ROGER, BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

In the earlier editions of Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*, the Poores of Rushall, Barts., are said to descend from Roger, the famous Bishop of Salisbury, who occupied the See of Sarum from 1102 to 1139. Amongst the effigies in the Cathedral of Salisbury is one, by some considered to be that of Bishop Roger, by others to be that of his successor, Bishop Joceline, and this difference of opinion arises from the fact that the inscription on the monument describes the Bishop to whose memory it was erected, as being descended from "chiefs or dukes—from noble princes." This allusion to high descent has made some maintain the inscription must refer to Bishop Joceline, who was of the Bailleul or Baliol family, and not to Bishop Roger. If, however, Bishop Roger was really of the le Poher or le Poer family, the following will show that the inscription, in so far as the matter of descent is concerned, would be applicable to him. In the sixth century Brittany was divided into five principalities or countships, namely, La Domnonée, Le Vannes, Le Léon, La Cornouailles and Le Poher. The last continued to be ruled over by counts or princes, until the time of Alain "Barbe-torte," son of Mathuédoi II, Count of Le Poher. This Alain became Duke of Brittany about 936, when he united Le Poher to the Duchy. In the "Dictionaire Historique et Geographique de la Provence de Bretagne," by Ogée, enlarged by Marteville and Varen, under the article on Carhaix, page 147, mention is made of the country of Le Poher, of which the following is an extract—roughly translated—"This country (Le Poher) appears at one time to have formed part of the countship of Cornouailles, and to have been separated from it, and had its own lords, these lords were called counts or princes. This would indicate that they derived their origin from the Breton kings."

LE POWER AND COROGHMORE.