 Hon. William Powlett
1673 John Lamport	1719 Hugh Harsnett
1674 Samuel Samber	1720 William Vesey
1675 Henry Line	1721 Hon. William Powlett
1676 David Edwards	1722 Phineas Wright
1677 Edward Edwards	1723 Lord Nassau Powlett
1678 Paul Burrard	1724 Lord William Powlett
1679 William Samber	1725 Lord Harry Powlett
1680 William Samber	1726 Paul Burrard
1681 John King	1727 Odber Knapton
1682 Phinehas Wright	1728 Lord Wm. Powlett ( <i>d</i> )
1683 Thomas Dore	Odber Knapton
1684 Thomas Dore	1729 Paul Burrard
1685 Samuel Samber	1730 Lord Nassau Powlett
1686 Francis Hanbury	1731 Lord Chas. A. Powlett
1687 Robert Edwards	1732 John How
1688 Richard Whithed	1733 Paul Burrard
1689 Sir Robert Smith, Bart.	1734 Harry Burrard
1690 Edward Beere	1735 John Bromfield
1691 John Dore	1736 George Trenchard
1692 John Burrard	1737 Thomas Sheppard
1693 John Burrard	1738 Harry Burrard
1694 John Burrard	1739 Hon. John Wallop
1695 Thomas Burrard	1740 John How
1696 John Coombs	1741 Lord Harry Powlett
1697 George Lesly	1742 Harry Burrard
1698 William Knapton	1743 Lord Charles Powlett
1699 Paul Burrard	1744 Eli Harsnett
	1745 John Mordaunt

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1746 John Dummer	1782 Thomas Beckley
1747 Vesey How	1783 Harry Darby
1748 Edward Hooker	1784 Harry Burrard, (Capt.)
1749 Harry Burrard	1785 Charles Bowles
1750 William Shepard	1786 Philip Bromfield
1751 Joseph Shepard	1787 Thomas Beckley
1752 Thomas Lee Dummer	1788 William Trattle
1753 William Burrard	1789 William Rooke
1754 Vesey How	1790 Harry Burrard, (Col.)
1755 Thomas Shepard	1791 Sir Harry Burrard, [2nd] Bart.
1756 Edward Trattle	1792 Rev. George Burrard
1757 Lord Harry Powlett	1793 Charles Bowles
1758 William Shepard	1794 William Rooke
1759 Joseph Shepard	1795 Thomas Beckley
1760 William Burrard	1796 John Walter
1761 Lord Harry Powlett	1797 Harry Darby
1762 Charles, [5th] Duke of Bolton	1798 Charles Bowles
1763 Harry Burrard	1799 Thomas Beckley
1764 Charles, [5th] Duke of Bolton ( <i>d</i> )	1800 Rev. George Burrard
Harry Burrard	1801 Wm. Roberts (Major)
1765 William Burrard	1802 Robert Allen
1766 Philip Jennings	1803 John Abel Walter
1767 William Burrard	1804 Rev. Ellis Jones
1768 Harry, [6th] Duke of Bolton	1805 Thomas Beckley
1769 William Burrard	1806 William Trattle
1770 Sir Harry Burrard, [1st] Bart.	1807 Samuel Cleaveland
1771 Harry, [6th] Duke of Bolton	1808 Rev. George Burrard
1772 William Burrard	1809 Philip Burrard
1773 Harry, [6th] Duke of Bolton	1810 John Abel Walter
1774 William Burrard	1811 Robert Allen
1775 George Burrard	1813 Thomas Beckley
1776 Sir Harry Burrard, Bart.	1814 Rev. Ellis Jones
1777 Thomas Shepard	1815 Thomas Beckley
1778 Rev. Bolton Simpson, D.D.	1816 Rev. Thomas Rivett
1779 Sir Harry Burrard, Bart.	1817 Rev. Thomas Beckley
1780 Thomas Shepard	1818 John Armstrong
1781 Sir Harry Burrard, Bart.	1819 Rev. Joseph Hollis
	1820 Rev. George Burrard
	1821 Rev. Ellis Jones
	1822 Rev. Thomas Beckley
	1823 Rev. George Rooke
	1824 Adm. Joseph Bingham
	1825 Rev. George Burrard
	1826 Rev. Ellis Jones
	1827 William Woven Rooke
	1828 James Brown

## *Appendix—222*

1829 William Love (Capt.)	1853 Nicholas Adams
1830 Rev. Ellis Jones	1854 James Corbin
1831 James Monro	1855 Richard King
1832 Charles St. Barbe	1856 Richard King
1833 Rev. Thomas Beckley	1857 Richard Sharp
1834 Robt. Hockings (Capt)	1858 John Hayward
( <i>Municipal Reform Act</i> )	1859 John Hayward
1835 Charles St. Barbe	1860 Richard King
1836 James Monro	1861 Richard King
1837 Edward Hicks	1862 James Corbin
1838 James Corbin	1863 Isaac Bentley Purchase
1839 William Towsey, M.D.	1864 Richard King
1840 Charles St. Barbe	1865 Richard King
1841 Edward Hicks	1866 James Corbin
1842 William Towsey	1867 Richard King
1843 Charles St. Barbe	1868 George St. Barbe
1844 James Corbin	1869 Richard King
1845 William Towsey	1870 James Corbin
1846 Charles St. Barbe	1871 Isaac Bentley Purchase
1847 Edward Hicks	1872 Edward King
1848 Charles St. Barbe (d)	1873 Edward King
Nicholas Adams	1874 Richard King
1849 Nicholas Adams	1875 Daniel Craft
1850 James Corbin	1876 Daniel Craft
1851 Nicholas Adams	1877 Leonard Lewis
1852 George Inman	1878 Leonard Lewis

For notes on the Mayors, see their names as *Burgesses*.



FREE BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF  
LYMINGTON,

*Collected from the Books of the Corporation now extant.*

1574 George Burrard	1589 William Whyte, Esq.—5
John Maller	1593 Robert Pamplyn, Esq.—6
Robert Welles—1	Bartholomew Welles
Richard Casford—1	1596 Richard Hardy, Gent.
Thomas Loder	1597 Ralph Burrard
John Mawdytt	Tho. Turberville, Gent.—7
Bartholomew Dowe—2	Thomas Marshall, Gent.
Richard Bright	1598 Arthur Dowe
John Baylle—3	John Loder
John Clare—3	1599 John Castell
John Burrard	1600 Luke Stevens
Edmond Dowe	John Pope
John Longe, Gent.—4	Thomas Whale
John Bunch	1603 Richard Michell
John Smith	Edmund Wyltshere
John Pratt	Thomas South, Gent.—8
David Blake	1604 John Barnes
John Mowdye	1605 Sir Walter Longe, Knt.
Walter Mychell	1606 John More, Esq.
1536 Lawrence Stokes	1608 George Barton
William Moorynge	1610 Robert Edwards
John Casford	Thomas Butler

1 Both sign by marks. "Dost thou use to write thy name? or hast thou a mark to thyself, like an honest plain-dealing man?"—*Jack Cade*, in "*King Henry VI.*"

2 The curious monumental tablet in Beaulieu Church (to Mary D'O) belongs to this family, which has long been located here, and appears likely to flourish still for some time. (The inscription is given in *Round Lymington and through the New Forest*, page 26—(King, Lymington)—price 1/-

3 These names, Baylle and Clare, appear in the Visitation of 1543. (Appendix).

4 An ancestor of his held four messuages at Buckland, temp. 1483: and a descendant was elected a Burgess in 1605. The family seat was Draycot, Wilts.

5 Of Moyle's Court, near Ringwood: afterwards *vi* Pylewell.

6 See page 44.

7 Of the family long settled at Bere Regis, Dorset.

8 Of Baddesley, Lymington.

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1611 Henry Elliott	1613 David Urry—12
Thomas Barker	1616 William Dowe
Sir Ambrose Button, Kt.	William Saunders
Edward Knowles, Gent.	James Denmead
William Doling	William Wiltshire, Jun.
Henry Button, Esq.	1624 Samuel Newie, Esq.
Thomas Turner	1625 Francis Guidott—13
William Edwardes	1626 George Sadleir, Gent.
William Knight	George Burrard
John Richards	John More, Esq.
Thomas Hurst	Law. Sherwin, Gent.
John Colles	1627 John Hurst, Gent.
Bartholomew Bulkley—9	Thos. Janverin, Gent. -14
William Dore—10	Thomas Barnaby
Ralph Blake	Herb. Dodington, Esq.-15
1612 Edward Benger	Rich. Whithed, Esq.-16
Henry Hollister—11	John Button, Esq.
Charles Thynne, Esq.	Edward Tutt, Esq. —17

9 The Manor of Lymington was long held by the Bulkeleys: and the Borough was represented by them (in 1661 and 1678) The family seat was Burgate, near Fordingbridge. One of them appears to have been in business here, as a town token bears his name (page 78.)

10 Several of this name were Mayors: and one (Thomas) represented the town in parliament at the close of the 17th century (page 90)—They intermarried with the Button and other resident families; but are now extinct.

11 A Bristol family: afterwards Quakers. Penn's second wife was a descendant. This individual makes a singular signature: a capital H, and a rude representation of a *holster*: a play on his name.

12 Of the very ancient family settled in the Island; and resident here for a considerable period.

13 See note, page 76.

14 Probably the name now existing in and about the town, as Jenvey.

15 Of Breamore, Hants. Members in 1620, 1625, and 1640. Bubb Dodington, afterwards Lord Melcombe Regis, was a descendant. The family seat is in Dodington parish, North Somerset. Sir F. Dodington was high-sheriff of Somerset, *temp.* Charles I.

16 Of Tytherley, Hants. He and his son were Members in 1628 and 1658.

17 Of Chilbolton, near Andover.



## Appendix—225

Edward Cheke, Esq.-18	1638 John Kempe, Esq.—22
1623 Sir John Drake, Kt.	1639 Robert Hurst, Gent.
George Southcott, Esq.	John Edwards
1631 Thomas Urry, Gent.	Robert Edwards
1633 Thomas Glevin—19	William Edwards
1633 Silvester Plunkett	John Dodington, Esq.
Richard Carter	Francis Thorpe, Gent.
Bartholomew Guy	Edr. Turvile, Gent.-23
1634 Sir J. Oglander, Kt.-20	1640 Henry Campion, Esq.-24
Th. Bowreman, Esq.-21	Rich. Campion, Esq.-24
1635 John Hildesley, Gent.	Stephen March, Esq.
Ralph Dore	Rob. Knapton, Gent.-25
1637 Richard Cooper, Gent.	Wm. Jones, clerk—26

18 Of the very ancient house of Mottisfont, I. W. Sir John Cheke was one of the earliest Greek scholars in England; and, according to the lines of Milton (dear to every Oxford man)—“Taught Cambridge learning, and King Edward Greek.” He was tutor to King Edward VI.

19 Issued a town token (page 78)

20 Of Nunwell, I. W. He was the earliest historian of the Island: and his collected materials were used by Sir Richard Worsley, in his more elaborate work on the same subject.

21 Bowreman, Boreman, or Borman—an old family long settled in the neighbourhood of Lymington; and at Beaulieu, where the ruinous dwelling near the church still bears the appellation of “Boreman’s House.” Their capital seat was at Brooke, in the Island.

22 Represented Christchurch in the Long Parliament. He *d.* 1652, and lies buried at Boldre, in which church there is a curious monumental tablet to his memory, with his bust in cavalier habit. The Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury (of the same name) in the reign of Henry VI. was of this family.

23 Or Turberville; of Bere Regis, Dorset.

24 The first mentioned was returned to Parliament in 1620, and again in 1640. The lordship of the Manor was in this family from 1616 to 1664 (if not before), but it does not appear that their residence was here, or in any part of Hampshire.

25 Several of this name appear in the list of Burgesses. The manor of Royden, in Brokenhurst parish, was held by them. William resided at Wick, near Christchurch; and was father to the noted booksellers in London, and of George, a painter, and Keeper of the King’s drawings, (*circa* 1745). Another William was of Watcomb House, Brokenhurst (now destroyed).

26 Vicar of Boldre.

# Appendix—226

1642 George Dewey, Gent.	William Dore
1643 John Stansby, Esq.	Thomas Andrews
John Stanley, Gent.	1652 Philip Dore, Gent.
Tristram Stevens, Esq.	1653 Hy. Bromfield, Esq.—31
1645 Richard Edwards, Esq.	Richard Phillips, Gent.
Wm. Tulse, Gent.—27	Richard Cole, Gent.
George Burrard, Jun.	John Wilson, Gent.
Bartholomew Bulkley	1658 John Ridout, Esq.—32
1646 John Button, Jun. Esq.	1660 Henry Tulse, Esq.
Henry Whithed, Esq.—28	John Bulkeley, Esq.
Barnard Knapton, Gent.	William Knapton
1647 Thomas Erle, Esq.	Rev. Wm. Gearing—33
1648 William Burrard	1661 Sir Nich. Stuart, Bart—34
1649 Rd. Compton, Esq.—29	John March, Gent.
Philip Pococke, Gent.	Sir Wm. Lewis, Bart.
George Musgrove, B. D.	Sir Jno. Trott, Bart.—35
Francis Kempe, Gent.	1663 George King
1650 Hen. Tichborne, Esq.—30	William Moon
William Jesson, Esq.	Edward Stacey
Thomas Jesson, Esq.	Barthol. Harmood—36
1651 Thomas Glevin, Jun.	Humphrey Banfield

27 Of Hinton near Christchurch: intermarried with the Hastings family (*Vide Huntingdon Peerage*). Members of both families lie in our chancel.

28 Of Tytherley.

29 Of Bisterne, Ringwood.

30 Of the family now so well known by the celebrated trial. They held Pennington, Efford, and other estates adjoining Lymington, and in the Isle of Wight.

31 Represented the borough in Parliament in 1660. The family was seated at Heywood House, Boldre (below Boldre Church); they held office under the Lord Warden of the New Forest; several were in the burgess list. William, a celebrated surgeon in London (*d.* 1792) was of this family.

32 Of Christchurch.

33 Curate of Lymington.

34 Of Hartley Mauduit, Hants; and of Pylewell. His daughter was *m.* to Sir James Worsley, Kt. and carried Pylewell into the Worsley family. A descendant of a Stuart *must* have been a Jacobite in 1700 (page 103)

35 Of Laverstoke, Hants.

36 Was mayor in 1666, in which year he issued a town token with his name, by which it appears that he was by trade a tallow-chandler, as it represents a man making candles. A descendent (Harry H.) had considerable property in the town,

# Appendix—227

1665 Sir Jno. Mill, Bart.—37	Phineas Wright—44
Wm. Powlett, Esq.	1676 William Knapton
Thomas Fitzjames, Esq.	Robert Edwards
Thomas Leigh, Esq.—38	John King—45
1666 Henry Bromfield, Esq.	1677 Edward Beere—45*
Thomas Darell, Gent.	Sir Rd. Knight, Kt.—46
1667 George Fulford, Esq.—39	Barthol. Bulkley, jun.
Jno. Newburgh, Esq.—40	John Button, Esq.
Thomas Neale, Esq.—41	Rt. Hon. Edward Noel
John Hoskyns, Esq.—42	Thomas Knolles, jun.
John Burrard, Gent.	Richard Holt, Esq.
1672 Paul Burrard, Gent.	Philip Dore, Gent.
Saml. Samber, Esq.—43	Barnard Strode, Esq.
John Lamport, Gent.	1678 John Maskew
Henry Lyne	Edward Burfoot
1674 David Edwards	Bartholomew Bulkley
Edward Edwards	Ralph Hastings, Esq.
1675 William Samber	John Dore

but he resided at Alresford, and had the office of Messenger to the Great Seal. He *d.* 1792. His dau. *m.* the Rev. James Scott, of Itchin, by whom she had a daughter, *m.* to Edward, 4th Earl of Oxford.

37 Of Mottisfont, I.W.

38 Of Northcourt, I. W.

39 Of Toller Fratrum, Dorset. (see page 97).

40 Of Worth, co. Dorset.

41 Of Warnford, near Bishop's Waltham.

42 Of the Middle Temple.

43 Of Brokenhurst.

44 A grocer of the town (see his token, page 78).

45 Salt manufacturer at Lymington. *King's Saltern* occupied the site of the present Bath House: and *King's Post* was nearly opposite, in the river. The *Baltic* and *American Posts* (further down) marked the spots where vessels loaded for those countries. [They are now removed].

45\* A chapter of romance here occurs—William Beere, a descendant, sunk into great poverty, and his daughter Nancy was taken, as waiting-maid, into the service of a lady of the name of Hackman, then resident here. She was a pleasing young woman, and attracted the attention of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, who visited the house, and married her in 1777. His brother was afterwards the Lord Chancellor; and the Rev. gentleman himself became bishop of Durham: his eldest son, Edward, succeeding as second Lord Thurlow, on the decease of his uncle in 1806.

46 Of Chawton, near Alton.

## Appendix—228

1679	Sir R. Dillington, Bart. Sir Jas. Worsley, Bt.-47 Frs. Hanbury, Gent.-48 John Priaulx, Gent.	Thomas Bulkley Mr. Roger Mompesson William Bulkley, Esq.
1680	Sir Jn. Coventry, KB.-49 Sir Jn. Holmes, Kt.—50 Henry Dawley, Esq. Thomas Cobbe, Esq. Thomas Bulkley, Gent. William Edwards John Edwards Richard Peirce William Urry James Shambler	1684 John Venables, Esq. Edward Matthews, Esq. Edward Odber, Gent. Thomas Wavell, Gent.
1681	Thomas Dore	1685 Rt. Hon. Charles, Earl of Wiltshire Francis Palmer, Esq.
1682	George Burrard, Gent. Henry Tulse, Esq. Richard Good, Gent. Thomas Hooper, Esq. Jas. Hooper, Gent.—51	1686 Rt. Hon. Visct. Campden Edw. Fleming, Esq.—52 Robert Knolles, Esq. Francis Hopegood, Esq. Robert Smyth, Esq.—53 Matthew Bennett, Esq.
1683	Daniel Blake, Esq. Richard Whithed, Esq.	1687 Henry Jones, Gent. Francis Dickins, Esq.—54 1688 Sir John Mill, Bart. Sir Hele Hooke, Bart. Samuel Thompson, Esq. Thomas Grove, Esq.

47 Of Pylewell (see No. 33).

48 Lord of the Manor of Walhampton (1660), which was purchased by the Burrard family in 1668.

49 See page 85.

50 Sir John Holmes' name occurs in Pepys' Memoirs in an amusing manner. He held the patronage of Yarmouth, Newtown, and Newport; besides great property in the Isle of Wight. His monument in Yarmouth Church, with erect figure in marble, and long Latin inscription (by Freind), is remarkable on many accounts. The family has since been advanced to the peerage.

51 Of Heron Court near Christchurch (see note, page 155)

52 Of North Stoneham, Hants.

53 Grandson of Sir Robert Smyth, of Upton, co. Essex, who was created a Baronet in 1665. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father; and *m.* Anne, dau. of Henry Whithed (or Whithead) of Tytherly. He was Member of Parliament for Andover in 1695; and resided at Buckland: several of his children were born here. Was Mayor in 1689, and gave evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, relative to the contested election for this Borough in 1710. (page 129).

54 Recorder in 1704.



# *Appendix—229*

1693	Ralph Hastings Thomas Burrard Henry Hackman Richard King John Edwards Henry Wale, sen. Henry Wale, jun. Edward Woolls John Hinton,—55 John Stacey John Coombes		Wm. Samber, jun. Gent. Henry Crofts, Esq. William Hooke, Gent. John Burford, Gent. Peter Crew, Gent.
1695	George Lesly Edward Beere, jun. Robert Taylor, jun. Thomas Stacey William Chappell Wilderness Watson	1700	James Crofts, Esq. Chas. Mompesson, Esq. John Leigh, Esq.
1698	William Knapton, Esq. William Tulse, Esq. Rt. Hon. Lord William Powlett	1701	Rich. Chandler, Esq.—56 G. Rodney Bridges, Esq. Thomas Hobby Francis Dickins, Esq. Samuel Legg Samber, jr. Peter Gery, Gent. Charles Hooper, Gent. Norton Powlett, Esq. George Bridges, Esq.
1699	Foott Onslow, Esq. Henry Holmes, Esq. Paul Burrard, Gent. Robert Knapton, Gent. Anthony Morgan, Esq. Anthony Dawly, Esq. Roger Clutterbuck, Esq. George Hastings, Gent. Parkinson Odber, Gent. Hugh Harsnett, Gent. John Colborne, sen. John Venables, Esq. Edward Hooper, Esq. William Goldwyer, Esq. John Purdue, Esq. William Dale, jun. Gent. W. Knapton, jun. Gent.	1702	Henry Sharp, Esq. John Blake, Gent.—57
		1704	Thomas Day, Esq. Jos. Hinxman, Esq.—58
		1705	Rt. Hon. Charles, Marquis of Winchester Charles Norton, Esq. John Bromfield, Esq. Samuel Pitman, Esq. James Worsley, Esq. Peter Bettesworth, Esq.
		1708	Thos. Jervoise, Esq.—59 Thomas Buckler, Gent. Roger Beere, Edward Edwards, jun. Charles Garey William Vessy,—60
		1709	Henry Hooke, Esq. Walter Godfrey, Esq. Wm. Stanley, Esq.—61 John Swinford, Esq.

55 Curate of Lymington.

56 Of Fernhill, Lymington.

57 Of Winchester.

58 An old family about Hinton and Christchurch. Inter-married with the Tulse and Hastings families.

59 Of Herriard, near Alton.

60 Town-clerk.

61 Of Paultons, near Romsey.



*Appendix—230*

	Robert Knapton, Esq.		Sir Richard Mill, Bart.
	David Urry, Gent.	1718	Edward Hooker, Esq.
	Bartholomew Bulkley		Naphtaly Hussey, Esq.
1710	Right Honble. Earl of		Odber Knapton,—68
	Galloway	1719	Capt. Samuel Chadwick
	Hon. Lord Hen. Powlett		Samuel Pitman, Esq.
	Sir Jno. St. Barbe, Bt.-62		Hugh Harsnett, jun.
	Sir Dewy Bulkeley, Kt.		James Burt, jun. Gent.
	Abraham Weeks, Esq.	1720	George Stanley, Esq.
	William Colt, Esq.—63		Hoby Stanley, Esq.
1712	Hoby Compton, Esq.		John Vining, Gent.
	Jas. Fras. Perkins, Esq.		Chs. Colborne, Gent.-69
	James Coffin, Gent.	1722	Rt. Hon. Nassau Powlett
	Phineas Wright	1723	Harry Burrard, Esq.
1713	John Wallop, Esq.	1724	Charles Wither, Esq.
	Sir Jos. Jekyll, Kt.-64	1725	Robert Bristow, Esq.
	Richard Smith	1726	Andrew Charlton, Esq.
	Thomas Sparrow—65		John Burrard, Esq.
	Charles Bulkley		Mr John How
	George Trenchard, Esq.		Mr Stephen Kneller
1714	Rt. Hon. Wm. Powlett		Mr Jos. Sheppard, jun.
	Thomas Morgan, Esq.		Mr Thomas Sheppard
	Henry Stacey		Mr John Sparrow
	James Burt		Hon. Charles A. Powlett
	Joseph Sheppard, jun.		Wm. Goldwyer, Esq.-70
	Sir Thos. Hoby, Bt.—66		Mr Samuel Hookey—70
1715	Sir Tristram Dillington,		Edw. Hookey, jun. Esq.
	Bart.		Paulet St. John, Esq.
	John Sparrow		Mr John Hooker—70
	John Northover—67		Naphtaly Hussey, jr. Esq.
1716	Mr Lambert Burford	1727	Mr Ralph Dore
	Mr Thomas Bromfield		John Burrard, Esq.
	Mr Benjamin Bevis	1728	Sir Jn. Barrington, Bt. 71
1717	Henry Knollys, Esq.	1730	William Burrard

62 Of Broadlands, near Romsey.

63 Intermarried with the Burrard family.

64 Master of the Rolls.

65 Of Lymington — Surveyor of salt duties.

66 Of Somerley, Ringwood.

67 Captain of a merchant vessel, which in 1697 brought Peter the Great to England, from Saardam. A silver cup given by the Czar, was long preserved in the family. His son died in 1761, aged 84. The quay now known as Grunsell's quay was, till recently, known as Northover's.

68 Town-clerk. 69 See page 141.

70 Both "of Christchurch."

71 Of Swainston, near Yarmouth.

# Appendix—231

1730 Hon. John Mordaunt	1747 Mr. James Dale
1732 Sir Thos. Hoby, Bart.-1	1750 H.R.H. Frederick Prince of Wales—7
1733 William Vesey How—2	1760 H.R.H. Edward Duke of York—7
1734 David Wright	1774 Mr. Harry Burrard—8
1735 Eli Harsnett	Lieut. H. Burrard, R.A.
1736 J. Trenchard Bromfield	John Wowen, Esq.—9
1737 G. Trenchard, jun. Esq.-3	Mr. Philip Burrard—10
1738 Thomas Shepard, jun.	Henry Penton, Esq.—11
1739 Hon. John Wallop—4	Rich. Hopkins, Esq.—12
1740 George Burrard	John Bond, Esq.—13
1741 Hon. Charles Powlett	Sir John Goodricke—14
1742 Hon. Charles Wallop	Rev. B. Simpson, D.D.-15
1743 John Dummer, Esq.	Giles Rooke, Esq.—16
1745 Harry Powlett, Esq.	Nathaniel Bond, Esq.
Robert Colebrook, Esq.	Harry Darby, Esq.—17
Thomas Brand, Esq.	Mr. George Burrard, jun.
Philip Jennings, Esq.	Benj. Hopkins, Esq.—18
R v. Denis Bond	T. Goodricke, Esq.—19
T. Lee Dummer, Esq.	Mr. T. Shepard, jun.-20
Richard Houlditch, Esq.	Rev. J. Simpson, D.D.-21
John Dives, Esq.	Mr. Joseph Pearce
D'Oyley Bromfield, Esq.	J. Westbrooke, Esq.—22
Henry Penton, Esq.	Thomas Durell, Esq.—23
John Knapton, Esq.	Geo. Lempriere, Esq.—24
Mr. John How, jun.	A. S. Hamond, Esq.—25
Mr. Edward Trattle—5	Col. George Morrison-26
Mr. William Kneller	James Morrissey, Esq.-27
Mr. William Shepard—6	
Mr. Benjamin Shepard	

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|---|-------------------------|
| 1 Of Somerley, Hants.                             | 7 See page 144.         |
| 2 Collector of salt duties, Lymington.            |                         |
| 3 Of Wolverton, Dorset.                           |                         |
| 4 Son of John, Viscount Lymington.                |                         |
| 5 A Newport family.                               |                         |
| 6 Collector of coal duties, Lymington.            |                         |
| 8 Of Lymington.                                   | 9 Hurst, Berks.         |
| 10 Lymington.                                     | 11 Of Winchester.       |
| 12 Oving, Bucks.                                  | 13 Grange, Dorset.      |
| 14 Bramham Park, Yorkshire.                       | 15 Vicar of Milford.    |
| 16 Afterwards judge.                              | 17 Of Lothbury, London. |
| 18 Alderman, London.                              | 19 Of London.           |
| 20 Of Lymington.                                  | 21 Wayhill, Wilts.      |
| 22 Forest Hall, Essex.                            | 23 Of London.           |
| 24 Merchant, London.                              |                         |
| 25 Of Norton, I.W. (afterwards Admiral and Bart.) |                         |
| 26 Ham, Surrey.                                   | 27 Of Lymington.        |

## Appendix—232

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| <p><b>1774</b> Mr. Thomas Beckley-28<br/>         Mr. William Trattle-29<br/>         Mr. Wm. Holloway—30<br/>         Lieut. Nath. Farnall—31<br/>         Lucy Knightley, Esq.-32<br/>         Mr. Wm. Toldervy—33<br/>         James Clarke, Esq.—34<br/>         Major John Brewse—35<br/>         John T. Durell, Esq.—36<br/>         R. Bromfield, M.D.—37<br/>         John Trenchard, Esq.-38<br/>         P. Bromfield, Esq.—39<br/>         N. Humfrey, Esq.—40<br/>         Thos. Dummer, Esq.—41<br/>         John Bond, jun., Esq.</p> <p><b>1783</b> Wm. Sutherland, Esq.-42<br/>         Charles Bowles, Esq.-43<br/>         Mr. T. Beckley, jun.-44<br/>         Mr. Samuel Oviatt—45<br/>         Thomas Pickard, Esq.-46<br/>         Rev. George Pickard<br/>         John Kingston, Esq.—47</p> | <p><b>1873</b> William Rooke, Esq.-48<br/>         Nash Grose, Esq.—49<br/>         Rev. John Manning—50<br/>         Rev. William Bond</p> <p><b>1791</b> John Walter, Esq.—51</p> <p><b>1796</b> Baron Bridport—52<br/>         H. Farnall, Lieut. R.N.</p> <p><b>1800</b> S. Cleaveland, Esq.—53<br/>         Major Wm. Roberts—54<br/>         Robert Allen, Esq.—55</p> <p><b>1802</b> Hon. Geo. Grey, R.N.-56<br/>         John Cooke, Esq., R.N.<br/>         Capt. John A. Walter-57<br/>         Rev. Ellis Jones—58</p> <p><b>1806</b> Col. George Duckett—59</p> <p><b>1811</b> Thomas Beckley, jun.</p> <p><b>1814</b> Sir C. Burrard, Bt.—60<br/>         Rev. Thomas Rivett—61<br/>         Lt.-Col. Wm. Home—62<br/>         Rev. Joseph Hollis<br/>         Rev. Richard Warner-63</p> |
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|---|---|
| <p>28 Surgeon, Lymington.<br/>         30 Of Christchurch.<br/>         32 Fawsley, Northampton.<br/>         34 Of Wharton, Herefordshire.<br/>         36 Of Jersey.<br/>         38 Wimpole Street, London.<br/>         40 Of Blandford.<br/>         42 Of Lymington.<br/>         44 Surgeon, Lymington.<br/>         45 Wine Merchant, 105 High Street, Lymington.<br/>         46 Of Bloxford, Dorset.<br/>         48 Of Lymington.<br/>         50 Godalming, Surrey.<br/>         52 Afterwards Viscount.<br/>         54 E. I. Co. Service.<br/>         56 Afterwards Bart.<br/>         58 Curate of Lymington.<br/>         60 See p. 191.<br/>         62 Of Yarmouth, (E.I. Co.)<br/>         63 Curate of Boldre; Author of many antiquarian works—<br/>         His <i>Literary Recollections</i>, 2 vols. 8vo, contain many interesting particulars relating to Lymington and Christchurch, at the close of the eighteenth century.</p> | <p>29 Town Clerk.<br/>         31<br/>         33 Of Leominster.<br/>         35 Of Chigwell, Essex.<br/>         37 Of London. [E. I. Co.<br/>         39 Capt. of the <i>Salisbury</i>,<br/>         41 Cranbury, Hants.<br/>         43 Of Buckland.<br/>         47 Merchant, London.<br/>         49 Afterwards Judge.<br/>         51 South Baddesley.<br/>         53 Of Vicar's Hill.<br/>         55 Of Lymington.<br/>         57 Ashley, Lymington.<br/>         59 Afterwards Bart.<br/>         61 Of Milford.</p> |
|---|---|

## *Appendix—233*

<b>1816</b> John Armstrong, Esq.-64	<b>1827</b> John F. Breton, Esq.-73
J. Bingham. Capt. R.N.-65	Peter Breton, Esq.
Rev. John Gilpin—66	W. C. Lempriere, R. H. A.
<b>1820</b> Rev. George Rooke—67	Rev. Robert Allen—74
Leonard C. Rooke, R.N.	<b>1828</b> Capt. Wm. Love, R.N.-75
Edw. Burrard, Esq.—63	<b>1830</b> Wm. Manning, Esq.—76
Adm. Sir Byam Martin	R. B. Crozier, Esq.—77
Hon. Sir Henry Hotham	H. T. Frampton, M.D -78
Hon. Robert Greville-69	Capt. R. Hockings—79
<b>1826</b> George Burrard, Esq.	Rev. Thos. Robinson-80
W. W. Rooke, Esq.—70	Augustus Brine, Esq.-81
Capt. J. Lyons, R.N.-71	James Munro, Esq.—82
<b>1827</b> James Brown—72	Charles St. Barbe—83
Charles T. Rooke, R.N.	Major C. M. Roberts—84

<b>64</b> Priestlands.	<b>65</b> Grove House.
<b>66</b> Stockton on Tees.	<b>67</b> Embleton, Northumber-
<b>68</b> Son of General Sir H. Burrard.	[land.
<b>69</b> Clerk of the Privy Council.	<b>70</b> Woodside, Lymington.
<b>71</b> Of St. Austins, Lymington.	<b>72</b> Afterwards Town Clerk.
<b>73</b> Of Southampton.	<b>74</b> Barcombe, Sussex.
<b>75</b> Of Yarmouth, I.W.	<b>76</b> Father of Card. Manning-
<b>77</b> Westhill, Freshwater.	<b>78</b> Grove House, Lymington.
<b>79</b> Woodend, Lymington.	<b>80</b> Vicar of Milford.
<b>81</b> (Afterwards Admiral) Boldre House.	
<b>82</b> Of Lymington.	<b>83</b> Banker, Lymington.
<b>84</b> Everton House, Lymington.	

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*The Municipal Corporation Act passed in 1835; and threw open  
the Burgessship to the inhabitants at large.*

## YARMOUTH EXTRACTS.

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LYMINGTON has always been more or less connected with Yarmouth; as, from the earliest times, in passing to and from the Island, one town has been the *terminus a quo*, and the other the *terminus ad quem*. This contiguity gives a reason for including in the present work some brief but curious notices, which have come to the writer's knowledge since its compilation.

The Town Records of Yarmouth are lost; but were in existence at the end of the last century. There is a piece of local scandal connected with their disappearance which (whether true or not) I shall here perpetuate. The inhabitants at that time (say about 1780) were all, either smugglers, or their friends and abettors. At the close of the American War, government was more active in the suppression of the contraband trade, and a revenue cutter was stationed off Lymington, which soon captured a cargo of spirits, &c. But on the men being taken before the authorities at Yarmouth, upon some plea or quibble, they were all discharged by their friends in power. This so enraged the officer, that he swore, with many an oath, such as *Lieutenant Hatchway* or *Tom Pipes* might have used, that he'd ——— if he didn't go ashore and take away their ——— mace, and books, and everything they had. Accordingly he landed a boat's crew (it is said); and broke into the Town Hall, captured the mace, carried off the town books; and retreated with the spoils, to his ship, in safety.



The mace (I have been told) still exists ; but the books have never since been seen. The antiquarian will wish it was just the contrary. But I have recently read a transcript, made in 1767, of the proceedings of the Court Leet of the town, which preserves many curious particulars of local names, and of bygone customs upwards of two centuries ago. From this, a selection has been made, of some of the entries most interesting at the present time.

The original (written in Latin, in the abbreviated Court-hand of the time) must have been partially illegible. This we can see, by the errors made by the more modern writer ; who has, in many instances, filled in the abbreviated words wrongly. He was, however, a careful copyist, for when a word was beyond his comprehension, he imitated its *appearance*. Some of these errors are corrected, where the sense would be vitiated : others remain unaltered. The reader, on seeing any such grammatical solecisms, will be indulgent.

The book commences on Sept. 7th, “in the forty-third yeare of Queen Elizabeth, which was the yeare 1600,” as the first page informs us. Some portions we shall give in the original ; and the rest translated more or less, for the amusement of the reader.

The Court Leet was already in a declining state ; its jurisdiction being greatly weakened by the increased powers given to Justices of the Peace about this time. The Court sat only twice in a year, whereas the justices were always accessible to complainants ; and this fact alone would much restrict its usefulness : still its powers were somewhat extensive. It could originally inquire into every offence that was felony at Common Law ; but could only certify the jurors’ finding to the judges

of gaol-delivery, who punished the criminal. But it still kept the power of adjudicating on such minor offences as could be settled by pecuniary compensation. Contempt could be punished by fine or indictment. The Court also exercised an ancient privilege known as the "view of frank-pledge," a sort of early police-regulation, which required every person, on attaining the age of fifteen, formally to enter into the society to which he belonged by residence; and not only to give surety for his own loyalty and good-behaviour, but to be responsible, as a member of that society, for the conduct of the others. These various rights and duties will be found in the examples which follow: but space will not permit of our further enlarging on this topic. It may be briefly understood that the Court was now a sort of jury of inhabitants; and that its principal jurisdiction was over small debts, encroachments, nuisances, and such minor matters as vex the daily life of a little community.

EREMUTH. ss. (*to wit.*)—A. D. 1600.

*Jacobus Dyer v. Thomas Hennyng,*  
Plea for robbing a ship at the quay—"eo quod  
spoliavit navem," ... .. fined **xs.**

*Rob'tus Newen v. Thomas Urry,*  
Plea for a debt. Deft. acknowledged to owe **iiijs. iiijd.**

*Johanna Bushell v. Will'm Davys,*  
Plea for a debt. Deft. acknowledged to owe **iijs. vjd.**

**The Jurors present:—**

That the hedges of Mark Legge, by his piece of  
land, are unfair. Ordered to sufficienter re-  
parare, under pain of ... .. **vs.**

*Edward Alawe et Marcus Legge, fecere incroachment. super fossam, juxta viam regiam ap'd  
Barfylde; and also on a piece of land held by  
Rob't Martyn, voc. The Greate Close. Ordered  
to amend before Michaelmas, under pain of...* **va.**

## Appendix—237

- The servant of Elizabeth Stone, widow, drew water out of the public well, in dolio aheneo,<sup>1</sup> voc. a Kettell, contra ordinem antehac captam. fined vijs.
- Thomas Gery, being the town pinner, did not fulfil his duty ... .. fined xs.
- Rob't Martyn, John Gyer, Richard Foster, and Elizabeth Stone (widow) broke the assize.<sup>2</sup> In contempt (of Court)
- Ord'd, Will'o Davys, Tho. Therle, Rich. Crafte, et Joh. Bakere, sufficienter escurare fossam ducent. versus mare, ut aqua ibidem currens melius evadere possit. To be cleaned within two weeks, under penalty of ... .. ijs. ivd.
- Mem'dm. At this Court, Thomas Urrey was chosen one of the constables. But the said Thomas executionem ejusdem officii valde obstinat,<sup>3</sup> et contemptuose denegavit: in malum exemplum inhabitantium p'dict. villæ ... Ideo, in contempt.
- Ord'd, That all persons who shall draw water from the well of Robert Tuckett, shall properly cleanse off the water course running from the well usque ad la Crosse Stone ... penalty for each offence vjd.
- Presented, that Mark Legge, Will Hayes, Will. Downton, Johanna Snooke, Thomas Urrye, and Mariana Pettye, have made incroachmentum super viam regiam ... Ord'd non modo ita facere, sub poena cujusdam ... .. ss.
- Presented, that Will Hayes, Richard Foster, Richard Walle, Edward Davys, John Aland, Johanna Snooke, and Richard Crafte, have allowed their

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<sup>1</sup> In the book, it is *in clebrio alieno*, which being totally unintelligible, I have restored to what was (no doubt) intended by the original writer.

<sup>2</sup> The assize, or price, of bread and ale (being both necessities of life), was fixed by the Court Leet; and was also done, till recent times, by the justices. No one knew, or cared, aught about "free-trade."

<sup>3</sup> The family of Urrey held a good position in the Island. This was probably some poor gentleman. We can picture his rage at thus being classed among "low proletarian tithing-men," and nominated as parish constable!

## Appendix—238

cows to feed in the fields and vennells,<sup>4</sup> before the grass growing there was carried ; against the order made in the Town Book ... each to pay vijs.

Ord'd that all the Rules made and entered in the said Town Book concerning cattle and pigs,<sup>5</sup> shall stand in robore et effectu.

Ord'd, that the inhabitants of this Liberty sufficient facere curarent *Cippos et le Cage*,<sup>6</sup> before Christmas next ; and also *le Keye*, tam cito quam possunt.

Presented, that John Gyer, Maria Bayly, and Rich'd Foster, sunt tappatores,<sup>7</sup> et vendunt cervisiam per mensuram illicitam ... Ideo, in contempt.

### 1 JAS. I. (1603).

Ordered, that none hereafter do wash panna lintea, anglice, *their clothes*, within twenty-four feet of the public well ... under penalty of xijs.

Ordered, that John Inker do clean out his ditch by the road leading to the [old] church, before Michaelmas ... penalty ijs.

Ord'd [on certain Inhabitants], to cleanse the water-course from the Square [Platea] to the sea, before Michaelmas ... penalty xijs.

Ord'd, to William Hayes, clerk, to turn the course of water coming à composto suo, vocat. *his myxon*, into the other water course, which runs from the Square to the sea ... penalty xijs.

Ordinatum, that no one, post *le Ope Season*, liget (vocat. *shall tye*) porcos suos in Platea, unless on his own ground ... penalty xijs.

Ordinatum, all who keep cows or pigs in fields, shall yoke and ring the pigs, and fasten up the cows ante diem Sabbati (Sunday ?) ... penalty xijs.

John Cooke v. Richard Crofte, demands vs. Defendant appeared, and brought Stephen Chambers as pledge, who promised to pay by the next feast of All Saints.

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<sup>4</sup> Side lanes in a town —Ducange, *sub voce*.

<sup>5</sup> Averia et porcos. <sup>6</sup> The Stocks and the Cage.

<sup>7</sup> Tappatores, tipplatores, &c. mean, not *tipplers*, but *tapsters*.

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- Mark Legge**, (tappator) fecit cerviciam insalubrem. ... .. Ergo in contempt.
- Mariana Petty** posuit domum suam, vocat. *her pryvy*, close to the house of John Gyer, ad nocument. ejus. Et quod fencio ipsius Marianæ et John Gyer, est irreparata. To be repaired before Mich's. ... .. under pain of **xs.**
- Presentant** quod diversæ persones incrochiavit (*sic*) super *Le Haie Lawnes*, in campo vocat. *Le Towne Fielde*, in arant. et seminant. tenementum p'dict. Et quod diversæ persones aravit et dislocavit (*sic*) bundas vocat. *bound stones*, &c.
- Mark Legge**, to make up fensionam suam, between him and Cicely Salter, widow, before the xxijd. day of the month, and till then to keep her from damage ... .. under pain of **vjs. viijd.**
- Ordered** that Will Davys, Thomas Therle, Rich'd Crafte, and John Barker, clear out their ditch within two weeks ... .. under pain (on each) of **vs.**
- Presented**, that the sepes et fensiones of Elizabeth Stone, widow, adjoining her tenement called *The Crosse Stone*, are out of repair, whereby Rob. Tuckett dampnum habet in fossa sua. The said Elizabeth ordered sufficientem emendare, before All Saints' Day... .. under pain of **vs.**
- 
- Thomas Tucker v. Agnes Mathew** (widow) Deft. acknowledges to owe **xs. vjd.** and promises to pay in four portions, at four quarter days ... **xs. vjd**
- Presented** that Mark Legge forfeits **vs.** because he has not repaired his hedges (as ordered) and that he has since let to Michael Elton. The latter to do it before All Saints' Day. Under pain of ... .. **vjs. viijd.**
- Presented** that John Love made affray and rescue on Richard Crafte, messor hujus libertatis ; and took from him certain horses found wandering in the fields ; and beat the said pinner, and maltreated him, to the injury of the said John Crafte, and to the ill example of other lieges of our Lady the Queen ... .. In contempt
- Ordered** to Johanna Snooke sufficientem facere fensiones et sepes in pomario suo, between her and Wm. Hayes. To be done before next Christmas ... .. under pain of **vs.**



16 February 1603.

It ys ordered that all hoggs shall be taken up before to-morrow night, and not p'mitted to goe abroad any more this yere. And that for ever hereafter, no hogge shal goe abroad at any Ope Season, above a fortnight, but then shalbe taken upp againe, ... upon paine, for every hogge vijs.  
 It is ordered that Will: Davys [and others] do remove their dunghills made in Platea, before to-morrow... penalty ijs.  
 It is presented, that Michael Elton, the town brewer, hath this year made the drink, vocat. *his ordinar Beare*, insufficient.<sup>8</sup> Therefore, in contempt. and he is not to do the same hereafter, under penalty of vs.  
 Precept. that John Barker et Maria Legge do cut their fences in *Adder Lane* ... penalty ijs.  
 It is presented, that John Gyer, Agnes Mathews (widow), and Will: Downton, are tapsters; and that they have made unlawful brewings in their houses; and sell drink by unlawful measures ...  
 Ergo, in contempt.

3 JAS. I. (1605).

P'ceptum est Joh. Wavell (and his tenants), in venella vocat. *St. John's Lane*, to clean out the ditches ... penalty ijs. ivd.  
 P'ceptum. All who draw water at the common well to sufficiently cleanse the same, and to renew *le Curbe et le Leade*<sup>9</sup> before Christmas penalty vs.  
 P'ceptum. Will'o Downton (mayor) to sufficiently make his hedge, apud *le Towne Gate*... penalty vs.  
 P'ceptum. The mayor is to repair [de] novo, *le Cookinge Stoole et le Cage*.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>8</sup> For the town-brewer, see p. 55, and ale-taster, p. 56. A similar office would appear to exist in French villages at the present day. "Plusieurs proposèrent de le mettre dans les honneurs; de le nommer *bourgmestre* ou *conseiller municipal*; d'autres, plus judicieux, dirent que la place de *degustateur-juré* serait plutôt son affaire; attendu qu'il n'avait pas de plus fin connoisseur en vins que l'oncle Stavolo."—*Erckmann-Chatrian—Le Joueur de Clarinette*.

<sup>9</sup> The lid, or cover of the well.

<sup>10</sup> For the cooking, cucking, or ducking stool, see p. 28.

## Appendix—241

P'ceptum. Will'o Downton, sufficienter emendare j anuam et sepes suas, juxta *Bulner*.

P'ceptum. Thomas Woods and others to cleanse out the water course from the east-end de *Lyme Pitts*.

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### 5th JAS. I. (1607).

It is presented, that there is a general encroachment [on the Common Fields] by the tenants thereon, by ploughing beyond the bounds and marks in the venells. And it is agreed that all grain so sown, shall be cut in the Autumn, and distributed to the poor, at the discretion of the Mayor.

Item. Ordinatum et agreatum est. that no inhabitant of this town shall henceforth keep any hoggs, sive *le tyed*, or in the highway, or in the fields or lanes, so *le tyed*. And that none shall turn out their hoggs at the *Ope Season*, for more than one week, without being yoked and ringed ... ..

Penalty for each offence

xijd.

Item. Ordinat. &c. that none shall turn out his cows at the *Ope Season* in the fields, nisi in *le neighte*, under a penalty, for each cow ... ..

xijd.

Item. If the pinner of the town be negligent in driving the said cows to the pound, or in levying the fines, the said pinner shall, each time, pay the said fines himself.

P'ceptum. That Rob't Goodall do make up his fences (fensiones suas) between Johanna Snooke et tenementum vocatum *Targett's Lande*.

P'ceptum. That no one henceforth doe make any dung-heaps in the high-way going towards *Drafte Haven*.

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### 6th JAC. I. (1608).

P'ceptum. Noe pigs to go, aut *le tyed*, sive ad largum, in Platea, sive venellis, sive campis.

Item. Ordinat. est. That, for the town business, the Mayor pro tempore, his deputy, and John Burley, gent. or any one of them, may keep a horse on the Common or in the [Town] fields. And when they so do, *tyent* eos, according to the order made about cows, under a like penalty.

Item. agreatum est. That it shall be lawful for any one who shall find or take *le gynnes<sup>1</sup> duckes*, aut aliquod genus *le poultry*, in granis, sive *garden's* suis, at any times after notice hath been given to their owners, to kill them, and throw them super *le market borde*, by which the owners may have notice thereof.

Item. Ordinatum est. Nullus depascet, sive *tyet*, any cow, below the upper corner of the fence vocat. *Sadler's Corner*, &c.

P'cept. ad Joh. Burley, gent. that he do remove the incroachment which he hath made, apud closiam suam, vocat. *Mill Close*, super terram Thomæ Tristram, called *Barfelds*; and also to alter his incroachment at *les Rayles*, which he has placed too near the highway coming from the Mill, in the venell called *Roape Lane*.

[There are also presentations made of incroachments apud *les Landes Endes*—in *Upper Longe Landes*—infra metas vocatas *les Buttes*—in magna venella infra *Sadler's*—ad magnum Elmum, voc. *The Greate Elme*—apud australem finem *de le Sandes*—apud occidentalem finem culti vocati *Wester Longe-Lande*, &c.]

P'ceptum. Quod nullus faciet stercorariam in Platea, sed in suis p'priis tenementis; aut alibi ubi non sit nocumentum, &c.

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9th JAC. I. (1611).

Presentatum est quod *guttur* Hugonis Luttrell est turpis et fedita. Et p'ceptum est ei escurare et emundare, a domo suo usque *ad Castell Mote*, &c.

P'sentatum est, quod Davyd Gyer (maior), et Thos. Banks, effoderunt viam regiam in venella vocata *Rope Lane*; et fecerunt foramen, vocat. *a mortar pytt*: ad nocumentum, &c.

P'sentatum est, quod transgressio\* facta est Jacobo Gyer, in incidend. fasciculum spinarum extra sepem suam (anglice, *a burthen of Bushes out of his quicksett hedge*) sed per quem [juratores] ignorant.

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<sup>1</sup> Genus.

\* Trespass.

Appendix—243

It is ordered. That Barnaby Leighe and Joh: Love, do clean out the water-course, and carry away (aberriare) the soil placed on the highway going to *Draughte Haven*.

10th JAS. I. (1612).

Ordinat. est, q'd nullus inhabitans ligunt sive depascent (*sic*) (anglice vocat. *tye* or *leaze*<sup>2</sup>) aliquas vaccas sive equos, in venella, sive in *le Lande Shares*, infra campos seminatos, &c.

P'sentant, q'd Hugo Luttrell, existens unus Jurator, non associavit se ad sociis (*sic*) ad inquirand. et presentand. cum ipsis: sed associavit se ad aliis personis (*sic*) et ebrius fuit: ad malum exemplum, &c.

12th JAC. I. (1614).

It is ordered, that the bakers of this town do sell bread openly in their shops, so that the lieges of our lord the King may know of whom to buy bread, &c.

It is ordered, that if any one of this town from henceforth shall draw water from the [public] well,<sup>3</sup> cum sordido *le kettell cawdron*, sive sordido *le buckett*, they shall forfeit, each time ... ..

xijd.

Item. Yt ys further ordered that whosoever from henceforth shall sende his chylde or his servant for fyer, and shall bringe the same uncovered, whereby any damage may arise thereby (*sic*), shall lose, for every tyme so offendinge, the M'r or parent of such childe or servante (*sic*) ... ..

xijd

It is ordered, that the Churchwardens (Gardianis Eccl'ie) do fill up *le Earthe Pytt* in the venell called *Rope Lane*, before the festival of St. John the Baptist.

13th JAC. I. (1615).

It is ordered, Quod nullus deinceps liget porcos suos (anglice, *shall tye any swyne*) to or near the walls of the new church,<sup>4</sup> under a penalty of vs. to be at once paid, each time.

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps "*liege*," (a ligendo) "to fasten to a picket or stake." Hence, in angling, *lieger* or *ledger lines* are still so called.

<sup>3</sup> By the present church.

<sup>4</sup> The old church, to the westward, being pulled down.

*Appendix—244*

14th JAC. (1616).

Will' Dore de Lymyngton debet versus Eliz'th Love,  
widow ... .. xxxiijs. iijd.

It is presented, That the beer of the [town] brewer  
is nimis tenuis secundum precium ivs. *le barrell.*  
Et precept. est ei facere magis fort. infra 10 dies,  
sub pena... .. xs.

P'sentat. est, q'd poculi tappatorum sunt illiciti, per  
quos vendunt potum.

P'sentat. est, quod Will'us Spaldinge vendit potum  
sive licentia.

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17th JAC. (1620).

P'ceptum est Rob'to Gyer, senior, q'd ne amplius  
opprimat palos ( angl. *the pales* ) Thomæ Pettye,  
cum sepibus et fetido ( angl. *soyle* ) ... sub pena vjs. viijd.

P'sentant q'd Andreas Chambers erexit *le hogstie*,  
supra aquæ cursum quæ currit usque *le water-side* :  
and that he hath not cleansed the same, to the in-  
jury of the people of our lord the King, there pass-  
ing. Ordered to clean it out before the feast of  
St. Andrew next ... .. penalty iijs. ivd.

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18th JAC. I. (1621).

Item. It is presented that the Keeper of the Key,  
(Serviens ad Clavem) is very negligent in the exe-  
cution of his duty, because he allows horses and  
pigs to wander about the town. Ergo p'ceptum est  
ei, melius intendere officium suum ... sub pena, &c.

Item. It is presented q'd *le Pillory* et *le Cage* sunt  
in decasu (decay), pro defectu Majoris, Burgensium,  
et Inhabitant. ejusdem<sup>5</sup> (*sic*).

Item. P'sentant quod aquæ cursus ab ostio *Ried*  
*Croft* versus mare est inscuratus. Ergo p'ceptum  
est ..... inhabitantibus proxime adjacentibus,  
bene et sufficienter escurare, &c.

Item. P'ceptum est inhabitantibus proxime adjacen-  
tibus *le Key*, amovere sterquilina jacentia ibidem.

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† Probably a stroke of local wit. Supply *burg* &.



**Ordinat.** est, q'd nullus equus, vacca, vel porcus, sit imponat. in commune campum antequam seges vel granum deinde exportatum sit ; sub pena.

21st JAC. (1624).

**P'sentat.** est quod Will. Barker opprimit communiam<sup>1</sup> tempore vernali, cum quatuor vel quinque vaccis, contra ordinem, &c.

**Jacobus Gyer** [ the same ] cum quatuor vel quinque vaccis et duobus equis. [and so of several others].

It is presented, that the butchers of this town have conspired among themselves, to sell meat at a higher prices than the inhabitants can buy the same for at other places, &c.

It is presented, that the common tapsters have broken the assize of bread and ale, because they do not sell a measure of ale (voc. *a quarte*) in-doors for a penny ; and three pints (*tres pintas*) (anglice voc. *a thirde deale*) of ale, out-of-doors, for a penny, contrary to the articles, &c.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> To the south of the town ; now enclosed.

<sup>2</sup> A penny a quart was long the standard legal price for strong beer ; though it must be recollected that a penny was formerly of much higher purchasing power than now: its value, however, was sinking in 1630, and hence the evasions of the retailers, and the lamentations of the bibulous consumers.

All tapsters and tiplers,	Scant measure to drawe,
And all ale-house vitlers,	In pot and in canne,
That will not give measure,	To cozen a man,
But at your owne pleasure,	Of his full quart a penny:—
Contrary to lawe,	Of you there's too many.

Skelton's ballad of *Eleymour Rummin*, temp. Henry 8th.

I, being sore athirst, did go  
Unto an ale-house in the row,  
Meaning a penny to bestow  
On strong beer.

Instead of a quart pot of pewter,  
They fill small jugs and need no tutor.

"Hang Conscience !" quoth she, "Give me Art !  
"I have not got, by a penny a quart,  
My treasure."—

*Robin Conscience: his progress: A ballad abt. 1630.*

*Appendix—246*

It is presented that Will: Barker and Will: Hyde are common tapsters; and that they have brewed, and still do brew, ale, to sell the same by retail (*pro retaliam*). Et p'ceptum est, &c.

2 CHAS. I. (1627).

It is presented that the butchers are in contempt, because they all kill meat on the same day, &c.

P'sentat. est. quod *le Common Pounce* is in great decay, &c.

It is presented that divers youths, viz: Hugh Luttrell, the sons of Edw. Davis, and many others, have not yet appeared to be sworn to the allegiance of our lord the King.<sup>3</sup> Et p'ceptum est eis, &c.

P'sentat. est. that Laurence, servant of John Burley, and others, are resiant within the precincts of this Borough.....and have not yet been sworn to the allegiance of our lord the King, &c.

P'sentat. est. q'd *le Common Buttes* .....sunt insufficienter reparata, &c.

Ordinat. est. Will'o Barker removere et aberriare saxa quæ nuper attulit ad portum parrocki<sup>4</sup> sui, jacentis prope novam Ecclesiam.

Presentat. est. quod altæ viæ circa januam vocatam *le Hithergate*, sunt in decasu, &c.

P'sentat. est. quod inhabitantes hujus burghi non fecit (*sic*) unum convenient ancilla (*sic*) anglice, a *guttur*, ad devehend. aquam ab antlia (anglice, *the Plumpe*) &c. Et p'ceptum est eis, &c.

Full entries of the proceedings at the several Courts cease in 1647. The copyist was probably tired by the

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"There shall be in England seven halfpenny loaves sold for a penny: the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops: and I will make it felony to drink small beer . . . . There shall be no money. "—*Jack Cade's* speech, in "King Henry VI." Many a one has served on a leet jury who would have considered the above to be quite reasonable and practicable.

<sup>3</sup> "Omnes, tam milites quam alii, qui sunt quindecim annorum et amplius, jurare debent quod utlagatos, murtherores, robbatores, et burglatores, non receptabunt," &c. The clergy, and females, were excepted.

<sup>4</sup> A paddock.

continuous repetitions of entries such as we have selected for our illustration. After that date there are merely the headings of the different Court Days, which run continuously down to 1766, when the copy appears to have been made; as it is signed at the end—"August 27th, 1767. Ex P. Clarke."

The following Note, inserted among other entries, is curious, as shewing the simple accounts of the time. Persons who visit the old churchyard at Thorley (close by Yarmouth), will recognize both the christian name of *Barnaby* and the surname of *Leigh*, for many generations after 1626.

*The copie of a Noa te given to Mrs Mabell Leigh.*

Wheras Barnabe Leigh, gent., deceased, late a Cheife Burgesse of this Burrough of Yarmouth, heretofore laid out and disbursed for the town, about renewing of the Charter of this Burrough, in the time of King James his raigne, the some of 86*li.* 17*s.* 2*d.* whereof there is yet unsatisfied twelve Pounds: It is now, at a Law-daie holden for this Burrough, the *vth* of October, 1626, agreed, by and betweene the Maior and Cheife Burgesses nowe assembled, and Mabell Leigh, widdow, the late wife of the saide Barnabe and administratrix of his Goods and Chattells: That the said Twelve Pounds shal be paid by the Maiors for the time being, unto her or her executors or assig's, in this maner, viz: three Poundes on the twentieth day of October, 1627, and so three Poundes thereof on the twentieth of October, yearlie, untill the twelve Poundes be payed. In witness, &c.

The manor rolls of Lymington exist; but I have not been able to get access to them; the foregoing extracts therefore must be taken as their substitute. Except in the names of localities, the entries would doubtless be of a similar nature: the state of the respective towns being much the same. We can see at Yarmouth (as at Lymington) the *Barfields* (or *Borough Fields*), common fields, or "Lammas Lands," allotted out in the Spring,

in varying portions, to the inhabitants; and, after harvest, thrown open for general grazing purposes. Pigs and cattle wander about the lanes and into the town, there being no fences. Sanitary regulations are of the most temporary nature. The names of persons, in an astonishing number of cases, are preserved, down to the present day: the verification of the places mentioned must be left to the research of some local antiquary, or curious visitor.

The *Barfields* of both towns are now only private property: having been inclosed, and probably jobbed away from the public, either in the confusion of the Civil Wars, or in the equally unhealthy times of the later Stuarts. I have not ascertained the exact period: perhaps the Restoration in 1660 would not be far out. (The prices fetched at different periods will be found on another page.)

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The following extract is interesting, as showing the manners of the disturbed Commonwealth times. The custom of asking a parents' blessing (so often alluded to in old writers) has never since been revived.

"All relations were confounded by the several sects of religionists [about 1642], who discountenanced all forms of reverence and respect as relics of superstition. A blessing was never asked from parents; who, in their turn, never troubled themselves about educating their children; but let them take any course to maintain themselves. Young women lounged at taverns and eating houses; the more strict became wives of the seditious preachers and officers of the army. Ladies used often to preach; and the captain of a regiment [was expected to do so] to his soldiers." *MSS. Brit. Mus.*

"Lady Arabella Stuart spends her time in reading, hearing of [religious] service, and preaching." *LODGE—Shrewsbury Papers.*

# Appendix—249

*Extract from the Taxation of Hampshire for the Tenth and Fifteenth, temp. Richard II., in 1334.*

## HUNDRED. DE NOV. FORESTE.

Lyndhurst, <i>Lyndhurst</i> ... ..	xxxivs. vijd.
Brokenhurst and Bronkle, <i>B. and Brookley</i> ...	lixs.
Ippelle and Botesasche, <i>Ipley and Butsash</i> ...	ivli. xvijs.
Hardele, <i>Hardley</i> ... ..	xxxvs. viijd.
Hollebry and Langele, <i>Holbury and Langley</i>	xxiis. ivd.
Ekeresbery and Lepe, <i>Eabury and Lepe</i> ...	lxvjs. ivd.
Badesle, <i>Baddesley</i> ... ..	lxvs. viijd.
Wereborne and Pylele, <i>Warborne and Pilley</i>	xxxvijs. viijd.
Batramsle and Wodeton, <i>B. and Wootton</i> ...	xjs. viijd.
Bourlye, <i>Burley</i> ... ..	xxixs. ivd.
Lyndwode & Goteschulle, <i>Linwood &amp; Godshill</i>	xxviijd. vd.
Frytham, <i>Fritham</i> .. ..	ixs.
Canterton, <i>Canterton</i> ... ..	xiijs. xd.
Mynstede, <i>Minstead</i> ... ..	xiijs.
Berkele, <i>Barkley</i> ... ..	xivs. vijd.

Summa..... xxvijli. vijs. xjd.

## HUNDRED. DE XP'I ECCL'IE.

Xp'i Eccl'ie, <i>Christchurch</i> ... ..	liijs.
Westoure, <i>West Stour</i> ... ..	lxijf. viijd.
Boerton, <i>Burton</i> ... ..	lxvjs. viijd.
Nov. Lemynton, <i>New Lymington</i> ... ..	vjli. ijs.
Vet. Lemynton, <i>Old Lymington</i> ... ..	ivli. — xxd.
Bolre, <i>Boldre</i> ... ..	xlixs.
Swye, <i>Sway</i> ... ..	xxxixs. viijd.
Arnewode, <i>Arnewood</i> ... ..	xxs. viijd.
Efforde, <i>Efford</i> ... ..	lxvjs.
Kyhauene, <i>Keyhaven</i> ... ..	xixs.
Mulleforde, <i>Milford</i> ... ..	xxxvs.
Hordhulle, <i>Hordle</i> ... ..	xxxivs. ivd.
Asshely, <i>Ashley</i> ... ..	lxxvijs.
Chuyeton, <i>Chewton</i> ... ..	cxs. ivd.
Hentone, <i>Hinton</i> ... ..	lvs. ivd.
Auene, <i>Avon</i> ... ..	lxxijs. viijd.
Soppele, <i>Sopley</i> ... ..	xxjvs.
Wyngeton, <i>Winkton</i> ... ..	xxiijs. viijd.
Bourne, <i>Bournemouth</i> ... ..	lviijs. ivd.
Strete, <i>Street, or Purewell</i> ... ..	xxijs. viijd.
Hurne, <i>Hurn</i> ... ..	lxvijs.
North Assheley, <i>North Ashley</i> ... ..	xls. jd.

Summa..... lxli. ijs. ix d.



*Visitation of Lymington, and the neighbouring Churches, in 1543, 13th Henry VIII.—( Gardiner being Bishop of Winchester.)*

Vjto die Aprilis, anno D'ni 1543, [Diaconatus?] de Lymington Visitacio executata fuit, per Mag'r.\* Nich. Harpissfelde, officialem deputatum in Archidiaconatu Wintoniensi.

BOLDRE. Dominus Nichs. Barnard,† vicarius.

jurati ‡	Hen. Coley	}	pp. per billam
	Ric. Castell		
	Galfridus Payne	}	per
	Will. Bulkeley		
	Simon Beestone		

BADESLEY (capella).

LIMINGTON (capella).

Dom. Tho. Gilbert, curas.

Dom. Tho. Cook, stipendiarius.

jurati	{	Tho. Pope	}	pp. per billam
		Georgius Davys		
		David Clare§	}	per
		Robert Baylle		
		Tho. Moyles		
		Jo: Pamney		
Nichs. Morell				

\* Magister [Artium] is an academical degree (our M.A.); and of higher value than "Dom.," which is our "Rev." The status of the several clergymen seems just about the same as at the present day; and there were two clergymen at Lymington, as now in 1878.

† He was vicar of Boldre before the Reformation, and his name appears among the incumbents of chantries, to whom pensions were paid in 1553. His amounted to £3 12s. 6d. which, in purchasing value, would be equal to about £25 of our money now.

‡ Jurati means that those persons were sworn in, as churchwardens for the ensuing year.

§ The names of John Clare and John Baylle appear among the burgesses in 1574 (page 37).

*Appendix—251*

BROKENHURST (*capella*).

Dom. Sharland Rynds, *curas*.

jurati      { Tho. Draper }  
                 { Tho. Gide    } per ff [consensum?] *omnium*

MYLFORD. Mag'r Edwardus Kykesley, *vicarius*.

Dom. Jo. Pope, *curas*.

Jo. Wardd  
Will. Hebbard  
jurati      { Ric. Bemerston }  
                 { Jo. Warren       }

HORDELL (*capella*).

Dom. Will. Slatter, *curas*.

Edwarde Arnewoode  
Thomas Crew  
jurati      { Jo. Kittyere\* }  
                 { Jo. Parsons    } per ff *omnium*

MYLTON. Dom. Reginald Benet.

Hen. Cooke  
jurati      { Jo. Preston    }  
                 { Water Penye   } p. per *billam*  
Will. Thewsye (Qy Towsey).  
Will. Stevyns

*At the end of the Visitation are appended two Memoranda, which show the extent of church discipline at the time:—*

Ricardus Kevell de Mylton monitus est quod evitaret consortium Alicie Kevell, vidue, nisi in locis publicis, sub pena xvjs.

Will'us Cox de Mylford nobis affirmatus est quod ter vixit cum Brigida Newman.....die.....et fatetur ..... [*illegible*].

*Note on page 249.*

The *Tenth* and *Fifteenth* was on moveable chattels: ten per cent for towns, and six-and-two-thirds per cent. for parishes. Each locality was assessed in a lump sum, on which the inhabitants settled their respective ratings. The present levy (1334) was the first so done. It produced about £20,000.

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\* Kitcher or Kittier—still common in Hordle. Jo: is Johannes. For Note on *Harpisfield*, see page 256.

*Grant (to Beaulieu Abbey) of land at Milton. (1390.)*

Sciant presentes et futuri, q'd ego, Will'us de Chuen, filius Ricardi Chuen, dedi et concessi Abbati et Conventu Belli Loci Regis unam goram<sup>1</sup> prati, cum pertinenciis, in villa de Mellton, infra pratum quod vocatur *Thistlemore*.

*Grant of land at Pennington Marsh. (1392.)*

Henry of Pont Audemer, greeting in the Lord, &c. He grants to the Abbot of Beaulieu totam terram meam in the Marsh of *Peniton*, which is inside the bank of the aforesaid Abbey, &c.

*Grant by one Richard Miles of Brokenhurst. (1396.)*

Richard de Brokenhurst, cognomine *Miles*, grants, &c.<sup>2</sup> one pound of wax out of the rent of my aforesaid messuage in the town of Limeton. And when I shall have gone the way of all flesh<sup>3</sup> let my body be carried to Beaulieu, to be there interred with the rites of the Church, &c.

20 *Rich. II.* (1396).

Matilda de la Mare (pura viduitate) grants to Sir William Ekerdon,<sup>4</sup> parson of the church of Lymington, and others, as trustees, all her estate, &c.

*Extract from Grant by Hugh of Burgate (near Fordingbridge) to Beaulieu Abbey.*

"I grant and confirm to Thomas the priest, son of Richard de Henlega,<sup>5</sup> unam croftam quæ vocatur *Wademo*: and he further recites: "Pro hac autem confirmatione et warrantia dedit [mihi] dictus Thomas unas<sup>6</sup> stivellas de cordewan, et Will'mo filio meo et hæredi unum par albarum chirothecarum,<sup>7</sup> &c. He mentions, also, certain pieces of land, de feodo Elye de la Faleijs,<sup>8</sup> quæ jacent inter Wolphydeleg<sup>9</sup> et aquam.

<sup>1</sup> A strip of meadow.    <sup>2</sup> To the church, for a wax candle.

<sup>3</sup> Cum viam universæ carnis ingredi me contigerit. This homely phrase reads oddly to us in Latin.

<sup>4</sup> A priest; see note p. 15. For Ekerdon, see 204

<sup>5</sup> Henley, in Dorestshire.

<sup>6</sup> A bold, but practical adaptation, for "a pair of leather gaiters." *Ens*, used as a noun, was an innovation of the same kind, that has been perpetuated by its utility.

<sup>7</sup> A pair of white leather gloves.

<sup>8</sup> Elias de Falaise held, in 1272, the manor of Ranston, near Fordingbridge.

<sup>9</sup> Wolf-hide-lea (now corrupted into Woodfidley) looks, in a south-easterly direction, over the great Beaulieu moor, towards East End, where we find the road named Wolfware Lane, in

**THE TRENCHARD FAMILY.**

The great family of our neighbourhood, in early time, was that of TRENCHARD of *Hordle*. The first lord of this manor was Paganus ( or Payne ) Trenchard, “of Hordhull,” who is mentioned in a charter of Henry I. as collector, or farmer, of the Danegeld for the whole Isle of Wight. Baldwin de Redvers granted Hordle to him about 1102. From him descended, in a long line,\* Henry Trenchard, of Hordhull, Hants, ( who *d.* 16th Edward IV, 1475 ), whose son, John Trenchard, had his estates seized (1483) as a traitor; but he was soon reinstated in his lands; for his will, in 1493, mentions that he held, with many other large possessions in Devon and Dorset, the manors of Hordle, Gordleton, Walhampton, Milton, Milton, Sopley, and Avon; also Wallop and Fifehead, † in Hampshire; besides several in the Isle of Wight. His descendants appear to have alienated these estates before the Reformation. Their pedigree, and alliances with the neighbouring families, may be seen in Hutchins’ *Dorset*, vol. ii, p. 116, in which county they resided till a much later period. One of the daughters *m.* John Bromfield, of Haywood, Boldre, about 1740.

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a charter of Edward III (1328). In these lonely localities, by the great Norley Woods (now destroyed), “the grey wolf..... hoary hunter of wastes,” as he is graphically described in a very early poem (about 1100), doubtless was long an object of terror to the cotter. Wilverley (Wolf-ley), to the north-west, has the same ominous derivation. The wolf was hunted here so late as the 14th century; and in Scotland, till the 15th century, or even later.

\* Richard Trenchard, of Hordle (1404), appears on the two deeds at page 14.

† Near Stockbridge.

*THE GUIDOTT FAMILY. (p. 74).*

Sir Antonio Guidotti was a native of Florence, who brought about peace between England and France, in the year 1549. The young king (Edward VI) thus mentions him in his private journal:—

“Guidotty made divers harauntes [errants] from the Constable of France,\* to make peace with us; upon which were appointed.....”

“Guidotti, the beginner of the talk for peace [has been] recompensed with knightdom, 1000 crounes reward, 1000 crounes pencion; and his son with 250 crounes pencion.”

Sir Antonio was, in 1549, a merchant at Southampton; and is mentioned by Leland, in his description of that town:—

“The house that Master Mylles, the Recorder, dwelleth in is fair; and so be the houses of Nicolini and Guidoti, Italians.”

He received letters of protection, in May 1549.† In April 1550, a warrant was issued by the Privy Council, for *xlviij*l**. for a gold chain, to be given to Anthony Guidott, on his being knighted. Sir Anthony also received a letter under the privy seal, exempting him from being sued in any court of law, “*proviso* that he shall at all tymes make answer to the King’s Ma’tie, in any plea....,” &c.‡ He *d.* in 1555: and in 1557 his widow “dame Dorothe Gwydott, (late of the towne of Southampton), was *m.* at Stratford-le-Bow, Middlesex, to John Harman, Esq. gentleman-usher to Queen Mary.

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\* The Duc de Montmorency.

† Rymer’s *Fœdera*, vol. 15. The same volume mentions the pensions, &c. above referred to.

‡ Cotton MSS. British Museum.



## *Appendix—255*

The grant of an augmentation of arms from King Edward VI to Sir Antonio, is preserved in the Bodleian Library. It is in Latin; and the following is a brief translated extract:—

“Since worth is always excited by the desire of greater honour, We, having considered the great merits of that noble man, Antonio Guidotti, of Florence, and also his remarkable gifts of mind and singular dexterity in transacting affairs..... Therefore we have granted to him the dignity of knighthood; and have permitted him to add to the arms of his ancient family the following additions, from Our arms and insignia,...

[On a chief arg. a lion rampant-guardant, between three fleurs-de-lis, or. Crest, a ger-falcon, rising, ppr., armed, or. holding an olive branch vert., fructed of the last. Mantlings arg. and gu. Motto: Pax optima rerum.]

Datum apud Westmonast: xxijmo die Decembris anno regni nostro quarto.” (1550).

Sir Antonio died in Italy, and is buried in the church of St. Mark at Florence, where his monument still stands, with this inscription (in Latin):

DEO OPT. MAX.

### ANTONIO GUIDOTTI,

On account of the peace arranged [by him] between the Kings of France and Italy, received knighthood and many noble rewards from Edward the Sixth; and in his native country was enrolled in the number of the Forty-Eight [senators], by the Grand Duke Cosmo [de' Medici]. His life having terminated while he was Mayor [prætor] of Volaterræ, his relatives (in the absence of his sons) erected this Monument.

Died December 2nd, 1555, Aged 63 years and 6 months.

The Guidotts intermarried with the Kelleways and other families about Lymington. In the register of St. Andrew's, Holborn, occurs the name of Keilway Guidott, *m.* in 1656, to Sarah Glapthorne, of Margaret's,\* Westminster. Banns published “in market,” (according to the custom under the Commonwealth).

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\* See note, page 66.

## Appendix—256

The Guidott genealogy (or as much of it as is now interesting) is as follows:—

Signor Antonio Guidotti  
|  
John Guidott  
|  
William Guidott  
|  
Francis Guidott [Mayor]  
|  
Thomas Guidott

The latter was born at Lymington in 1658, during his father's mayoralty. He became a physician, and practised at Bath with considerable success; being one of those medical men who helped to bring the waters into repute. But his temper was violent and hasty; and his reputation declined, according to Anthony Wood, "through his impudence, lampooning, and libelling." "He was (says the same writer) a person of good parts; but so overwhelmed with self-conceit and pride, as to be, in a manner, somewhat crazed, especially when heated by too much bibbing." But this was the great fault of the time. Wood's character of him is borne out by the fact that he published a volume of *Libels, Epitaphs, and Lampoons*, beside his more serious medical works. Yet he was a man of talent; and the learned nonconformist divine, Matthew Poole (author of the *Synopsis*) mentions him as "medicus apud Bathonienses doctissimus et celeberrimus." Besides his published works, he left many MSS., the titles of which may be found in *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. 4. p. 734 (ed. Bliss). His genealogical collections are often mentioned in Hutchins' *Dorset*.

### *Note on the Visitation (p. 250).*

Nicholas Harpsfield (or De Lyra, as he sometimes wrote himself) must not be confounded with the great commentator *De Lyra* of a century before. But he was a notable man in his time. He afterwards proceeded "Doctor utriusque juris," (i.e. of civil and canon law), and on Gardiner's accession to the metropolitan see, was made Archdeacon of Canterbury. He published (in Queen Mary's time) *A Treatise on the pretended Divorce, &c. of King Henry the Eighth*; and also wrote *Historia Anglicana Ecclesiastica, &c.* printed at Douay in 1622 after his death, which would seem to have some life in it still, having been reprinted in 1878, by the Camden Society. He was also the author of *Dialogi Sex, contra Summi Pontificis, Monasticæ Vitæ, Sanctorum, etc. etc. Oppugnatores et Pseudo-Martyres*, under the name of "Alan Cope, Anglus," which was printed by Plantin, at Antwerp, in 1566. (thick 4to).

## Appendix—257

This extract is only interesting from the fact that our Town Books do not begin before 1581 :

*From a Report on a Commission of Inquiry into the Port of Southampton, and its dependencies. 7 Eliz. (1565).*

Itm. None of the saide Havens and Creekes be decayed, but only the Key of Limyngton Haven ; and that was by reason of lading of the Princesse's timber out of the New Forest, from thence to Portsmouth, and to all the Fortresses and Castells within the County of Southampton, and into the islands of Jersey, Gernesey, and Alderney ; and that within the space of eight-and-twenty years past ; and that the same is very necessary to be repayred, specially for the service of ye Queene's Ma'tie, and also for the common weale of the whole Countie there and about the Isle of Wight: and *lxli.* will well repaire the same with tymber.

Civil War was now broken out (p. 67): and the results are shewing themselves :

*Southton. ff.\* The yearly charge p'd by ye severall Constables within ye said Countye, to the Treasurer, for ye maintenance of maimed soldiers. (1643).*

### NEW FOREST DIVISION:—

Lymington	...	...	...	...	1	12	4
Redbridge	...	...	...	...	0	17	4
Christchurch	...	...	...	...	1	14	8
Fordingbridge	...	...	...	...	0	17	0
Bewley Liberty	...	...	...	...	0	8	8
Bremore Liberty	...	...	...	...	0	4	4
Ringwood	...	...	...	...	1	6	0
					<hr/>		
					£ 7   0   4		

Richard Maijor, of Hursley Park, near Winchester, was a great man on the Parliament side ; and nearly the governor of the county, through the Parliamentary Committees and their ramifications.

*Southton. ff. Decimo-quinto die Novembris, 1643.*

Then received of Richard Maijor, of Hurstley in the said county, Esquire, Fower horses completely armed, with greate Sadles, Pistolles, Carabins, and Buffe Coats ; vallewed, with their furniturs, at Twenty pounds a piece ; which, with

Twenty pounds in mony, then received of him, amountes in the whole to One Hundred Pounds, which were employed in the troope of Captaine Francis St. Barbe, for the service of the Parliam't, and for which he is to have the publick faith.

John Ewer,  
Richard Wallop.

The summary way in which money was levied for the use of the Houses, is strikingly exemplified by the following draught of an Order from the Hampshire Committee. The "ship-money" of the king, which excited such an outcry, was a mere trifle compared with this:

Eforasmuch as you haue not hithertoe, in a measure p'portionable to your estate, contributed towards raysing of moneys, plate, horse, and armes, for the defense of the King\* and Parliament, according to the severall Ordinances made by both Houses of Parliament in that behalfe, We, whose names are hereunder written, and authorized hereunto, doe thinke fitt that you should send, to the purposes aforesayd, the summe of ——— And we do by these p'sents require you to pay the saide summe of ——— to Mr Robert Wroth, Treasurer, in the Towne of Southampton, upon the ——— of instant October, for wh: you shall haue a lawfull acquittance.

Dated at Southampton, the viiith of October, 1643.

John Pitman.

and the heavy sums levied are shown below. Why Beaulieu was thus marked out, does not appear:

*A Note of Names for Subscription, 1644.*

BEWLEY.

Margery Gregory, widow,	...	...	...	40 <i>li.</i>
Elizabeth Michell	...	...	...	20 <i>li.</i>
Cristopher Ffisher, of Gynnes	...	...	...	20 <i>li.</i>
William Warren, of Salter's Hill	...	...	...	10 <i>li.</i>
Thomas Harfield, of Sowley	...	...	...	20 <i>li.</i>
James Winfreys, of Iron Workes	...	...	...	20 <i>li.</i>
Edward Lewis, of Otterwood	(offered 40 <i>s.</i> )			
Symon Warren	...	...	...	10 <i>li.</i>
John Rolfe	...	...	...	15 <i>li.</i>
Andrew Rolfe	(offered oates, wood, &c.)			20 <i>li.</i>

\* By an ingenious fiction, "the man, Charles Stuart," was supposed to be making war against the lawful government, *i.e.* the King and the Parliament.



The following letter has its own local interest. Peter Baxter may very probably be the person who received the unfortunate monarch ( a few years later ) at Hurst. On January 30th, 1648, the king was beheaded.

Sr.

I salute you. Theise are to certifie you that I received a letter from Co'll. Whithead, wh: wishes me to call to you for seventie pounds wh: he received of mine at London. Thus not doubting of yo'r speedie dispatch of the messenger, Hugh Davids, my Serg't, I have sent you the Co'll's letter, with a receipt indorst on the back-side. Soe, with my best respects to you, I rest

Yo'r lovinge friende,  
Peter Baxter.

*From Hurst Castle, Jan. 30th, 1644.*

[To] Thos. Bettesworth, in Parlm't service.

The account, by one who was present, is worth preserving here; although printed before in my *Round Lymington and through the New Forest*, in the "Excursion to Hurst":—

"The coach went westward [from Newport], towards Worsley's Tower,\* in Freshwater Isle, a little beyond Yarmouth haven, and thereabouts his Majesty rested until the vessel was ready to take him aboard with a few attendants. The King, after an hour's stay, went aboard, a sorrowful spectacle, and great sample of Fortune's inconstancy. The wind and tide favouring, they crossed the narrow sea in three hours,† and landed at Hurst Castle. The captain of this wretched‡ place was not unsuitable; for at the King's going ashore he stood ready to receive him, with small observance. His look was stern; his hair and large beard were black and bushy; he held a partizan in his hand, and (Switzer-like) had a great basket-hilt sword

---

\* Worsley's Tower was a small redoubt for two wall-pieces, standing between Sconce Point and Cliff End. Some traces of it still remain.

† So in original; but probably in error, for either one-third (or three-quarters, perhaps) of an hour. The distance is only a mile.

‡ "Wretched" here means "gloomy" or "unhappy." The King (it is well known) expected an attempt would be made upon his life in this lonely place.



by his side : hardly could one see a man of more grim aspect, and no less rude and robust was his behaviour. Some of his Majesty's servants were not a little fearful of him, and that he was designed for mischief, especially when he vapoured, being elevated with his command, and puffed up by having so royal a prisoner: so as probably he conceived he was nothing inferior to the governor of the castle of Milan ; but being complained of to his superior officer, appeared a bubble ; for being very sharply admonished, he quickly become mild and calm, a posture ill becoming such a Rodomont, and made it visible that his humour (or tumour, rather) was acted to curry favour, wherein he also was mistaken : for to give the Lieut.-Colonel [Eure] his due, after his Majesty came under his custody, he was civil to the king, both in his language and behaviour, and courteous to those that attended upon all occasions ; nor was his disposition rugged towards such as in loyalty came to see the king, and pray for him, as sundry out of Hampshire did, and the neighbouring counties."

These extracts show war still to be raging. The "furniture" means cavalry fittings, as in the receipt before printed.

*May the 9th, 1644.*

*Coronell Norton. Bill for the Comity of this County ; [that is] to say :—*

For sadells and furniture deliv'd at Bassingstocke	5	0	0
For sadells and furniture for Captain Pitman, at			
Limington ...	10	0	0
<i>S'ma ...</i>	15	0	0

The next two extracts speak for themselves. The signatures will be seen to be nearly all of Lymington people. They are from the Parliamentary branch Committee, sitting at Southampton.

By these p'sents, We, whose names are hereunder written, do p'mise and engage o'rselves, o'r executors and administrators, to pay unto Mr. Paul Mercer, his ex'ors, &c. the sume of fifty pounds lawfull money of England, w'thin a fortnight after the date hereof. Southampton, the xviiiith of September 1645.

Richard Whithed	John Button	Richard Maijor
Richard Norton	Hen. Bromfield	Jas. Kempe
John Bulkley	Jo: St.Barbe	T. Bettesworth

There is another, of similar tenor, signed by the same parties :—

“to repay all such moneys as the gentlemen of Southampton shall lend unto us for the use of the State, within two months next following their sayde lending thereof. Dated the 23rd of September 1645.”

This receipt is also interesting from the names it contains. The “good service” is the siege and bloody sack of Basing; of which Cromwell wrote to the Houses : “I thank the Lord I can at last give a good account of Basing.”

Rec. this 20th October 1645, from John Bulkley, Esq. the some of five-and-twenty pounds, an addicionall some to ye 650*li*. wh: was the day past distributed to ye Infantry and Traine now in Left.-genl. Cromwell’s brigad, as a gratuity from ye Comittee of Hampshire, for their late good service in this county.

Thos. Herbert,

Commissioner of Parliament for the Army.

The Parliamentary soldiers slain before Basing were over 2000 in number. The plunder of the place was estimated at £ 200,000. It was here,\* after the mansion was taken, that “poor Dick Robinson, the player,” was shot by Harrison: with the quotation: “Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord negligently:”—so graphically related in Scott’s *Woodstock*, ch. 14.

The lawless state of our part of the county have been before mentioned (*page* 72), and is shown by this Order from the Hampshire Committee. The Alarum also has been before noticed (*page* 69 ). The date is 1646 :—

Whereas the Inhabitants of the Liberty of New Limyngton have been much oppressed, not only by the common enemies and disorderly souldiers, but also by many lewde and lawlesse people living amongst them, who take liberty, from the troubles of these distracted times, to comitt plunder, theft, and the like misdemeanors: These are therefore to will and

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\* Not at Naseby, as Scott says.

authorize you, the Constables and Tithingmen within the said Liberty, to keep watch and warde at all the usuall or most convenient places ; and, as occasion shall require, to give the Alarum to the neighbouring parishes, by ringing bells, sending posts, or any other waies for expedition ; and see to join together in a body, for oppressing, suppressing, and apprehending of such persons and parties above mentioned, whome you are to bring to Southamnton. to be imprisoned and p'ceeded against according to their severall demeritts: And you are to returne the names of such as shall neglect the performance of this service to the Committee sitting at Southampton. Whereof faile not.

The Parliamentary Committee ( directed from Wallingford House ) was the ruling body in each county ; therefore the following Order becomes highly interesting, as showing the leading spirits in it, and the politics of the resident families. The third Classis\* contains many Lymington names, though they are found also in the others:—

*At ye Comittee of this County, sittinge at Winton, Wednesday,  
19th Nov. 1645.*

It is this day ordered, that the Classis of the s'd Comittee stand in order as is sett down in a list of them ; the first day of their so sittinge to be Munday last, the 17th of this instant

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\* The *Classis* or *Committee* was a favourite contrivance of the Puritan Party, which, under a democratic appearance, kept the direction in the hands of one or two leaders. Richard Maijor was such a leader and manager in Hampshire ; and Cromwell showed his politic tact by marrying his son Richard to Maijor's daughter Dorothy. The *Classis* had been brought to perfection as early as Queen Elizabeth's time. "They (the Puritans) had began to divide the whole country into *Classes*, &c. ; and kept registers, which were finally transmitted to the secret head of the *Classis* of Warwick, where Cartwright governed as *perpetual moderator*." (Heylin, p. 227). This Cartwright was a turbulent fanatic, who finished his career on the gallows. And note, that *moderator* here has nothing to do with *moderation* ; but is an old classical word signifying ruler or governor (vide Ducange *ad vocem*). For its use in this sense, see Gibbon ( *Decline and Fall*, chap. 66, note 2.)

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November ; each Classis to sitt three weekes, and so orderly from three weekes to three weekes ; and to sitt Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Ffridays, in each weeke.

*Monday, 17 Nov. 1645*

*First Classis.*

Sir Hen. Mildmay  
Mr Lisle  
Mr Champion  
Mr Exton  
Mr Gollop  
Mr Hooper  
Mr Bettesworth  
Mr Ffontleroy  
Mr Hooke  
Mr Bromfield  
Mr Moore

*Monday, 8th Dec. 1645*

*Second Classis.*

Sir Wm. Waller  
Sir Wm. Uvedale  
Mr Wallop  
Mr Jephson  
Mr Norton  
Mr St. Barbe  
Mr Wooldridge  
Mr Maijor  
Mr Creswell  
Mr Ffielder  
Mr Gale

*Monday, 29 Dec. 1645*

*Third Classis.*

Sir John Evelyn  
Mr Whithed  
Mr Button  
Mr Bulkely  
Mr Woolgar  
Mr Cole  
Mr Tutt  
Mr Hildesley  
Mr Goare  
Mr Love  
Mr Dodington

*Monday, 19 Jan. 1645\**

*Fourth Classis.*

Sir Thomas Jervoise  
Sir Wm. Lewis  
Sir Hen. Worsley  
Mr Wither  
Mr Dewie (of Elden)  
Mr Wilson  
Mr Kempe  
Sir John Compton  
Mr Rivett  
Mr Pitt  
Mr Edward Dewie

Mr Sheriffe, *ad voluntatem.*

*Cost of the Barfields (at Lymington), per acre, at various periods.*

			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
1663	...	...	10	10	0	1723	...	...	27	8	0
1682	...	...	12	0	0	1731	...	...	31	0	0
1700	...	...	28	0	0	1772	...	...	52	14	0
1717	...	...	26	14	0	1784	...	...	62	0	0

\* In reality, 1646: but the civil year, at this time, was computed from March to March.

*Notes on the Quiberon Expedition ( Chapter XIII ).*

The head of the Expedition, and its commander-in-chief, was the Count de Puisaye, a man of energy and ability, who had left the Church for the Army; and who, as a devoted royalist, was an emigré in England. He lived here at intervals; but his settled residence was at Plymouth, for the convenience of direct communication with Brittany and La Vendée.

The next chief was the Count d'Hervilly. He resided at Romsey, perhaps as an intermediary between the troops here and the Metropolis. He was desperately wounded at Quiberon; but lingered till 1797, when he died of his wound, in London.

Count d'Hector lived, in 1795, at Reading.\* He had been governor of Brest, and was brother to the Countess de Soulanges. His tomb may be seen in St. Giles's churchyard, Reading (where he died), with this inscription:—

Hic jacet  
JOANNES CAROLUS COMES d'HECTOR,  
Prefectus classium Regis christianissimi:  
Regii et militaris Seti. Ludovici Ordinis princeps.

Fortitudine, prudentia, et summa activitate emicuit. Brestensis Portus Gubernator, innumeras classes miranda celeritate paravit. 68 annos Principis gloriæ viriliter consecravit.

Religionis amantissimus, virtutibus pollens,  
Ad meliorem vitam transivit, 18 Augt. 1808, ætatis suæ 86.  
Requiescat in Pace.

Hoc monumentum poni curavit mœstissima soror  
Comitissa de Soulanges.

He was one of the earliest *denoncés*; and left Brest, with a number of his royalist friends, in 1789. Of those

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\* They had a chain of residents northward; by which means private communications were passed to and fro, between London and the south coast.



who remained, no less than twenty-six were put to death in one day, by the revolutionary commissioner, Laignelot.

The acting chief here was the Count de Soulange. He lived in the town, with his family. His daughter died here (page 174), and his widow was living in the town in 1809, when she addressed a memorial to the British Government,

“pour que l’on me rende ma pension de veuve du trop malheureuse (*sic*) Cte. de Soulange, perie (*sic*) à Quiberon, lieutenant-col. commandant le regiment d’Hector sous son ordre.”\*

A Lymington, le 2 Juin, 1809.

The expedition, as we have already seen, failed disastrously; and De Puisaye (who had managed to escape safely himself) lived, for the rest of his life, under a cloud. He did not think it advisable to return to France at the Restoration; but died at Hammersmith in 1827, having been supported by a small pension granted by the British Government. To clear his conduct, he published his *Memoirs*, which are highly interesting to the student of history.† Still more curious are his original MSS. which are preserved in the British Museum, in 119 folio volumes. The printed memoirs contain the public papers—ministerial despatches, and similar matters: but the volumes which contain the original correspondence of a more private nature, are now most interesting to the reader. In them are the accounts of the expedition—scenes of despair or use-

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\*In the last century, both here and on the Continent, rules of grammar gave but little trouble to people of fashion. In a letter (French) before me, dated 1790, “amphithéâtre” is spelt *emphytehate*; “divin”—*divain*; and “Ariadne”—*Arianegai*; with a host of similar solecisms, of which a child would now be ashamed. Yet the sender and the receiver were ladies who moved in the highest circle. † In six volumes 8vo.

less valour, written by those who shared the danger, and the wounds, and the lingering wretched existence on a foreign soil. There are the reports of the spies and agents—orders of the day which have been fastened up on the field—reports marked “Most Secret,”—*signalements* or descriptions of the private guides\* and agents, on French soil, in the Channel Islands, or in England—their haunts, and how they were to be met with—their pass-words, and their characters; and other similar and (as it were) living actual memorials of the stormy and disturbed period.

The letters are carefully annotated with pencil dates in French hand-writing; and have furnished matter for French historians and novelists. One account, in particular, of an expedition into Brittany, might be mistaken for a chapter of Victor Hugo's *Quatre Vingt Treize*—a work which has certainly received many a touch from this, or a similar source. A curious volume might be compiled from this mass of correspondence; but the subject is beyond the scope of our present work. The descriptions already given in Chapter 13 are abundantly confirmed, as to the troops and their commanders; but it is not necessary to expatiate on them again in long detail. I will merely mention a few points to corroborate what has been before stated:—

Page 167. *French Artillery*—“un regiment d'insurgés Toulonnais (Regt. *Royal-Louis*) qui s'était réfugié sous la protection d'Angleterre.”

Page 168. “about three thousand men”—“3600 emigrés, commanded by d'Hervilly.” *Official Return*.

“*La Pomone*† reçut [in Yarmouth Roads] un détachement

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\* See in the following pages.

† The *Pomona*, as she was at this time called, was a very fine 44-gun frigate, captured from the French in 1794. She was lost on the Needles Ledge, in 1811.

du Regt. d'Hector (ou *Royal Marine*), avec les principaux officiers de ce corps [from Lymington]. De ce nombre étaient le Comte de Soulanges et le Commandeur de la Laurencie (anciens chefs d'escadre), MM. Frogier de l'Eguille, deux frères officiers d'un mérite éminent; M. de Vaugirard.....et autres dont j'ai oublié les noms. M. d'Hervilly, après avoir donné ses soins à l'embarquement de son regiment, vint me joindre, et nous mîmes à la voile."—*MSS. de Puisaye*.

*Extract of letter from Mr Wyndham to M. de Menilles—  
25 March 1795.*

"Rapport des Corps de Dresnay, de Hector, et d'Hervilly. Presens et en état de servir (non compris les officiers ni sergens) excepté la compagnie d'Officiers de M. d'Hector:—

D'Hector, 435. Du Dresnay, 403. D'Hervilly, 1134.

Le rapport du corps de M. de Rotalier n'est pas entre les mains de M. Wyndham. Outre les 435 de M. d'Hector, il-y-a, de ce corps, 35 embarqués sous Sir Sidney Smith."

Among the *Puisaye MSS.* in the British Museum, will also be found the following:—

"Project d'emploi des Emigrés Français qui ne sont pas compris dans les corps levés à la solde d'Angleterre." Dated 14 Feb. 1795.

Instructions for the [Quiberon] Expedition. Dated 6 June 1795, and marked "*Most Secret*." Signed HENRY DUNDAS.

List of those who went to Quiberon. [unnecessary to specify in detail, now].\* In this list appear the Count—Viscount—and Messrs. de la Moussaye—relatives. They all perished at Quiberon, unless the person on page 174 was one of those few who had the good fortune to return to England alive.

Letter to the Count de Puisaye,† ordering him to take command of the [Lymington] forces in margin, for the Quiberon expedition:—d'Hervilly—d'Hector—Du Dresnay—La Châtre—Rotalier Artillery—Corps of French Engineers.

Dated War Office, 6 June 1795.

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\* Among them was Las Cases (afterwards Count), the well-known companion of Napoleon at St. Helena.

† He was continually named (even in his own time) the Count de Puisaye; but his proper name was Joseph Marie de Puisaye, [ex] comte de Mortaigne. I cannot help quoting a conversation of Gibbon with Mirabeau, apropos of some similar

## Appendix—268

Les régimens qui un mois auparavant avoient effectué la descente et pris le fort Penthièvre, qui étoit la clef de la presqu'île de Quiberon, étoient: *Loyal Emigrants* (qui en Français doit se traduire "le Regiment des fidèles Emigrés,") le regiment de M. du Tresor; celui de M. d'Hector, formé en partie d'officiers et soldats marins, et ceux de MM. d'Hervilly et du Dresné, presque entièrement composés de prisonniers Français, que ces deux messieurs tirèrent des prisons d'Angleterre, et enregistrèrent. *Puisaye MSS.*

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The following Regiments, English and Foreign, were quartered in Lymington, or encamped in the vicinity of the town, at the respective dates given—

1756—A Hessian Corps.\*

1780.

N. Devon Militia. S. Hants Do. S. Lincoln Do. Surrey Do.

1781—The 1st Royals.

1784.

1st Dragoon Guards. The Prince of Wales' Regiment.

1792.

42nd Foot. 3rd Foot. 2nd (or Queens).† 19th Regiment.  
92nd Regiment. South Hants Militia. Monmouth Militia.

1794—1798.

119th Regiment. 90th Foot. 10th Foot. Cheshire Militia.  
Monmouth Do. Berks Do. 2nd (or Queens). Loyal Emigrants‡. Toulonnese Artillery. Dutch Rifles. Dutch Artillery.  
King's German Legion.

1800—1814.

A Hessian Corps. 1st Royals. Queen's Bays. 31st Foot.  
N. Devon Militia. S. Hants Do. S. Lincoln Do. Surrey Do.

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subject:—"I asked him several questions about the titles of the French Nobility; but all I could understand was, that nobody has very clear ideas about them. A French surname also, is in most cases, a mystery only known to the owner." At the Berlin Congress, the portrait of M. Waddington is now (June 1878) being exhibited, with the title of *Le Marquis de Waddington*.

\* 1756—"Buried Justus Rauch, a Hessian soldier."

† The Queen's and 29th Regiment served as Marines.

‡ And other French Corps (see chap. 13)



## Appendix—269

### *Personal Descriptions of some of the Royalist French Agents, in England, France, and the Channel Islands.*

*Bachimont*—served under George [Cadoudal], after leaving the *Loyal Emigrants*: age 45: short squat figure with broad back: hair (cut round like an abbé) black sprinkled with grey: weak beard: nose very large: great mouth: flat chin: general appearance common: legs and thighs very short: now at Guernsey: has a son at school in London.—1

*Bertin*—age 27: brown hair, cut short: eyebrows to match: body very lean: extremely devoted to the British Government: has little means of subsistence: is *extremely dangerous*, on account of his sanguinary tendencies.—2

*Bienvenu*—a Breton. Agent d'exécution de George [Cadoudal]: eyes sunken and hollow: has a dark and dreamy look.—3

*Billy* (of Vannes): one of the principal officers of Guillemot: much sought for after the last conspiracy, but not discovered.

*Brulard* or *Gouin-Brulard*, an old leader in the *Lionnais*..... quick and lively—affects English fashions.—5

*De Champagne* (ex-chevalier), from the neighbourhood of Caen:—age 48.....deeply marked with small-pox: looks sideways, and has a constrained sort of walk.—6

*Charette*—formerly a farm-labourer at Guernsey: age 38: short and heavy: (c'est un vrai caricature) face red: staring eyes: little squat nose: wide mouth, with black and filthy teeth: neck swathed in an enormous handkerchief twisted up: ears very big: hair black and lank: beard on his chin only, but with long hair under his cravat.—7

*Dieu-donné*, a Chouan: committed murder at Rennes: age 29. etc.—8

*Duchene* (*Chenier*) formerly a marine cadet: age 34: expressive figure: hair brushed up à la Titus.—9

*Dudon*, formerly serjeant-major in the *Loyal Emigrants*: a determined man: has seven wounds on his body: dry and thin, though muscular: walks upright: dresses very neat—generally in black.—10

*Dujardin*—a Chouan chief, non-amnistié: age 46: eyes cast down as if in thought: general appearance ugly:.....holds himself upright, with his hands behind his back: dresses neatly: a very reserved man, who talks but little.—11



## Appendix—270

*Durand (de la Loraine)*: a determined villain: age 55: stout and corpulent: bald, front and back: nose like an extinguisher: face sallow spotted with red: general figure mean and ignoble: *the expression of his eyes is dreadful*: has a very large and deep scar on his right temple, which runs up over the skull.—12

*Emond*: age 30: a man of handsome look: capable de se porter aux plus grands crimes.—13

*Gentil*: chevalier Breton: speaks very bad French: plays continually (and well) on the flageolet: brave under fire, and also pour des executions; quoique d'ailleurs évitant les affaires personnelles exécutés par George [Cadoudal]: has a pipe nearly always in his mouth: a hard drinker.—14

*Girod*, served among the Chouans in Maine: an escaped convict, from Joux: age 36: native of Liverpool; once a lieutenant in the English cavalry.—15

*Gueno-Penanster*: age 34: strong and vigorous: haggard and furious in appearance: hair brown (nearly black), always brushed up à la Titus: his forehead wrinkles when he gets in a rage: lisps a good deal: his language is brutal: stutters and splutters when he talks in haste and excitement (which is often the case): smokes almost night and day: is become very lean, and has legs and arms like sticks.—16

*Helouin* (of Rouen): entirely sold to George [Cadoudal] and the English.—17

*Hubert*, has served in the *Loyal Emigrants*: now at Guernsey, where he has married an oyster-woman.—18

*Leon*, surnamed *Three Eyes*, although he has only one, &c.

*Prigent*, son of a fruit-dealer at St. Malo: age 36: a regular agent for the English, &c.—20

*Puisaye, Joseph* (ex-count de Mortaigne): age about 59: more than six feet in height: body in proportion and even more so; which gives him a colossal appearance: eyes lively: bust very fine: knees thick and turning in: feet very large.

*St. Firmin*, a ferocious Chouan: known by his atrocities.—22

*Sixrenot* (known as *Richard Cœur de Lion*): age 40: well-made: no fingers on left hand, and only one stump: nevertheless he can fire a gun or play cards very well: a sanguinary man; and has committed excesses at Dinan.—23

## Appendix—271

**Troussier**, one of the earliest Chouans: age 50: walks firmly: hair (tied in a queue) always powdered and pomatumed to excess, wearing it as they do in England: altogether excessively ugly: snuffles a good deal in talking.—24

**Possey** (called *The Just*), paymaster of Chouans, and chief of the correspondence with Guernsey: thumb of left hand remarkably thick and big, from a fall at London: very stout, red nose: when he talks [on secret matters] he passes his forefinger into the opening of his waistcoat, under the opposite arm.—25

### NOTES ON THE FOREGOING.

After reading the above, and noting the expressive descriptions, the reader should peruse Victor Hugo's *Quatre-vingt Treize*, chapter 11, in which these characters, or their equivalents, are introduced. It must be remembered that the likenesses are painted by *friends*; and must be correct, or they would be useless for the purpose of recognition.

**Charette** (7). Not the celebrated Chouan leader, whose death, in 1796, terminated the Civil War of La Vendée. He also was a very plain-featured man; but was son of the captain of a small privateer at Nantes.

**Durand** (12), un scelerat déterminé.....l'expression de ses yeux horrible!

**Emond** (13) is a curious contrast.

**Gentil** (14) is a remarkable character. His instrument was the flute-a-bez, a flute in tone, but blown, as a flageolet: with a mouth-piece, whence its name. It had a soft and pleasing sound; hence Milton—"the Dorian mode, of flutes and soft recorders." The latter was the English name of this very instrument. The modern flute, side-blown, is an improvement, from the Continent:—hence called the *German* flute. The contrast between the player and his harmless instrument, is amusing, at this distance of time.

The Bretons are, in France, what the Welsh are in England; and speak (or spoke) a different language.

**Prigent** (14), a spy or agent for the English. His letters are most curious and interesting. One bears this note at the end:—"Hoche is searching everywhere for me, but hasn't got me yet." He escaped bullet and guillotine: and was living in London in 1808.

**Puisaye** (21). This was the chief of the expedition. He resided at Plymouth, to be near the Channel Islands; but he was often at Lymington.

## *Appendix—272*

*Principal Landowners about Lymington in 1666, temp. Chas. II.*

**Arnewood Manor**—John Button, Esq.; who also held the Manors of Sway (now Bond), Buckland Manor (now Pulteney), and Crowe Manor (now Mills).

**Ashley**—William Mackarell.

**Ashley Arnewood**—George Stanley, Esq. (Hence *Stanleys*).

**Avon Manor**—Sir Henry Titchborne, Bart.; who also held Sopley Manor; Wootton East; and lands at Chamberlaine's, near Lyndhurst.

**Bewley Manor**—Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Bart. Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Robert Leigh, Esq., Sir Henry Vernon, Kt. and Bart., and Sir Philip Warwick, Kt.

**Boldre Vicarage**—Rev. Thomas Joyce.

**Brockenhurst, Messuages in**—Bernard Knapton; and William Knapton, who *m.* Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of John Button, and *s.* to Buckland.

**Brokenhurst, Lands in**—William Burrard.

**Brookley Farm and land in Brockenhurst**—Henry Hastings, *alias* Newport.\* (see page 273).

**Buckland**—see *Arnewood*.

**Christchurch Manor**—Edward, Earl of Clarendon.

**Downton West**—Sir Robert Jason, Bart., who also held lands at Walhampton and Hordle.

**Efford, Messuage**—Richard Warne; who also held Vetlevan.

**Evelton, Messuage and 26 acres of land**—John Steptoe (hence the name of *Tiptoes*.)

**Fernhill Manor**—St. Mary's College, Winchester; who also held Eling Manor.

**Fernehulles Court Manor**—William Tulse, Esq.; who also held Wootton and Hinton Admiral.

**Gordleton, Messuage**—John Smyth.

**Heywood**—Henry Bromfield, junr. Esq. held a capital (or chief) messuage, mill, and 450 acres (now Morant). He was bow-bearer of the Forest; and brother-in-law to John Kempe, whose monument is in Boldre Church.

**Hinchesley, Messuage**—Henry Goddard, gent., who held numerous other properties, in Boldre and Lymington.

**Hinton Admiral**—Henry Tulse, Esq.

**Hinton North**—George Hastings, Esq. §

**Hordel Manor**—Sir Robert Jason, Bart. who also held Hurn Manor (see *Downton West*.)

**Keighaven and Laughton Manor**—The Bishop of Salisbury, (Seth Ward, predecessor of Bishop Burnet.)

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\* Why he should have had this alias is quite unknown.

§ His nephew Ralph, *m.* Betty Burrard; whose sister, Mary. *m.* Robert Knapton. (see *Huntingdon Peerage*, 4to, page 340).

## Appendix—273

Keyhaven Manor—Geo. Carew.

Lymington (New)—Mayor and Burgesses (claim signed by Richard Hopkins). (p. 287).

Lymington (Old)—Bartholomew Bulkley, Esq. lord of the manor.

Lymington, Messuages in—William Burrard; who also held lands in Battramsley and Brockenhurst; also two messuages and fifty acres of land in Old Lymington (Barfields?); and a house (38 St. Thomas's Street?)

Milford Badsley, Manor—James Rickman.

Milford Barnes, Manor—Edward Hapgood, gent.

Milton Manor—Wm. Bursey and Wm. Mackarell.

Minstead Manor—Richard Compton, Esq.

New Park—Sir George Cary, Kt.

Pennington (Lower)—Henry Philpot, Esq.

Pennington (Upper)—[Lady] Alice Lisle, of Moyles Court, Fordingbridge; beheaded in 1685.

Pylewell—Sir James Worsley; also held messuages in Boldre.

Royden Manor—William Knapton; who also held Brockenhurst Manor. Joseph Knapton held property at Bartley Regis, near Eling.

Setley—Bernard Knapton.

Walhampton Manor—Francis Hanbury, gent. Mayor of Lymington in 1687.

Walhampton, Messuages in—held by Sir Robert Jason, Bart.; and Elizabeth Burrard, widow.

Warborne, Messuages in—William Slann.

### *A Country Gentleman in the time of the Civil Wars.*

[*The Hon. Henry Hastings, of Woodlands, Dorset, second son of George, Earl of Huntingdon, died in 1650, aged 99 years. This character was written by his neighbour and cotemporary, the 1st Earl of Shaftesbury.*]

“In the year 1638 lived Mr. Hastings, by his quality son, brother, and uncle to the Earls of Huntingdon. He was peradventure an original in our age, or rather the copy of our ancient nobility, in hunting, not in warlike times. He was low, very strong, and very active; of a reddish flaxen hair; his clothes always green cloth, and never worth, when new, more than five pounds. His house was perfectly of the old fashion, in the midst of a large park well stocked with deer; and near the house rabbits for his kitchen;\* many fishponds;

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\* A *Coney-garth*, or home-warren. This name, corrupted into *Connigers* or *Connygare*, or something similar, will often still be found as the name of a close, hard by an old Manor-house, both here and elsewhere.



great store of wood and timber ; a bowling-green in it, long but narrow, full of high ridges, it being never levelled since it was ploughed ; they used round sand [stone] bowls, and it had a banquetting house like a stand—a large one built in a tree. He kept all manner of sport hounds, that ran buck, fox, hare, otter, and badger ; and hawks long and short winged. He had a walk in the New Forest, and in the manor of Christchurch ; this last supplied him with red-deer, sea and river fish ; and indeed all his neighbours' grounds and royalties were free to him, who bestowed all his time on these sports, but what he borrowed to caress his neighbours' wives and daughters ; there being not a woman in all his walks, of the degree of a yeoman's wife or under, and under the age of forty, but it was her own fault if he was not intimately acquainted with her. This made him very popular ; always speaking to the husband, brother, or father, who was, to boot, very welcome to his house. Whenever he came he found beef, pudding, and small beer in great plenty: the house not so neatly kept as to shame him or his dirty shoes ; the great hall strewn with marrow-bones ; full of hawks' perches, hounds, spaniels and terriers ; the upper side of the hall being decked with fox skins, of this and the last year's killing (here and there a polecat intermixed) ; game-keepers' and hunters' poles in great abundance. The parlour was a large room as properly furnished. On a great hearth paved with brick lay some terriers, and the choicest hounds and spaniels. Seldom but two of the great chairs had litters of cats in them, which were not to be disturbed ; he had always three or four attending him at dinner, and a little white stick of fourteen inches long lying beside his trencher, that he might defend such meat as he had no mind to part withal. The windows, which were very large, served for places to lay his arrows, cross-bows, stone-bows, and such like accoutrements ; the corners of the rooms full of the best hunting and hawking poles ; his oyster table at the lower end, which was of constant use, twice a day, all the year round, for he never failed to eat oysters, both at dinner and supper time, all seasons ; the neighbouring town of Poole supplied him with them. The upper part of the room had two small tables and a desk ; on the one side of which was a Church Bible, and on the other side the Book of Martyrs : on the tables were hawks' hoods, bells, and such like ; two or three old hats with their crowns thrust in, so as to hold ten or a dozen eggs, which were of the pheasant kind of poultry ; these he took much care of and fed himself. Tables, dice, cards, and boxes, were not wanting. In the hole of the desk were a store of tobacco-pipes that had been used. On one side of this end of the room was the door of a closet, wherein stood



the strong beer and the wine, which never came from thence but in single glasses ; that being the rule of the house exactly observed, for he never exceeded in drink, or permitted it. On the other side was the door of a old Chapel, not used for devotion ; the pulpit, as the safest place, was never wanting of a cold chine of beef, venison pasty, gammon of bacon, or a great apple-pye, with thick crust extremely baked. His sports supplied all but beef and mutton, except Fridays, when he had the best of salt-fish, as well as other fish he could get ; and this was the day his neighbours of best quality visited him. He never wanted a London pudding, and always sung it in with "*My part lies therein-a.*"\* He drank a glass of wine or two at meals ; very often put syrop of gillyflower in his sack ; and had always a tun-glass,† without feet, stood by him, holding a pint of small beer, which he often stirred with rosemary. He was well-natured, but soon angry, calling his servants bastards and cuckoldy knaves, in one of which he often spoke the truth to his own knowledge, and sometimes in both, though of the same man. He lived to be an hundred,‡ and never lost his eyesight, but always wrote and read without spectacles, and got on horseback without help. Until past fourscore, he rode to the death of a stag as well as any."

*The Residences around Lymington, with their Proprietors, in 1790:—*

Baddesley—John Walter, Esq.	Pennington (Upper)—Dixon, Esq.
Belvedere—Sir Wm. Fordyce.	
Brokenhurst Park—Edward Morant, Esq.	Priestland—Eddie, Esq.
Buckland—John Bond, Esq.	Pylewell—Thos. Robbins, Esq.
Chuton—George Hicks, Esq.	Rookcliff—Rooke, Esq.
D'Oyley Park—Sir J. D'Oyley (now Newtown Park).	Vicar's Hill—Genl. Cleaveland
Evilton—Lacy, Esq. (p.)	Walhampton—Sir H. Burrard, Bart.
Heathy Dilton—J. Poore, Esq.	Whatcombe House—Sam-ber, Esq. J. Howard (the philanthropist) ( <i>house now destroyed.</i> )
High Cliff—The Earl of Bute.	
Hordle Cliff—	
Milford House—J. Read, Esq.	

\* A popular catch, or glee, then in vogue. † A tumbler.

‡ Ninety-nine only. These exceptional ages are nearly always exaggerated. The Blakiston monument in our chancel (dated 1862) is an example: that age being roundly given as 101, whereas the person barely passed 100. In such cases it would be more reasonable to follow the old Roman way, and put VIXIT — ANNOS, — MENSES, ET — DIES.

ROMAN-CATHOLIC FAMILIES.

Hardly any information can now be collected respecting the Lymington Roman-catholic families, during the dark and oppressive period of the Penal Laws. The Stepto's, who possessed Evelton\* under Charles II. (p. 272), were of this persuasion, which is doubtless the reason why their name so seldom occurs in parochial writings. From them the estate passed by descent to the Whites; one of whom, Richard White, owner in 1716, compounded for his property by payment of a fine of 153*l.* 8*s.* as appears by a list of Popish Recusants Convict,† for that year. I have reason to believe that Father Paul Atkinson, who underwent a long confinement of thirty years in Hurst Castle (till Oct. 1729), under those same laws, was attached to their private chapel and family, as priest and tutor‖. The Lacys, who occupied Everton House down to the beginning of this century, were of the same religious belief; and the

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\* Yelverton, Yeovilton, Evilton, Evelton, Everton, are all variant names of the same little hamlet, originally deriving its designation from the neighbouring manor of Efford, which is mentioned in Domesday.

† The law distinguished, (1) *Papists*. (2) *Popish Recusants*; on their refusing to take oaths. (3) *Popish Recusants Convict*; after being punished for such refusal. The penalties increased at each stage.

‖ The statute 1 Will. & Mary, cap. 26, punished such persons by perpetual imprisonment. Yet, after all, this sentence was (perhaps intentionally) less severe than at first sight appears; for Hurst is only a short distance from the salt-works at Pennington, belonging to the White family; and it is known that he was allowed to meet friends at an intermediate house at Keyhaven; where, under the ostensible plea of social intercourse, the quiet exercise of his priestly functions was connived at for many years by the Justice Inglewoods of the vicinity (*Rob Roy*, chap. 37), and perhaps by the Government.

name of *Richard White Lacy* (p. 199) shows that they were related to the Whites. Both were salt-work proprietors at Lower Pennington, close by. The following extract may be interesting to some readers; as it brings us down to very recent times; containing several names even of the present day:—

*Extract of a letter (private) from Mrs. C. Steer.*

“I will tell you about the Lacy family. They came with William the Norman into England. My grandfather was settled at Yelverton [Yeovilton]\* near Lymington,† where he kept hounds, and was much respected by all. My father was engaged to his only daughter eleven years; the reason being that she would not marry without Mr Lacy’s consent..... the objection was, that my father was not a Roman catholic. After Mr Lacy’s death, they were married at Milford church, by my father’s old friend, the Rev. Richard Warner (well-known as an author of very many interesting works); and afterwards by Dr. Milner, according to the rites of the Catholic Church; I suppose at Yelverton House, as there was a chapel in the house, and Mr Greenwood was the priest. I was born [in Lymington] at a house [nearly] opposite the Angel Inn, occupied by the three Miss Shepherds. My mother died there (æt. 28) and was buried with her father and mother in Milford churchyard. Southey wrote my grandfather’s epitaph, and one on the death of my mother‡. M. Cochet was the priest, who had much to do with my early education. He resided at Burton, near Christchurch, where there was a chapel. At St. Austins, near Lymington, my father’s old friends, Mr and Mrs Lyons, resided; the present duchess of Norfolk was a daughter of theirs; Admiral Walcot (my old companion in youth) was their nephew. With the Weld family, my mother was educated at the old convent at Hammersmith..... I think the mother of Cardinal Weld was one of her school-friends, and used often to come from Lulworth Castle to see my father. I recollect her.....”

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\* Yelverton, &c., see preceding page.

† He *m.* first, a descendant of the celebrated Lord Strafford. Arms: Or, a lion rampant, purpure.

‡ They are not in Milford Church at present.

*Note on Vicarius (page 16).*

Here and there, in old documents, this expression occurs, with regard to places in our neighbourhood where there has never been any church (nor hardly any inhabitants) till recent times. Yet it has been supposed, too hastily, that they were originally *vicarages*, in our modern sense. They were, in fact, merely Mission Stations. Sway, Priestlands (for Pennington), Thorns, Sowley, and Park, are cases in point; for, however odd it may seem to Protestant ears, the Church, before the Reformation, was far more attentive to the spiritual requirements of her outlying population, than after that period. The time when the Papal Court was fixed at Avignon is not generally considered to have been a very religious era; yet the then Pope, or some one for him, seems to have not only thought of, but supplied, the wants of the Sowley and Norley cottagers, in a way which has only been recently revived, though the necessity has always existed. This is a translation of the Bull in question:—

**A**LEXANDER, Bishop, Servant of all the Servants of God. To our beloved sons the [chief] Abbot of the Cistercian Order, and his fellow Abbots, and to all the convents of the same Order, Health and Apostolic benediction. We, yielding a willing assent to the prayer of your devotion, Do, by these presents, grant to you that in your Granges and other places which are so distant from the parish church that you cannot conveniently resort there for the holy offices, you may (without prejudice to the parish church) celebrate religious services in them without infringing the right of any person. Let no one therefore dare to contravene this deed of concession, or to oppose it rashly in any manner. If any one should presumptuously attempt it, let him know that he will thereby incur the anger of the Almighty, and of the blessed apostles S. Peter and S. Paul. Done at Avignon, on the Nones of July, in the first year of our Pontificate. (1254).



*Appendix—279*

*MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, FROM THE BURIAL  
REGISTER OF LYMINGTON.*

1770. An affidavit was made of Peter Grofs (*sic*) having been buried in woollen. N.B. He was not buried in the churchyard.

Miss Laura Burrard, dau. of Sir Harry Burrard, Bart. representative for this Borough. Information made of her not being buried in woollen.

1787. Buried Sarah Snook. N.B. Paid the fine, not being buried in woollen.

As to being buried in woollen, see pages 88-89.

1763. Margaret, the wife of John Hurdle ( murdered by her husband).

1766. Giles, John, and Elizabeth, sons and daughter of Wm<sup>e</sup> Pocock by his wife, at one birth.

1789. Robert Thumb, who had been in Newfoundland 31 years.

1758. Joan Whitcher, killed at Buckland by falling-in of the earth as she was digging sand.

1788. William Smith, commonly called *General Washington*.

1792. Mr William Burcher, first-cousin of General Wolfe.

His stone (inscription nearly obliterated ) still stands in our churchyard : the latter name being by far the most prominent of the two.

1793. Thomas Daidge, found dead in the Barrow Field.

What are now known as the *Barfields*. "*Burie fields*" are found near many towns: meaning the *bare* or *common* fields. They were originally Lammas lands.

1788. Charles Harris, drowned in attempting to cross the ice below the bridge.

1789. William Tanner, an infant, drowned in a pan of soap-suds.

1791. John Gourd was found, in his boat, drowned.

1773. Richard Penny, drowned at Lyndhurst.

There is, indeed, no striving against fate! If he had



*Appendix—280*

been born to be hanged, there would have been some propriety in the locality; but who could expect to be *drowned at Lyndhurst!*

1759. A child of Thomas Bermells, a soldier, *sans cérémonie*.

1736. Samuel Baldwyn, sojourner in this parish, was immersed without the Needles, in Scratchers Bay, *sans cérémonie*.

I have not been able to find this entry; at least **not** under the date given. Tradition has handed down the following story. The superstitious sailors did not like their ill-omened load; and pushed the coffin overboard with a feeling of relief: *There he goes!* cried one,—*God bless him!*—"Sullen it plunged, and slowly sank:"—then, buoyed by the interior air, it rose again to the surface, and began to follow steadily in the wake of the boat. The men were horrified:—*Why, here he comes again!* ————! was the cry. The reader can fill in the antithetical exclamation. The name of Scratchers Bay (now euphonically Scratchells) had a very vulgar origin; from the sharp rocks which everywhere line its shores.

1773. William, son of Richard Buglehorn, private in the 31st regiment.

Note, here, that *Bugle* is a very old word for the *Bubale* or wild-ox, whose horn was used as a signal. The Bugle Inns, at Lymington and Newport, long bore the sign of a bull—a great puzzle to the uninitiated.

1782. Francis Charlton, late a Member of the Council in Bengal, E. I. Co's. Service.

1773. Richard [paterno nomine caret], an adult negro.

The latter a slave, no doubt, in one of the West Indian families settled here.

1792. Jeremiah Meyler, Esq. (late of Jamaica).

*Appendix—281*

This monument ( hideous in style and taste ) still exists in the church, though judiciously removed from the chancel, where it formerly stood. He was the father of the notorious Dick Meyler, whose name will be familiar to students of the fast life of the Regency.

1781. Hugh Baggs, a sailor belonging to the Press Gang, from H.M. store-ship *The Robinson*, commanded by Lieut. Nath. Phillips.

Thomas Hanson, who died of his wounds received on board a smuggling lugger, in an engagement with the *Rose* cutter.

1798. Pierre Bougre, of the *Terror* gunboat, in the river.

1799. Charles Colborne, shot in the custom-house boat, by smugglers.

Smuggling, up to the present close of the American War, was carried on all along the Hampshire coast, with a high hand, by bands of men fully armed. The *Rose* cutter was of much celebrity ; and is commemorated on a tablet inside the church, and on a stone in the churchyard.

1784. ——— killed by the Machine running over him.

The “Machine” was a stage-coach. Their horses are still known as “Machiners.”

1784. William Pitt, who had been clerk of this Parish upwards of 30 years. He bore an universal good character, and died greatly lamented.

A very honourable character, written by a stranger, and when there could be no reason for flattery. His son, old Billy Pitt, (*page 151*) was parish clerk for forty years, from 1817 to 1857.

1734. Joseph Green, a blacksmith. He had six blacksmiths to bear his pall, and each had a new leathern apron before him (*sic*). No hatbands.

*Appendix—282*

1791. General inoculation in consequence of a great outbreak of small-pox in the parish:—

Mr. Beckley (Lymington) inoculated	300	—died	2
Mr. Nike (Lymington)	„ 300	„	18
Mr. Dollan (of Bramshaw)	„ 500	„	0

Nine persons died here of this disorder in February, and nineteen in March.

1764. Mr. John Voysey (anabaptist teacher).

1784. Robert Rice, late a dissenting minister in this town.

The Independents and Baptists, as we now call them, are always entered in the books as Presbyterians and Anabaptists; titles which they bore from the time of the Civil Wars. The name of Rico was long of influence in the former denomination.

1795. Buried Mr George Drew, late coachman to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

1800. William Farren, belonging to Stratford's company of Comedians.

1802. William Loder, usually called [*Lord*] *Mayor of Old Town*.

This was a cross between Silenus and Jack Falstaff, who used to go about on the Court Leet night (*p.* 187) with some similar characters, bearing a great pair of horns on a pole: and collecting money to drink. As he appeared, to the out-of-door populace and boys, to be an incarnation of the whole affair, that evening was long known as\* *Cocky Loder's Night*. "Old Town" was the part west of the church, which, during the ignorant 17th century, had got that title from the decayed and mean state of its houses, instead of the *Old Borough* or *Old Town* of our earlier books (*p.* 52). It is now called St. Thomas Street—a name given in 1854.

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\* Till the final extinction of the Court Leet in 1835. The Municipal Corporation Reform Act abolished the right of the Steward to swear-in the Mayor (*p.* 187); and presentments having ceased to be of any utility (the jurisdiction being exercised by other bodies) the Court was dropped silently, as being of no further service to any one.

Appendix—283

Heu sodales ! funus flete !  
Nunquam vela dabit ventis.

**ANTHONY DAVIDSON**, Midshipman of the Royal Navy,  
Died Sept. 28th, 1805,  
In the 19th year of his age.  
In *filio Davidis* quiescam.

Such is the inscription on a stone in the churchyard—all very classical and correct, no doubt. The Rev. Anthony Davidson (father of above) was curate at Milton; and afterwards kept a school, just opposite Lymington church. He had the odd whim of publishing a volume of sermons in (so-called) *poetry*; for, to use his own words :

“He had long observed, that to the generality of *young minds*, sermons in *prose* were reckoned *dry entertainment*, while a well-turned tale, written in *verse*, was eagerly sought after.”

The following is a sample of his poetical taste—

“————— all the powers,  
And kind affections, of our hearts, which are  
Concerned in the interests of all those  
That shall come after us, to pray for the  
Continuance of our CONSTITUTION, and  
To give it our sincere, and firm support.”\*

I have only seen one copy of the work; it appeared quite intact. The following inscription, on a decayed stone, would also tend to show that they could hardly

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\* *Similia similibus* ! This must have been a kindred spirit, of a former day :—

“————— one lately did not feare  
Without the Muses' leave, to plant verse here;  
But it produced such base rough crabbed hedge-  
rhymes as e'en set the hearer's ears on edge :—  
“Written by William Prynne, Esquire, the  
Yeare of our Lord six hundred thirty-three.”  
Brave Jersey muse ! and he's, for his high style,  
Called, to this day, THE HONOUR OF THE ISLE.”

claim, in the year 1747, more than “a silver vein” of poetry :—

“My dearest Dear, we once were blest,  
But now I am gone to take my rest ;  
Therefore I would have thee prepare  
To meet our Dear Redeemer, dear.”

The widow's tears are long since dry ; and we may now smile, without offence, at the wretched doggrel.

*Brief for collecting Alms.*

In October 1804 a fire occurred at Boldre,\* which consumed a large barn, nine cow-pens, hogsties, and other buildings, in the occupation of Richard Hellier, besides a considerable quantity of corn and grain in the barn. The estimated loss was £510 ; out of which £170 were subscribed by contributions in the neighbourhood ; and a Brief was granted for further charitable assistance. This Brief (under Privy Seal) authorizes collections to be made, in the following grandiloquent words :—

“in all and every our Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Towns, Priviledged Places, Hamlets, Cinque Ports, Districts, Parishes, and all all other places whatsoever, throughout England and our Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed ; and our Counties of Flint, Denbigh, and Radnor in Wales: And from house to house, throughout our Counties of Hants, Dorset, Wilts, Gloucester, Berks, Oxford, Bucks, Surrey, and Sussex” :—

a tremendous apparatus, which would appear more than could be possibly necessary to raise only £340 ! Since that time brief-letters have become obsolete (see p. 87).

*Health of the modern Town.*

From a Report of the Registrar General on Lymington Parish (Local Board District) it appears that from 1870 to 1878 the average death-rate was only  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per 1000 ; and he adds :—The above rates indicate that the mortality in the Lymington District (even including all the deaths in the Workhouse†), in the past eight years, has not exceeded the average mortality of a healthy country district. (March, 1879).

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\* At Portmore.

† It receives the poor of six other parishes, besides those of Lymington.



*(Communicated).*

**THE following has been recently erected (in 1878), among other similar Memorials, in the Military Chapel of the Wellington Barracks, Bird-Cage Walk, Westminster.**

**PLACED BY**

**LAURA BURRARD, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Sir Harry Burrard, Bart., and by nearest surviving relatives,**

**IN MEMORY OF**

**LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HARRY BURRARD, BART.**

**ENSIGN PAUL-HARRY-DURELL BURRARD.**

**ENSIGN WILLIAM BURRARD.**

**CAPTAIN EDWARD BURRARD.**

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Sir HARRY BURRARD was appointed Ensign in the 60th Foot, in 1766, and served in the American War.\* He was promoted as Major in the 14th Foot, in 1786; and was transferred, as Captain-Lieut. and Lieut-Col., to the 1st Guards, on the 13th March, 1789. He was appointed Governor of Calshot Castle in 1791. He served in the war in Flanders in 1794; was second in command of the troops in the Expedition to Ostend, in 1798; commanded the 2nd Brigade of Guards in all the actions at the Helder, in 1799; and, for his services in chief command of the Infantry at the siege of Copenhagen, in 1807, was created a Baronet. As the General commanding the British army in Portugal, he was present at the battle of Vimieira, in 1808. He died when Lieut.-Col. in command of the 1st Guards, on the 17th October, 1813, in the 59th year of his age.†

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\* Burrard Inlet, in British Columbia, is named after him.

† Sir Harry Burrard, Bart. is buried in Lynnington churchyard, in the northern part of the old ground; close to Mrs. Southey, and to the eastward of Judge Rooke.

His eldest son, Ensign P. H. D. Burrard, served in the 1st Guards, and as Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, during the campaign in the Peninsula. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Corunna, on the 16th Jan. 1809, and died five days afterwards at sea.

“ ——— never more auspicious hopes  
Were nipt in flower, nor finer qualities,  
From goodliest fabric of mortality,  
Divorced; nor virtues worthier to adorn  
The world, transferred to heaven, than when, 'ere time  
Had measured him the space of nineteen years,  
Paul Burrard, on Corunna's fatal field,  
Received his mortal hurt.”—*Southey*.

Lieut.-General Sir H. Burrard's second son, Admiral Sir Charles Burrard, Bart. died in 1870, when the Baronetcy became extinct. Sir Charles was an officer in H.M.S. *London*, under Sir H. B. Neale, in the action in 1806, at the capture of the French 80-gun ship *Marengo*, and of the French frigate *Belle Poule*. He was present at the reduction of Trieste in 1813, and was in the battle of Navarino in 1827.

Lieut-Gen. Sir H. Burrard's 3rd son, John Thomas, was a midshipman in H.M.S. *San Fiorenzo*; drowned 9th October 1809, in the 18th year of his age, while in the performance of his duty, off Weymouth.

His fourth son, Ensign W. Burrard, 1st Guards, served in the Peninsular War, till he was mortally wounded while leading a forlorn-hope at the storming of San Sebastian, on the 31st August, 1813, and died, soon after, in the 19th year of his age.

His fifth son, Captain E. Burrard, served in the Grenadier Guards, from the 2nd September, 1813, till 30th November, 1830; and was present with the

regiment in France, with the Army of Occupation. He died on the 23rd April 1832, in the 35th year of his age.

Lieut.-Colonel WILLIAM BURRARD served with the Russian Army in the campaign of 1738, against the Turks (by permission of the King :) in the Ukraine, on the river Dneister. He served through the Anglo-Spanish War in South America, and was dangerously wounded at the storming of Fort St. Lazare, Cartagena, in 1741 :\* he was the Lieut-Colonel commanding Trelawny's Regiment, from 1743 till 1750; and was Governor of Yarmouth Castle, in the Isle of Wight.

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Among the numerous funeral slabs dug up in the Church, on its being repaved, in 1870, was this one :—

Hic jacet  
RICHARDUS HOPKINS, Miles,  
Serviens ad Legem, et Seneschallus Civitatis Coventriæ.  
Hanc vitam reliquit, decimo-sexto Julij, 1682.  
*Præitur ille, sequemur Omnes.†*

Arms engraved in relief on the slab: three pistols bendways (2 and 1). Crest: a castle triple-towered. The stone, of black marble, with circlet of oak-leaves, was in excellent preservation; but it was considered that the person commemorated had done with Lymington, and it was replaced where found, under the modern pavement of the Mortuary Chapel (*p.* 20). The learned serjeant's name appears appended to many Lymington claims, in the Forest Iter of 1670.

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\* Lieut-Colonel Burrard lost his sight through his wounds, which occasioned his death in 1780.

† John Button (or Bitton) of Gloucester, M.P. 1625 *et postea*, *m.* Mary Jesson of Coventry, and had five Daughters, *m.* as follows:—1. William Knapton. 2. John Burrard. 3. Sir R. Hopkins (above). 4. Paul Burrard. 5. Thomas Dcre.

THE FULLERTON FAMILY.

(Communicated.)

THE name of the present occupant of Walhampton has been for many years closely connected with the neighbourhood of Lymington; George Alexander Downing-Fullerton, Esq., of Ballintoy Castle, Co. Antrim, and Tockington Manor, Gloucestershire, the father of David Fullerton, Esq., now of Walhampton Park, having for years resided at Hordle Cliff,\* for yachting, etc.; after which he, on the 2nd of July, 1808, purchased The Grove,† Lymington, for the same purposes; and it was at this house that the present head of this branch of the Fullerton family, A. G. Fullerton, Esq., of Ballintoy, Co. Antrim, and Tockington, Gloucestershire, (husband of Lady Georgiana Fullerton, the celebrated authoress) was born.

The borough of Lymington was at one time contested by a member of the Fullerton family (*page* 103); and it is doubtless from their residence in and connection with Hampshire that the little railway station (Fullerton) near Andover derives its name.

The father of Mr David Fullerton, now of Walhampton, was devoted to yachting: he was an original member of the R.Y.S. (at that time called the R.Y.C), and the possessor of the *Zephyr* and other well-known yachts: indeed, it is said, he was one of the comparatively few gentlemen of his day who really cared for, and thoroughly understood, the management of his vessel: many were the dangers run, and hair-breadth escapes told, of these early gentlemen mariners. As an illustration of these an incident in the yachting career of the late Mr Fullerton will perhaps be interesting

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\* Now occupied by Lord Justice Thesiger.

† Now owned by the Misses Harding.









to the reader. Somewhere about the year 1806 (for the actual date has not been recorded), Mr Fullerton, accompanied by his friend, Mr Weld,\* of Lulworth Castle, and by two other friends, was sailing near the Needles, when, to their consternation, they espied a French privateer bearing down, as they thought, upon them. This was an awkward position indeed, for at that time we were at war with France, and to be taken prisoners by the French conveyed anything but pleasant thoughts to the minds of the occupants of the gallant little yacht: with all speed therefore they sailed away, and were fortunate in escaping the threatened danger. Had their fears been verified, not only might two of the yachting celebrities of that day have disappeared from their homes, but the career of the younger friends who were with them would have been sadly interfered with. England might have lost two of the after dignities of her Church; for the younger men on board Mr. Fullerton's yacht were none other than the brothers John Bird Sumner, and Charles Richard Sumner, who afterwards became—the one, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the other, Bishop of Winchester.

*“Psalmi sapiunt Salmones.”*

The celebrated Suger, abbot of St. Denis (1140) left, by his will, ten sous and a muid† of wine every year, to the canons of St. Paul, “in order that they may serve God and St. Paul with more cheerfulness and piety.” Something of the same idea occurs in a charter of Richard de Redvers to the Canons of Christchurch, in the following words:—“And in augmentation of the foregoing [rights] I give, every year, to the said Canons, one salmon, on the anniversary of my father's death; and one other on the anniversary of my own death (when it shall have occurred); that they, being thereby refreshed (*recreati*), may celebrate our funeral services with more devotion and readiness (*devotius atque festinius*).” (A.D. 1161).

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\* And of Pylewell. † Eighty gallons.

## EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

### FRONTISPIECE.

Portrait of Sir Harry Burrard (1st Bart.) (p. 192), from a beautiful crayon drawing in possession of the family. (artist unknown).

### PLATE A.

Signatures of burgesses. They run as follows :—

Richard Casforde's mark—rude figure of a hand. (1574).

John Burrard. (1574).

Edmunde Dowe. (1574).

Jo: Mawdytt—his monogram, I.M. to which, on other occasions, he adds the date—two instances in margin. (1574).

Jo: Longe, Gent. marks with a cross. (1574).

John Richards. Observe the elaborate *paraphe* or flourish.

*Per me*, John Loder. He has introduced the date. (1598).

Tho. Turberville, maior. (1598). This was termed the Italian hand, in contradistinction to the older English character.

Tho. Marshall. (1598).

### PLATE B.

R. Pamplyn, the courtier and page of the Queen (see p. 44)—1593.\*

Thomas Barker. (1611). M.P. in 1603.

Will'm Dolinge. (1612).

Sir Ambrose Button, *Kt.* (1612).

Will'm Wiltshire, his mark—a W reversed. (1616).

John Pope (1600) a good contrast between the stiff writing and the free flourish. On the continent, to this day, the *paraphe* is considered to be as essential as the signature itself.

Hener[y] Holeste[r] his mark. H for Henry, and a rude figure of a holster attached to a war-saddle of the period. A tradesman's signature (probably 1612).

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\* The name *Pamlin*, on page 35, should be *Pamney*, which occurs also on the Visitation in 1543, (App.) The Pamplyn family do not appear to have held any property here.

PLATE C.

The east side of Gosport Street, all destroyed except the Wheatsheaf on the left. On the right: Mr. Wearn, painter—Old Inn known as the Isle of Wight Hoy—Gentleman's Residence, (of the "pigtail and rococo" period, about 1740), belonging to the Beeston family. From a juvenile sketch of [now] George Hicks, Esq., taken from the first-floor window of their residence, at the south-west corner of the High Street (now No. 1). The inn, and the other low old timbered houses, were about the time of the Civil Wars—1640.

PLATE D.

Old Houses at the corner of Ashley Lane; occupying the site of the present Nos. 40, 41, and 42 High Street. They were probably of the time of Q. Elizabeth; the shop front, of 1760 or thereabouts.

PLATE E.

The plan of Damerosehay\* (p. 19). Efford Mill appears in Domesday Book, as then existing:—

"A. mill [in Eniforde] which is held by quidam custos domus Regis."

What King's house that may have been, is now unknown.

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\* *Dameroseshay* and *Pusshay* (pp. 12, 13). The termination *hay* clearly means *meadow*. The former part of the word no doubt refers to some distinct flower growing there, just as we might now say *Cowslip Mead*, &c.

The *Dame-rose* I take to be the Primrose, whose pale, retiring, rounded flower might well be termed the *Maiden Rose*, or *Our Lady's Rose*, in contrast to the real rose, which has always been associated with love and jollity.

The *Puss* flower I think must be the Hyacinth (*H. non-scriptus*), so named from its bloom—like a purse or *puss*, as a Hampshire rustic would still call it. This flower is the *culverkeys* of Isaak Walton, its blue hue being suggestive of a wild pigeon (*culver*); and its appearance, of a bunch of old-fashioned keys fastened together (Germ. *schlussel-blumen*, or *key-flowers*). Both grow plentifully in the locality, as they must always have done.

PLATE F.

An old Deed in the Town Chest, copied, with its appendent seals, to show the style of writing of the time (1463). The words are:—

Noverint universi per presentes, Nos, Thomam Schafte et Stephanum Veel, attornasse, constituisse, et in loco nostro posuisse, dilectum nobis in Christo Johannem Bowne, capellanum, nostrum verum et legalem Attornatum ad deliberandum, vice et nomine nostro, Johanni Pedder et Johanni Geyllys, plenam et pacificam possessionem et seisinam in una crofta vocata Bowedowne Crofte, infra dominium de Ebforde; ut in quadam carta inde confecta plenius apparet: Ratum et gratum habentes et tenentes quicquid idem Attornatus noster, vice ac nomine nostro, fecerit in premissis. In cujus rei testimonium Sigilla nostra presentibus apposuimus. Datum sexto die mensis Ffebruarij, anno regni Regis Edwardi, quarti post Conquestum Angliæ, quarto.\*

It is a warrant of attorney for the livery and seisin of Holmes's Mead (page 16). The notches at the top show the origin of our term *Indenture*. The deed on p. 17, is the release or completion of the above.

PLATE G.

The three pieces are Town Tokens, fully described on page 78. The letters in the centre are examples of what may often be observed on old houses and old coins. Where the person was married (as here) the upper letter (G) stands for the surname; and the lower (T and E) for the husband and wife's respective initials. Where only two occur, as on the coins, the person was either a widower or unmarried.

PLATE H.

Record of an Election, in 1640, for the celebrated Long Parliament, which beheaded Charles I.

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\* The *italic* letter (as in other places) is used to fill out the contractions, and make them more intellegible to a juvenile reader.



## Appendix—293

*Vicesimo die Octobris 1641: Burgus de Lemington.*

John Button, Esquire, Henry Campion, Esquire, were elected Burgesses for the [this] Parliament by the generall consent of [all] the Maior and all the Burgesses of the Borrowe aforesaid whose names are subscribed ; to begin the 3. of Novemb. next.

Ffra: Guidott, Maior

Thomas Hurst

Willm: Dolinge

John Hurst

George Burrad

Thomas Turner

John Richards

Richard Carter

James Denmead

Thomas X Barneby, his mark

Willm: Edwards

Ralfe Dore

Robert Edwards

Edward Turvile.

### PLATE I.

Pylewell Manor House (about 1700), from a scarce print by *La Rocque*. This building forms the centre of the present mansion, the two wings of which were erected by Joseph Weld, Esq. about 1820. The road in front has long been closed. In the right-hand lower corner, between the trees and the spectator, stood the old chapel of Baddesley, removed in 1818.

### PLATE K.

The old Town Hall of Juliana Tevant (p. 26). The Market Cross and Pillory are in front; then come the Flesh Shambles (p. 29); and on the left is the second Town Hall (p. 31).

### PLATE L.

Walhampton (about 1680), from a somewhat later drawing, in possession of Sir Harry Paul Burrard, Bart. The old house was pulled down in 1711, by Paul Burrard, Esq. who erected the centre part of the present mansion. The wings were added by Sir Harry Burrard Neale, in 1815. The limited grounds, shown on the drawing, were amplified into the present extensive woods, walks, lawns, and sheets of water, about 1734. The road in front has long been turned to a greater distance, by a more circuitous route.

*PLATE M.*

The Town Hall (c) pulled down in 1858 (p. 127.) On the left-hand is the old Market or Butter Cross. On the right-hand the [now] Angel Hotel, originally "The George."

*PLATE N.*

A sample of the very primitive style of parliamentary elections in 1620. Sir William Dodington, Kt. and Henry Campion, Esq. were returned; though the former would seem to have had less votes than John Moore. Perhaps some later hand has added a few dots by way of practical joke.

*PLATE O.*

The old Manor House at Woodside—taken about 1840. Copied from a juvenile sketch by Mr. George Hicks, kindly lent for the purpose.

*PLATE P.*

A sketch of one of the old Grave Slabs dug up when the church was repaved in 1873, with a number of others in a fragmentary state, none having any inscriptions. [This shows that the church has existed on the same spot, on the top of the hill, from the earliest times; which has been doubted]. The present stone was laid on the surface of the churchyard, near the west door; but is rapidly decaying, from exposure to the air.

The Coin or medal is a copy (natural size) of a leaden *Bulla*, once appended to some pardon, dispensation, or bull, in the old Catholic times. It was thrown up from a very deep grave in Milford Churchyard, about twenty-five years ago, still grasped in the skeleton hand which had held it for nearly five centuries. Nothing remained except this seal, in beautiful preservation, thickly

covered with a brown shining *patina* or coating. On one side,\* INNOCE[N]TIUS P[APA] P[IUS] VI. On the other are the two heads of S.Peter and S.Paul (the traditionary likenesses); with St.PA[ULUS] St.PE[TRUS] on the upper part.

PLATE Q.

Old House formerly occupying the site of the present Independent Chapel: a good example of a respectable residence about 1660. The doorway went down two steps below the street, as all old houses did formerly. The higher part at the back was a more recent addition—about 1730. The little shop on the left hand is a specimen of the superior class of that era (with glazed windows)—see p. 121. It was a doctor's shop, in the occupation of Mr. Nike, who (with his father before him) was the favourite practitioner for the Dissenting interest, as the Beckleys (father and son)†

\* Pope Innocent VI lived about 1360. He was one of the Avignon popes; and cotemporary with Rienzi.

† There is an anecdote, in Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, about some north-country doctor, whose practice was comprised in the administration of two *simples*—"laudamy and calamy." Dr. Sangrado (*Gil Blas*) put equal trust in bleeding and copious draughts of warm water. An old lady (a relative and friend of Mr Beckley) described to the writer his whole routine as consisting merely in repeated blue pill and repeated bleeding. The results of this practice may be surmised. Goldsmith, after being an usher in a school, was for a short time assistant in a small chemist's shop by the Monument (London); and on the strength of that, set up as a physician! There really was but little exaggeration in Moliere's witty sarcasm:—

Quæ sunt remedia

Quæ in maladia

Convenit facere?

—Clysterium donare,

Postea seignare,

Ensuita purgare,

Reseignare, repurgare, et reclysterisare.

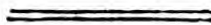
The great Gassendi (1655) was bled thirteen times before he

were for the orthodox Church-and-State inhabitants. Mr. Nike died comparatively young; and has a tablet to his memory in the Church. He was a very worthy man, and much esteemed by everybody:—high praise; even if we deduct a little from the laudation of the inscription.

*PLATE R.*

Two old Headstones in the churchyard, curious from their style. The lower one must be 1594: it was, till recently, entirely buried in the soil. All the old stones perished when the tower was built (1670), or in the confusion of the Civil Wars (p. 73). No entry in the register can be found to suit in 1694; and the style is too rude for that era. The name is probably Wickelton, or Wickenden, an ancient family of the town (now extinct), of which several very old stones remain near. A cross, or some similar kind of ornament, would appear to have been fixed on the top originally.

The upper stone, elaborate in its design, is close to the north side of the nave. The christian name it bears is *Thomson*—for *Thomasin* or *Thomasina*, once a favourite female appellation.



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died. "The lancet (said an eminent surgeon of the present day) has slain more people than the sword"! Its use is quite laid aside; and blue-pill is but little used by the modern practitioner, who looks on fever as weakness, and administers stimulants instead of depletives, in such cases.

*Translation of the old Deed, pp. 12-13.*

**K**NOW all men, both present and future, that I, William Spileman, knight, have given, granted, and by this my present deed confirmed, as regards me and my heirs, to William Sanedon,\* that croft called *Damerosehay*, with all its appurtenances, in Efford. The said croft has *La Pusshay* adjoining on the north side, and the land of Thomas de Watthesley on the south side; and extends in length, towards the east, as far as the stream of Efford; and towards the west, as far as the road which comes from Wainsford towards Beckton.—To have and to hold the said croft, with its appurtenances, &c. ....paying every year, to me and my heirs, fifteen pence, &c. In testimony whereof I have confirmed this present writing with my seal. Witnesses: John of Wainsford, Henry of Arnewood, Roger of Downlands, William of Keyhaven, William of Gordleton, John of Downton, and others.

*The Warrant of Livery.*

**B**E it known to all by these presents, that I, Juliana Bowedowne, of Beckton, have made, confirmed, and placed in my stead, my dear [friends] in Christ, William Scheld, John Wilshyre, and William Elere, that they may give possession and seisin, to Johanna, the daughter of Philip Scheld, and Phem..... daughter of the aforesaid Johanna, of the croft called *Damerosehay*, with all its appurtenances, in Efford, &c. In testimony whereof I have appended my seal [a cross] to this present writing.

*The Genealogy.*

**W**ILLIAM of Bowedowne† had two daughters and one son by a servant-maid, and one son by his wife. The son of the servant was Robert Bowedowne, who married but had no children; and the son of the wife was John Bowedowne; and this John had Philip, who was heir to William: and this Philip having no heir of his body, the ground fell to Johanna and Juliana, who were his ancestral relatives.|| The said Johanna and Juliana held it after the decease of Philip; and the said Johanna had an heir (viz. Juliana) who now and finally is in possession. Witnesses: Thomas Everton, William Fernhill, Philip Stonerd, Robert Stote, and others. Done at Beckton, on the Wednesday after Hockday, in the fortieth year of [King] Edward, the third after the Conquest.

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\* Sanedon (Sandedon), Sandy Down, near Brockenhurst.

† Bowedowne, Rowdown, (?) near Beaulieu.

|| There was (as will be seen from the descent) nothing more than a preference in the succession given to legitimate over "natural" children, at this time.



## Appendix—298

*Foreign Emigrants and Soldiers, from 1784 to 1814. Extracted  
from the Lymington Registers.*

<p style="text-align: center;">1784.</p> <p>William Dupré</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1793.</p> <p>Jean Durinez Guillaume Dannels</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1795.</p> <p>Jacob Neufville</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1796.</p> <p>Francis Pettijean Lawrence Izaak Kroes James Leuisa Johannes De Vries Albert Johannes Krause Wilhelm Knewitz William Vellenoweth Lucas Oldoff Martin Duchell Daniel Ramsker — has two children born: Castor and Pollux Isidore de Vaudreuil Charles Rivance Giles La Garde Giles Rebotier Elias Geisten</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1798.</p> <p>Johannes Kroes Jean Le Jeune Andreas Nertzle Johannes Sharte John C. W. F. Thernberg Hendrik Heill Wilhelm Niemesis Gerrard Lenze Jean Louis de Koven Jacob Boleart François Blandin Carl Tamberem Thomas Pheers Johann Hein Joseph Verdet Gerrard Linster Louis Echart</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1799.</p> <p>Wilhelm Max Ede Jans Joseph Pot</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1800.</p> <p>Ludovick Mayer Cornelius de Helder Hezeckja Hengzers Harja Klooaster Hendrick Snelling Wilhelm Koaster Antoine Pallaron Monsieur La Grange Simon Jules Casimir La Garde Christian Clapena</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1801.</p> <p>Cornelius Mathias Van Hoey Mons. de Caen (French Emi- grant priest)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1802.</p> <p>Augustin Toussaint Pierre André Ramaer Andreas Kertson John Christian Le Maitre Jarius Scyeler Johannes Bemmeler John Fryenhaven Nicholas Guessings Peter Davnes Johannes Christopher Devo William Gillot Samuel Noblet Lewis Golson Peter Neeston —Gossart, Surgeon in Willot's Regiment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1803.</p> <p>Andrew Viant Marudina Mahlmanin Johannes Thong Fidelius Hentry Peter Walsers Hendrick Eickbert</p>
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*Appendix*—299

Lewis Henberg	Wilhelm Walbeck
G. C. Beyler	John Mantz
1804.	Anthony Lanshierd
Joseph Digna	1807.
Wilhelm Wilburt	John Brinkmann
Michael Goebel	Henry Meneyner
Charles Conrad Schultze	John Hendrik Kruager
Jacob Coett Sauer	John Hedinger
James Le Marchant	Karl Heine
Ludovic Grin	Andrew Bollart
John Winger	Joseph Vertell
Martin De Fries	Christian Schreiber
1805.	Wilhelm Rets
Jacob Bellart	Lieut. Mertens
Hendrick Wohlberg	John Buchal
Joseph Buschs	Cornelius Corsusie
François Thor	1808.
John Lewis de Koven	David Henry Reflin
Frederick Schade	Peter Gerrits
Charles Warin	James—a foreigner
François Blandin	Frederic Heitre of the Foreign
1806.	Depot (shot himself)
Gennett Bather	A soldier of the 60th Regt.
John Carrell	Louis Wallman
A soldier from the F. Depot	Jacob Van Couler
A man found drowned	Joseph Dellawoose
Joseph Digna	Peter Kunn
Stephen Cucokwitz	Bertram Ferrier La Rose
Wilhelm Rath	Antoine Grange
Henry Goodecke	1809.
John Kempfer	John Burres
Balthazar Morack	Conrad Schultze
Ludwick Otto	Augustus Roler
Henry Kelle	Christopher Libermann
Henry Wolberg	Herman Conrad
Henri Mellendry	Christopher Boudin
Augustin Brogniez*	Heinrich Freyse
Louis Versturme, M.D.*	John Saalim
George Philip Gltz†	Frederick Ruenstock
Harry Florait	Hendrik Seiling
Charles Loffman	Jacob Dessau
Louis Schmitt	Joseph Hermand
Jacob Bollaert	Dirk Melgers

\* Some of these lived on till later years ; but their names are inserted where they occur.

† Now *Klitz*, and *Flora* : both still remaining.

# *Appendix—300*

John Generse  
 Andrew Pereley  
 Frederick Lipert  
 John Hendrik Ennot  
 Christopher Heintrenther  
 William Weichers  
 John Kamph  
 Daniel Gernsel  
 John Stedmyer  
 Henry Herg  
 Francis Wivet  
 Capt. Mackenzie (King's Germ.  
     Legion)  
 Joseph Carpentier  
 Frederick Hockgrieve  
 Jean Pottel  
 Frederick Engel  
 John Mentz  
 — Gertner  
 James Rotes  
 Sanger Wilhelm  
 Motman Bablist  
 — Schmecker  
 Thomas Schullyer  
     1810.  
 John Gevuern  
 John Janssen  
 Peter Gerritz  
 Liewick Reinke  
 John Doornenburg  
 Martin Helwig  
 Wilhelm Rottenburg  
 Henry Kelle  
 Martin Delan  
 Daniel Baumbech (60th Regt.)  
     Killed in Church Lane  
     by a comrade.  
 Jakob Kramer  
 A soldier, a foreigner  
 A soldier of the 60th Regt.  
 John Doelden      do.  
 George —      do.  
 Hendrick Heister  
 Foreign soldier (lately arrived  
     from Portugal).  
 Jakob Fischer

Jaques Charrot  
 Peter Haen  
 John Garrets  
 Christopher Selinch  
 John Gem  
 John Vogel  
 Francois Dubbery  
 Romulus Muskins  
 Charles Hesurch  
 Peter De Vries  
 Joseph De Vries  
 Georg Haag  
 Francis Greiger  
 Lieut. Livene  
 Fizel Jansop  
 John Sophin Khawsen  
 John Every  
 Ensign Condera  
 Monsieur Grimall, a French  
     Emigrant  
 Francois Gillian  
 William Basca, a foreigner,  
     out of a cartel  
     1811.  
 Friedrich Frankenstein  
 John Kotner  
 Giuseppe Bardi  
 Luigi Marchilli  
 Philipppo Maestrato  
 John Pau  
 George Sellis  
 Martin Schumacker  
 Joseph Le Roy  
 Francis Lillmant  
 Andreas Zeigler  
 Andreas Wizckowitz  
 Charles Scheibler  
 Antonio Poll  
 A man, name unknown  
 A soldier—a foreigner  
 Peter Christenson  
 Martin Coffin  
 John Doornberg  
 John Dietrich, Adjutant of  
     the Depot—fell in a  
     duel at Pennington

*Appendix—301*

**Lawrence Bonnet**  
**Louderic Loudier**  
**Gabriel Gracivoe**  
**Valentine Stawigly**  
**Frederick Schouten**  
**Louis Vollman**  
**Christian Wahlbusch**  
**Joseph Delawass**  
**Herman Wyse**  
**Peter Christensen**  
**Philip Schon**  
**William Redi**  
**Jacob Schappy**  
**Adam Kasff**  
**Henry Dullemon**

1812.

**John Dehenburg**  
**Francis Sphrenburg**  
**Hans Kirschwein**  
**Augustine Minguet**  
**Nicholas Vandermeer**  
**John Albert Besteand**  
**Frederick Ludwig**

**Henry Millendry**  
**Michael Gusta**

1813.

**James Beeston Colborne, Lieut.**  
in King's Germ. Legion

**Bartholomew Manara**

**Abraham Hoffman**

**John Bahlem**

**Giustino Castelato**

**Dominico Castelato**

**John Grex**

**Capt. Dallonville**

**Pierre Lapuy**

**John Baptist Le Tellier--priest**

**Andrew Hafderdums**

**Ensign Gunther**

**Charles De Nie**

1814.

**A Foreigner**

**Franz Van Sprienburg**

**S. Priscisco (Muiron's Regt.)**

**Marinez de Jonge**

**Peter Vallery Albear**

**Henry Moorman, a foreigner**

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"*Ipsæ periêre ruinæ*"—the very graves have perished which received these unfortunates. The common men were principally buried along the east-side of the old part of the church-yard, by the garden wall. The officers were more in the centre: but few memorials were ever erected. It will be understood that many of the names were those of gentlemen, of good rank and position in life.

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*Addenda.*

*FROM THE BOLDRE REGISTERS.*

1802.  
Willem Burgerhof  
Franz Otto  
Johannes Neger  
François de Vassaux  
M. R. De la Rosiete Warin  
Lieut. d'Autume (R.Art.)  
Lieut. d'Eglize  
Le Chev. de Roucourt  
Pamar de Roucourt  
Gabriel Henri de St. George

1805.  
Joseph Virtel  
Cornelius Libermann  
Lud. Auguste de Joussiaume  
Pieter Eland  
Frederick Foerster  
John Hedinger  
Elizabeth Lebreck  
Franz Beretze  
John Manera  
Johannes Holscher  
Mary Von Dombrinck

1807.  
Jean Gottfried Frische  
Jean Schudelookm  
Stephen Orbann

1808.  
Adam Furst

1809.  
John Romler  
Willem Reandman  
Ernst Rincke  
Bartolomi Keyser

John Doornburg  
Frederick Schouten

1810.  
Mauritz Littauer  
John Bergman  
Philip Schorn  
Francis Lilmant  
Jacob Schappy  
Joseph Haupke  
Nicolas Vandermeer

1812.  
Francis Lavigne (Lieut.)  
E. N. Charpentier  
Jean François Vautries  
De Veau (Captain)  
Johannes Hibler

1813.  
Louis Le Coque or Le Cocq  
Jean B. L. d'Overloop  
Jean Galvagni  
Victor Pletinckx  
Bernardus Reynars  
Peter Alebear  
Charles Robinet  
Martin Kinsela  
Henri Mohrman  
Albert Beste  
Lehne Lange  
Vincent de Cresia  
Daniel Piedemonti (Capt.)  
Louis Alexis Rousseau  
Charles Giller  
John Godfrey Bendix  
Elizabeth Gotschalck  
Joseph Rear

Since finishing the former list, an application has been made to me, as Mayor, from a Brabant gentleman, asking me to try and find out the entry of his grandfather, who married in Lymington in 1813. I have had the pleasure of furnishing it. His ancestor (besides his name) signed himself, on the Register, as *Baron de Tietenbroeck et Meudonck*; so that the reader will see that these names are useful for reference; and that many of them were borne by gentlemen of position. While searching for it (at Boldre), the Rev. the Vicar kindly

### *Addenda.*

allowed me to copy many more of the Foreign names, which I have here appended ; though it must not be supposed that none have been overlooked. Many of them are very illegible, through misapprehension of the proper spelling, by the officiating clergyman. I have generally copied the signatures themselves, as being more likely to be correct.

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### EMENDANDA.

Page 35. For Pamlin, read *Pamney*.

Page 41. For George Wallop, read *William*.

Inscription, page 67. Probably some graves in the churchyard were broken into, to raise a battery against the Castle ; when buried in one common grave afterwards, *mortui loquuntur*.

Page 97. For 1869, read 1689.

Page 115. For Sketch X, read *Sketch O*.

Page 131. "Memoirs of P.P." The present work having passed the limits originally intended, this has not been reprinted. It will be found in any edition of Swift's Works.

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