

path to the *hlaw* or hill; and it has a bridge. Also a certain way called "le date" occurs in 1474; and we have "le drove waie" in 1568; "le midle way" from 1590 to 1597. "Fulham way" in 1717 and 1768 was a grass track from the village towards Fulscot, now stopped by the railway. In the rising ground are "the Hightland" (1597, 1717); "Doune furlong" (1514, 1597) or "Dun furlong" (1717, 1768); and "Packman's Down" (1717). We have also "Le Coumbe" (1334), or "Combe" (1482, 1564); "Litulcombe" occurring in 1448, and both "Little Coome" and "Great Coome" in 1717. The "Hanging of the Hill," or "Hanging lands" (1717), implies the slopes of the hill, now called the "Hanging of the Coombs." "The small hills" occur frequently; and we have "le smale hill meare" (1600), or "verge" (*wirge*, 1568); probably identical with "small hill barre" (1605), or "barres" (1597) or simply "le barres" (1583); perhaps identical also with "le smale hylbyn" (1514) and "locus vocatus smale hewen" (1525); all of which appear to be in the neighbourhood of Brightwell Moor.

(*To be continued.*)

Notes and Queries

RELATING TO BERKS, BUCKS AND OXON.

Communications are invited upon all subjects of Antiquarian or Architectural interest relating to the three counties. Correspondents are requested to write as plainly as possible, on one side of the paper only, with REPLIES, QUERIES and NOTES on SEPARATE SHEETS, and the name of the writer appended to each communication.

Notes.

"HOBY OF BISHAM."—Under this heading the following occurs amongst "Queries" in the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal* for October, 1912, viz.: "There is no record of William Hoby's burial at *Hurley*," and this is most certainly a correct assertion! Later on in the same query—with reference to Anne, second wife of Giles Hoby, it is stated—"She died s.p. 1630, and was buried at *Hurley* beside her husband Giles Hoby, who died 1625;" but, as a fact, neither Giles Hoby nor his wife Anne were buried at *Hurley*, according to our *Hurley Registers*.

Inasmuch as the writer of this query tells us that Sir Philip Hoby (knighted 1544) died s.p. in May, 1558-9, and left Bisham to his brother Thomas, and Merdon to his brother William; and inasmuch as Merdon is close to *Hursley*,

in Hampshire, is not *Hursley* (and not *Hurley*) the place intended in both instances where *Hurley* occurs in this query? Romsey, the place from which the query is made, is not far from Merdon and Hursley.—F. T. WETHERED, Vicar of Hurley, Berks.

BERKSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AS COMPONENT PARTS OF THE DIOCESE OF OXFORD.—In the account of an Expedition to Sonning and Hambleden, made by the Berks Archæological Society early last September, as given in the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal* for October, 1912, it is stated that the County of Berks formed part of the Diocese of Salisbury until 1845, and that by order of Council it was then placed under the care of the Bishop of Oxford. The date, however, of this transference from the one Diocese to the other is incorrect, by nine years. As a fact, Berkshire formed part of the Diocese of Salisbury (Old Sarum) from 1075,—the year in which that Diocese came into existence,—until October 5th, 1836, when it was annexed by order of Council to the See of Oxford, and at once became part of the last named Diocese, under Bishop Bagot. Buckinghamshire was annexed to the See of Oxford by order of Council on July 19th, 1837, but owing to the unwillingness of Bishop Bagot to fall in with this arrangement, Buckinghamshire did not *actually* become a part of the Oxford Diocese until Bishop Samuel Wilberforce had succeeded Bishop Bagot as Bishop of Oxford, at the end of 1845, on the translation of Bishop Bagot to the Bishopric of Bath and Wells. Buckinghamshire had previously formed part of the Diocese of Lincoln.—F. T. WETHERED.

Replies.

HEADSTONES IN CHURCHYARDS.—It is probable that headstones were not used to any great extent in churchyards previous to the time of Charles II. The three oldest I have met with anterior to 1649, all occur in Shrivenham churchyard. They are inscribed :—

I. P.	R. A. G.	ANNO
1628.	PARSON	1647
	DYED THE	JOHN
	LAST OF	JACOB.
	JULY ANNO	
	1628.	

Early headstones, till the 18th century, are all much the same design, and more suitable to their purpose than the great majority of later ones. They are generally low, about 18 inches high, square topped, with inscription in a sunken panel and lettering deeply incised, indeed so much so that they are more legible than many which are a century later.

The subject of Churchyard Inscriptions being opened in the *Journal*, might not an appeal be made for a systematic transcription of all Churchyard Monuments in the County? I am working on the Vale district. It must be apparent that numbers of inscriptions in every churchyard are already obliterated and others rapidly becoming so. Nor is the weather the only enemy of churchyard headstones. In many cases the pathway to the church door is paved with headstones "quarried" from adjoining graves. A case was once brought to the writer's notice of a cottage, whose kitchen floor was of slabs of gravestones.

The inscriptions from the churchyards of Lockinge, Ardington, East and West Hendred, Letcombe Regis, Baulking, Bourton and Shrivenham, have been made by myself.—W. H. HALLAM, Lockinge.

CLOCKMAKERS IN BERKS.—The Rev. F. T. Wethered sends a most interesting reply. He says Peter Godlyman (born at Hurley 1694-5, buried there 1720) carried on the business of a clockmaker in the village, and clocks were marked Peter Godlyman, Hurley. Benjamin Cotton, Hurley, was another clockmaker.

George Nethercot of Fifield, Joseph Kimber of Shaw, William Gunn of Wallingford, are names from grandfather clocks in the possession of Mr. Alfred Pryce of Abingdon. Whiterne of Abingdon is on a "Parliament Clock." What is this?—(A. Pryce).

John Lee of Cookham is another clockmaker's name contributed by Mr. E. W. Dormer.

Mr. Pond of Bridge Street, Abingdon, living the middle of 19th century, who died in the Almshouses, was another grandfather clockmaker. Ansell or Austell, a watch and clockmaker, lived at No. 7, The Abbey, Abingdon, early in 19th century.—(Mrs. George). Other replies will be inserted next quarter.

PHIPPS.—John Phipes mar. at St. Lawrence, Reading, 1654. John Phillips of White Waltham, mar. at St. Lawrence, 1656.

GENEALOGY WANTED.—EVATT, Berkshire (Surgeon-General Evatt). Charles Evetts mar. at Beenham 1810. Thomas Eyvot or Eynot mar. St. Lawrence, Reading, 1754.

HERSEY FAMILY.—Information wanted (A. C. Hersey). Nathaniel Hersey had sons, Thomas bapt. at St. Giles, Reading, 1653; William 1656. Moses Hersey mar. 1743 at St. Lawrence's, Reading. Moyses son of Gregory and Elin Hersey bapt. at St. Giles, Reading, 1720.

Proceedings of Societies.

BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The first meeting of the Winter Session was held on October 31st, when a most interesting paper "English Dress for a Thousand Years," was read by Miss Swann, President of the Oxford Ladies' Brass-rubbing Society.

At the second meeting on November 29th, the Society had the pleasure of hearing a lecture from Mr. Ward, Lecturer at University College, London, on "The Evolution of the Typical French Château and Hôtel of the 16th and 17th centuries out of the 15th century Castle and Town-house." In a later number of the Journal we intend to give a report of these two most instructive papers. Both these lectures were illustrated by lantern slides.