

The Church of Blewbury.

(Continued from page 82.)

A dispute arose in 1223 between the Bishop of Salisbury and Hugo de Sandford, son of Thomas de Sandford, as to the advowson of the Churches of Blewbury and Marlborough. Hugo de Sandford claimed the right of presentation to these benefices (it had belonged to his family in the past), but was opposed by the Bishop. It was referred to the arbitration of Jocelin Bishop of Wells, and Magister M. Belet, who by award dated April 15th, 1223, allowed the presentation to Blewbury to remain with de Sandford, while the right of collation was given to the Bishop. At the same time de Sandford gave up all claims to the advowson of the Churches at Marlborough and to that at Preschute. ⁽¹⁾ The actual terms of the award as far as it affects Blewbury are interesting. They are :—

“Ad praesentationem autem dicti Hugonis de Sanford, tanquam
“veri patroni, et haerendum suorum debebunt praedictus episcopus
“et successores sui admittere ad ecclesiam de Blebire personam
“idoneam et eam in eadem instituere quotiens ipsam vacare con-
“tingerit *qui erit canonicus Sarum ecclesiae* de ipsa ecclesia de Blebire
“et habebit semper stallum in choro et locum in capitulo, quem
“habere solebat canonicus de Merleberge et de Blebire.”

Hugo de Sandford, therefore, maintained, by this award, for himself and his heirs, the presentation to the Prebendal Stall of Blewbury.

Early in the 13th century, Lucas, Prebend of Blewbury, with the consent of the Bishop of Salisbury (Richard le Poore), set apart certain of the tithes and revenues of the Church of Blewbury for the support of a resident priest. ⁽²⁾ The terms of the grant are as follows :—

“Noverit universitas vestra me caritatis intuitu, concessisse
“quantum ad me pertinet Ricardo capellando de Bleburie, omnes
“obventories altarium ecclesia de Bleburie et capellanum de Optun ⁽³⁾
“et Estun, et omne legatum, praeter illud quod specialiter ecclesiae
“fuerit legatum, et omnes minutas decimas de animalibus pro-
“venientis, percipiendas et habendas omnibus diebus vitae suae,
“*exceptis decimis trium domorum* quas excipio, scilicet *omnes decimas*

(1) Sarum Charters and Documents. R.S., pp. 327, &c. (4 documents).

(2) Sarum Charters and Documents. “Donatio ecclesiae de Bleburia.”

(3) Upton and “Aston Upthorpe.”

"*de domo dni Abbatis de Rading, Andriae Bassett, Osberti Turpin, et excepto omni genere bladorum et leguminosum et feno, quod simpliciter excipio. Concedo etiam eidem Ricardo illum domum cum curtilagio quam Gerardus capellanus, aliquando habuit juxta cimiterium. Debet autem dictus R. invenire secum unum capellandum ad deservendum dictae ecclesiae et capellis et omnia onera tam ecclesiae quam capellarum sustinere.*"

The document is dated "tertio Kalendas Aprilis pontificatus nostri anno decimo, i.e., March 30th, 1227." (1)

The relative values of the income allocated to the Church at Blewbury, and that portion of the revenue still going to the Cathedral Church at Sarum, is to be seen from the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*. P. Nicolai. 1288-1291.

"*Taxatio honor' Sp'ualia' & Temporalium in Archidiaconalibus Dors' et Sar'.*

	Sarum Sp' Taxatio.	Decima.
Prebend' de Blebury	£40	£4
Vicar' in eadem	£5 6s. 8d.	10s. 8d.

In the 14th century we find two important alterations made in the fabric of the Church, both dating from about the middle of the century. The first was probably the addition of the Chapel on the south side of the Chancel. For the purpose of forming this, the east wall of the south transept was completely removed and the south wall of the Chancel cut through, leaving the lower portion standing and also leaving one pier, the two arches thus formed are supported by half circular columns, somewhat rudely finished, but which have apparently undergone considerable alteration. One of the original Norman buttresses can still be seen on the Chancel wall in this Chapel. The other alteration was the addition of the North Aisle, which extends westwards from the transept for a little over half the length of the Nave. In all probability its termination was fixed by the position of the ancient north doorway. The Arcade of this Aisle consists of two arches only, supported by an octagonal column, with simple moulding on the capital, the lowest being a scroll moulding, and in the base a bold ogee, surmounted by a roll and fillet.

(1) Richardson states that Luke was Prebendary about 1220, but this can scarcely be so if, as he also states, Hugh de Sandford was Prebendary in 1223. For not only is Lucas a party to this endowment, but we find in "*Taxatio dignitatum et prae bendam*," A.D., 1226:—

"Lucas de prebenda de Blebwe Marc et dimid	} Estimat XL. Marc."

To form this North Aisle the eastern wall of the north transept was removed, and about the same time the original Norman light was replaced by the traceried window now found in the east wall of the transept. Below this window is replaced in position a stone altar which was, during late restorations, found buried; although much worn, it still shews traces of the incised crosses.

Returning to the history of the Prebend, nothing of importance is found until after 1312, when the Order of the Knights Templars was extinguished. The Knights Hospitallers obtained a certain proportion of the properties of the disbanded order, but in England the King, Edward II., held it for some considerable time. Among the possessions of the Templars was, as we have seen, the advowson of Blewbury, and the King soon made use of the power of presentation to the Prebend, for on July 6th, 1312, he granted it to one Adam de Osgodeby. ⁽¹⁾ The claim of the King was, however, resisted by the Hospitallers in the next reign, for although Edward III. appointed to the Prebend a certain Henry de Clyf, he was not allowed peaceful possession, ⁽²⁾ but was troubled by prolonged litigation:—"Et quia adversarius ⁽³⁾ ejusdem clerici nostri jani promotus est in episcopum Hereforden', et finis nondum impositus est dictae liti (quamquam duae diffinitivae sententiae per eodem clerico nostro sint promulgatae), &c., &c. Henry de Clyf, however, apparently remained in disputed possession of the Prebend, for we find

(1) Protection for one year for Master Henry de Clif, Clerk at Blebury, Aston and Upton. ⁽⁴⁾

(2) Protection for one year to Master Henry de Clyf, Prebendary of Blewbury in the Church of St. Mary, Salisbury. ⁽⁵⁾

The resistance of the Hospitallers to the King's claim was apparently for a time successful, for in the account of the lands and holdings of the Knights Hospitallers ⁽⁶⁾ we find under the year 1338, and in connection with the Preceptory of Greenham (near Newbury), that a life payment of 20/- a year was made to Wm. Auschelin, according to the order of Thomas Lardner, lately prior of England, and that a like life payment was made to William de Latton, as

(1) Calendar of Patent Rolls. 5 Ed. ii.

(2) Rymer. Foedera, Litterae et Acta Publica. Three letters from Edward III., dated respectively ⁽³⁾ March 4th, September 22nd and September 22nd, 1328. The last of the three being to the Pope. Rot. Rom. 2 Edward iii.

(4) Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1331, Sept. 26th. 5 Ed. III.

(5) " " " 1331, Oct. 6th.

(6) Camden Society, "The Hospitallers in England."

ordered by brother Leonard when prior, for saving to the order the advowson of Blewbury ("pro salvatione advocacionis ecclesie de Blebury"). Prior Lardner died in 1329 and Phillip de Thame was Prior in 1338, Leonard de Tybertis was Prior between these two dates, and consequently the Hospitallers secured the advowson of Blewbury about the year 1335.

(To be continued).

Eighteenth Century Remedies.

By Emily J. Climenson.

AMONG the great number of letters of the eighteenth century I possess either of my great-great aunt, Mrs. Montagu, or written to her, are many singular medical remedies. Great must have been the courage displayed to swallow some at all; and boundless the faith to attribute to them their healing powers!

For toothache, Mrs. Delany recommends: "Little trefoil leaves and yarrow pounded, and made into a little pellet put in the tooth, or tied up in muslin and held between the teeth."

Quicksilver was given to Deborah, Mrs. Montagu's maid, for worms. Hemlock was recommended for consumption.

Calves pluck water for want of appetite. Lady Medows, sister of Mr. Montagu, had cancer, from which she died; she was dosed with Vipers salts. Speedwell was considered a cure for rheumatism.

When Lord Bath (Pulteney) had a cold, to which he was often subject, he would eat a roast lemon, and Mrs. Montagu would prepare it for him. He also took lemon and wormwood, and Viper salts.

Oil of earth worms and opodeldoc was applied for lumps and swellings.

Saffron in tea was for heaviness of spirits or ennui, and was constantly taken by Mr. Robinson (Mrs. Montagu's father), when he was bored with living in the country, which he detested, and worried with his nine children.