BAILEY'S PHOTO-ANCESTRAL RECORD. By the Rev. Frederic Bailey, B.D., Newhaven, Conn., U.S.A.

Mr. Bailey's system for preserving the history of a family is in many respects an improvement upon other methods which have come under our notice. The idea of including photographs of members of the family is a good one, and the system adopted is clear and simple. Provision is made for fourteen generations of both paternal and maternal lines of descent. Sufficient room has not, we think, been given for recording the children of each marriage, and much confusion is thus likely to ensue; the space allowed for the photographs is also very cramped. We should advise the omission of the *cause* of death, for unless the record is intended merely for the eye of the family physician there can be no use in adding such gruesome details. It occurs to us that if the old-fashioned family bibles are to be laid aside in favour of this or some kindred system, a way should be discovered by which the record may be from time to time added to by future generations, and better paper and a more elaborate cover should be provided, even at the risk of increasing the cost of production.

Two chart pedigrees have been forwarded to us, one of a branch of the family of Vincent, originally of Swinford, co. Leicester, compiled by Mr. Reginald Stewart Boddington, and the other of the Bodingtons of Great Harborough, Cubbington, and Kenilworth, co. Warwick, by Mr. W. F. Carter.

We have also received "The History of the Granville Family," by the Rev. Roger Granville, M.A., which we propose to notice in the next number.

Notes and Queries.

LE POHER FAMILY.—So much that is fantastic has been written on the origin of the name Poer, Poher, or Puher, that attention may be called to a charter of Roger "le Poher," in D'Anisy's *Normandy Transcripts* (Vol. ii, fo. 307), in which he styles himself son of John "le Poher," and speaks of Robert "le Poher," son of Bartholomew "le Poher," as his man. His seal bears the legend, "SIGILL' ROGERI LE POER," and the emblem of a fleur-de-lis. The county is Devonshire, whence the Irish Pohers are said to derive. This evidence coincides precisely with that in the charters, now at Eton, calendared by Mr. Maxwell Lyte,[1] which contain the names of several Pohers or Puhers, of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries in Somerset, the seals of John "Puher" and Nicholas "Poher," shewing for "device a fleur-de-lys."

I may add that, both in England and Ireland, the name is very frequently met with in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and that

[1] Ninth Report on Historical MSS., App. I, pp. 353-356.

in the cases known to me, some scores in number, it is invariably Le Puher or Puher, Le Poher or Poher, or Poer.[1] The true form of the name is thus beyond question, and it is shewn to be personal, not territorial (as should indeed be obvious).

Wace speaks of "Les Boloigneis e les Pohiers" as fighting at the battle of Hastings, and this is always understood to mean "The men of Boulogne and of Poix" (in Picardy). The name, however, according to Godefroy, had, in old French, another recognised meaning, namely, "herald." In this sense its normal form was "le Pouhier." I hardly like to suggest that it was possibly corrupted from "Poigneor" (a fighter), though "Poignere" is found as "Ponhere" and "Punhiere." Probably "Pohier," with its two meanings, will be deemed a sufficient explanation, and will account for the frequent occurrence of the name, the families, no doubt, being unconnected.

Nevertheless, it is alleged, as in the monograph on the family by Mr. G. O'C. Redmond, that "the name is derived from the designation of one of the ancient independent states of Brittany . . . *Le Poher*, and . . . it may fairly be presumed that the family sprung (*sic*) from the counts or princes of Le Poher." As in the case of the "Hapsburg" Fieldings, double violence has been done to the facts to give colour to this hypothesis. The true forms of the name have been, in the above treatise, systematically and deliberately altered from *Le* to *De* Poher (or Puher), in order to make the name territorial. Similarly the Breton *vicomté* of "Porhöet" has been, most unjustifiably, altered to "Le Poher," to make its name approximate to that of this family. The former change may be partly due to insufficient perception of the difference between the personal "Le" and the territorial "De."

The strange thing is that this unfortunate jugglery should have been resorted to for a Norman house so ancient as that of "Le Poher."

J. H. ROUND.

DE LACI FAMILY.—The Domesday Survey for Herefordshire gives "Wigetune" as held by Urso de Abetot *in capite*, with a footnote that Roger de Laci holds this manor by exchange with Urso. The Pipe Roll Series of Charters (Vol. i) opens with a writ of William I to the Bishop and to the Sheriff of Lincoln, confirming the exchange which had been made by Urso de Abet. and *Rotbert* de Laceio of Ingolvesmera and "Witchona." If this latter place is the same as "Wacton," co. Hereford, as the Rev. C. J. Robinson thinks, what connection was there between Roger and *Robert* de Lacy? As Walter de Laci seems to have succeeded Earl William [f. Osbern] in the farm (?) of the county revenues, and Roger succeeded his father Walter, was the above exchange made following such a precedent as that for instance by which Hugh Lasne, who held Chenecestre [Kenchester] *in capite*, "accommodated" Earl William with one hide of that manor, that it might be given to King Meredith? This is to be noted; the Lincolnshire Survey (c. 1110) fol. 12, states that in Hawardeshon Wapentake, *Roger* de Laci holds 1 bovate in Newetuna and Alvoldabi of Walbert. L. J. K. B.

[1] In my "Feudal England" (pp. 176, 313), I have given instances which seem to prove the original form of the name in Domesday to have been "Ponther," and "Punher" the transitional form.

part without interruption, if one realises the disturbed state of the country at that period. When asked of whom he held his lands "'Thir landis are mine!' the Outlaw said; 'I ken nae King in Christentie; Frae Soudron I this Foreste wan, whan the King nor his Knightes were not to see.'" These words were addressed to "James Boyde (the Earle of Arran his brother was he)," who, although differently styled in other copies of the ballad remains James Boyd, and it is a point worth emphasizing that the Boyds were in Royal favour in the middle of the fifteenth century, but that in 1469 Arran and his father were both forfeited. Sir Walter Scott did not consider it likely "that the circumstances mentioned in the ballad could occur under the reign of so vigorous a monarch as James IV," but on the other hand says, "James IV had particular reasons for desiring that Ettrick Forest which, actually formed part of the jointure lands of Margaret, his Queen, should be kept in a state of tranquility," an argument which would apply equally well in favour of the earlier John Murray. His appointment to take Inquisitions for Selkirk is also important, as it was not a far remove from the office of Sheriff, conferred on the later John Murray.

We have, therefore, the following facts connected with him—That until about 1460 he was apparently unknown, and that after that date he was in receipt of three appointments given him by the Sovereign, either as favours or for political reasons, and we also shew that his successors held similar offices. It is not unreasonable to infer from such evidence that the Outlaw was the earlier John Murray of Falahill, and not he who can, in my opinion, be satisfactory accounted for during his possession of the family estates, but I do not for a moment suggest that I have identified him as such. I should not have been tempted to touch the matter at all had not Mr. Chalmers identified (a process in this case peculiar to himself) a John Morvo, an architect, with the earlier John Murray, and John Morow, another architect, with the later, and in the course of his argument thrown in the intermediate possessor of Falahill as following the same profession, an extraordinary medley of improbabilities which utterly prevents any one of his statements being of the slightest value.

KEITH W. MURRAY.

LE POHER.

By COUNT DE LA POER.

In the last number of *The Genealogist*, under "Notes and Queries," Mr. J. H. Round, in his reference to the Le Pohers, states that Mr. Redmond has in his memoir of that family, "systematically and deliberately altered" (the surname) "from Le to De Poher (or Puher) in order to make the name territorial. Similarly the Breton vicomté of 'Porhöet' has been, most unjustifiably, altered to 'Le Poher,' to

make its name approximate to that of this family." I now propose to give such evidence, as will show, firstly, that Le Poher is a territorial name, and secondly that, Mr. Redmond did not alter Porhöet into Le Poher.

The "Annuaire Historique et Archiologique de Bretagne," by A. de Borderie, 1861, gives the divisions of Brittany in the sixth century as follows:—La Domnonée, La Cornouaille, Le Browerech ou Vannetais breton, Le Léon, *Le Poher*. Referring to Le Poher, the author of this work says, "Quant au comté de Poher, on doit le considerer comme un démembrement du royaume de Cornouaille, opéré dans le cours du vi siécle. Il comprenait la partie septentrionale de l'ancien diocèse de Quimper . . . Il avait pour chef-lieu la petite ville de Ker-ahés ou Carhaix . . . et de la venait le nom du comté: car Poher n'est qu'une contraction de Pou-Caer, deux mots bretons qui se traduisent littéralement par 'Pagus Urbis,' Pays de la Ville," the "Ville" being Carhaix. In the same work mention is made of Comorre as first Count of Poher, who, on account of his cruelty was surnamed "le Maudit," and that he died 554. Under heading of "Le Poher" (p. 152), the same author says, "Quelques-uns de nos anciens Auteurs ont fait de Comorre un comte de Léon; c'est une erreur. Le Baud (tout en tombant lui-meme dans cette erreur) nous dit, d'après Ingomar, que 'le siége de Comorus estoit á Krhoes,' c'est-a-dire a Kerahés, qui est Carhaix. Or, il est incontestable que Carhaix . . . n'a jamais été la capitale du pays de Léon, mais bien de celui de Pou-Caer ou Poher." This work contains other references to the Counts of Poher, and amongst them the following, "nous les retrouvons au ix siécle dans les titres du cartulaire de Redon, avec toute la figure et la situation des grands comtes de Bretagne."

In the "Dictionnaire Historique et Geographique de Bretagne," by Ogée, enlarged by Marteville and Varin, 1845, under the article on Carhaix or Ker-aes, it will be found that Carhaix was the "Chef-lieu" of the "Comté de Poher," formerly "Pou-Kaer," or "Pouhaer," meaning "Pays de la Ville," that this "Comté" was one of the first great fiefs united to the Duchy of Brittany, and that this union was brought about by Duke Alain, called Barbe-torte, son of Mathuëdoi, ii, "Comte de Poher," in the tenth century. That then Viscounts of Poher appear, and that this title continued down to the middle of the fifteenth century, when it is lost sight of. In the same work mention is made of Cleden-Poher, a village near Carhaix, and which formerly formed part of the "Comté de Poher."

In the "Biographie Breton," by Levot (page 46), Alain Barbe-torte is mentioned as son of "Mathuédoi, Comte de Poher." At page 548, Comorre is referred to as having been "souverain" of a district called Pou-Kaer by the Bretons, and Poher by contraction. In the second volume of the same work, under "Poher," an account of the former Archdeaconry of "le Poher" in the Diocese of Quimper is given, and mention made of a "Prince *du* Poher."

Dom Morice and Dom Lobineau, Benedictine annalists, also make mention of the Counts of Poher. I think now that I have given evidence sufficient to show that Le Poher is a territorial name. And now as to Mr. Redmond's supposed "unjustifiable" alteration of

Porhöet into Poher. In the "Annuaire" and "Dictionnaire" already quoted from it will be found that Porhöet, originally "Poutré-coat," is in the Diocese of St. Malo, and means "Pagus trans sylvam," whereas "le Poher," originally "Pou-Caër," was in the Diocese of Quimper, and means "Pagus Urbis."

Wace mentions "li Boilognez e li Pohiers," as taking part in the battle of Hastings, many Bretons served under William, and as Le Poher sometimes appears as "le Pohier," it seems to me that the correct rendering of the above should be, not "the men of Boulogne and of Poix," but "the men of Boulogne and the Pohers."

THE REGISTERS OF CHRIST CHURCH, NEWGATE STREET.

All genealogists must acknowledge the great value of the work which the Harleian Society is doing in printing London Parish Registers, and must feel that they owe a debt of gratitude to those gentlemen who, in connection with the editing of the printed volumes, place their time at the service of the public. It is, however, necessary to regard the Society's last issue with a critical eye.

The earliest register of Christ Church parish is a transcript made in 1586, and continued to 1588,[1] and the untrustworthiness of this MS. is proved by the fact that the designations of the respective years are for the most part given therein incorrectly, and that there are many obvious misreadings, such as Sluellen for Fluellen (p. 195), Morys for Norys (p. 197), Elsecke for Elfecke (p. 205), Bont for Boughe (p. 261), Bramond for Beamond (Beaumont) (p. 281). These corrections are suggested by comparing the entries with marriage licences and with wills. The burial of John Christopherson, Bishop of Chichester, appears as "my lorde of Chychester," and later "Christopher bushoppe of Chychester," but neither of the two dates of burial corresponds to the date of the Bishop's death. Again, Richard Jugge, the *printer*, is described (burial August 18, 1577) as "paynter to the Queen's Majesty."

But in addition to these errors in the early transcript itself there are many other misreadings in the copy made for the Harleian Society. The letter *u* which (as was usual) frequently occurs in the MS. as an equivalent to *v*, is in a large number of instances misread as *n*, and so we find in the printed register many persons with Stenen, Christoner, as their christian names. But this error becomes serious in the case of the cognomen. In the text and in the index will be found such names as Musgrane, Stenen, Stenenson, Ponderpache Ingge (*i.e.* Jugge or Judge), Ine, Ines, Ingson (= Juxon), Inickes, Unidall, etc., and by converse error Jucent, Vukell, Yuglishe, Remnaute, etc. The "p̄" of the MS. is treated as a simple "p," so that we find such entries as Coppwhet, Pepp, Psivall. A person whose name was Steven Harper

[1] The Editor of the volume inadvertently states that the christenings, marriages, and burials to *1588* were transcribed in *1586*.

PREHISTORIC MAN IN AYRSHIRE. By John Smith. London. (Elliot Stock.)

Mr. Smith has dealt with a difficult subject in a painstaking and capable manner. Both the antiquary and the geologist will appreciate the numerous illustrations, which greatly add to the utility and attractiveness of the work. A map of Prehistoric Ayrshire forms the frontispiece.

Notes and Queries.

FARAMUS OF BOULOGNE.—The Red Book of the Exchequer supplements the Pipe Rolls, shewing that Faramus held his Wendover estate as early as 1157. King Henry's charter to him, therefore, must belong to that year.

On p. 312 of the Third Report on Historical MSS. there is calendared a grant, by the Burgesses of Bridgwater, of a burgage to Faramus, the dyer, in the time of Edward I. Bridgwater is sufficiently near to Martock to make it probable that he was in some way of the stock of Faramus of Boulogne. J. H. ROUND.

LE POHER FAMILY.—I am glad to see Mr. Round exposing the attempt (or as he rightly calls it the "jugglery") to turn the "le" into "de." Just the same thing was tried with the Howards. Le Heyward became "de Howard"

Le Poer, Le Pouvre, Le Povere, le Povre, and le Powre, all occur in my Calendar to Norfolk Fines. Some of the names may mean, as Mr. Round suggests, le Pouhier, but the majority surely mean "the poor man" simply.

May I append a query? What is the meaning of the surname Le Peyvere—very common with us in Norfolk? WALTER RYE.

RIDDELL OF RIDDELL.—A recent leader in the *Daily News* says of this family "they can show a Pope's Bull of the tenth century authorizing the then Riddell to marry a relation within the forbidden degrees, so says Sir Walter Scott."

Can any of your readers say what foundation there is for this statement? A SOUTHRON.

WADE FAMILY OF AMERICA AND ENGLAND.—At the request of many members of the family the undersigned is collecting genealogical material for a history of the Wade family, especially of the descendants of Jonathan Wade, who landed in New England in 1632. All English material will be most gratefully acknowledged and included in the work. Correspondence with any English members of the family is solicited. STUART C. WADE.

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