

The Manor of Combe Florey

BY LT.-COLONEL V. A. BATCHELOR, D.S.O.

THE first mention that can be found of the manor of Combe Florey is in 1110, when Baldwin de Cume or Combe held it of the Bishop of Winchester for three knights' fees. This manor, together with many others in West Somerset, has, since Saxon times, been held by the Bishop of Winchester, as of his manor of Taunton. Baldwin probably took his name from the Celtic word 'cwm' or combe, a valley. The village is still called 'Combe', rather than Combe Florey, by most of the older inhabitants. The de Combes owned several other manors in the district, including Stogumber and Combe Sydenham.

Baldwin de Combe was succeeded about the time of King Stephen by Hugh de Fleuri or Flory and his son Ranulph, who gave his name to the village. The Florys were probably of Norman origin and owned many manors in West Somerset, including Nynehead Flory, Pyleigh or Leigh Flory, Withiel Flory and Hestercombe. Ranulph de Flory was followed by Sir Ralph, Sir Simon, and Simon, his son, and the family appear to have been here for rather more than a hundred years, as, in the second half of the thirteenth century, we find that the manor had passed to the de Meriets of Hestercombe and Merriot. They were a very important family in Somerset, claiming Anglo-Danish descent from Harding de Meriet, ancestor of the Berkeleys, and they owned many manors, including Hestercombe, Ashton Meriet, Pyleigh and Bradford, some of which they must have acquired by marriage or purchase from the Florys.

Sir Simon de Meriet, and Lucy, his wife, the daughter of Sir William Malet, of Enmore, were probably the first of this family to own Combe Florey. They are mentioned as early as 1262, and in 1276 they held lands at Brompton Ralph, Heath-

field and Withycombe. Sir Simon died before 1296, and Lucy before 1325, and on both their seals the 'bend' appears, showing that they belonged to the Hestercombe branch, who are known to have possessed the manor subsequently.

Sir Simon was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John de Meriet, the first to be styled of Hestercombe. The stone effigies in the north aisle are considered to represent him and his two wives. He is called 'le neveu' to distinguish him from his cousin, Sir John de Meriet, 'dominus de Meriet'. He fought in the Scottish wars of 1309 and 1314 (7 Edw. II) and died in 1327 (1 Edw. III). His first wife was Mary, daughter of William de Mohun, of Ottery Mohun. She died in 1300, aged 18. He then married Elizabeth, widow of Philip Paynel, who survived him and died in 1344. The figure next to the wall is of Ham Hill stone and is believed to represent his first wife, and was, probably, sculptured before the other two, which are of Dundry stone from the Bristol workshop. Possibly, Sir John, finding the rough oolite not to his liking, decided to have his own effigy and that of his second wife carved out of the finer Dundry stone. The knight is a very late example of the chain mail period, and the effigy was probably ordered some years before 1327. The 'cyclas' period of reinforced plate armour is usually considered to begin in 1325. This knight retains the thirteenth-century surcoat and wears greaves, knee-cops, elbow-cops and vambraces, but has not adopted the bascinet, brassarts or sollerets. The figure, although mutilated, is still very beautiful in its dignified repose. It has one feature of real interest. On each shoulder may be seen *ailettes*, or little shields of metal or *cuir bouilli*, to protect the neck from sword cuts. There are only four instances of these in England, other than in brasses. Both *ailettes* and shield are charged with the knights' cognisance, *barry of six, or and sable, a bend ermine for difference* (de Meriet of Hestercombe).

The effigies were probably brought from Bristol to Taunton by water and thence by wagon to Combe Florey. They were originally placed in three recessed shrines in the north wall. Probably, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the windows of the north aisle were altered and the wall was panelled for the 'horse-box' pews, they were removed to the

west end of the aisle, where their heads were half-buried in the west wall. In 1901, when the aisle was restored and re-seated, they were moved to their present position. On this occasion bits of ancient stained glass bearing the marks of fire, sea-shells and oyster-shells, filled with paint, were found underneath. There were distinct signs of colour on the ladies' pillows, and there is no doubt that the effigies were originally painted.

Sir John de Meriet had been excommunicated for removing the heart from his deceased wife. An extract from the register of John de Drokensford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, says that he was absolved at Woky on 28 March 1314 (7 Edw. II), in compliance with letters received from Berengarius, Bishop of Tusculum, the Pope's Penitentiary, one of the conditions being that the heart should be interred with the body from which it had been removed. The practice of heart-burial was not uncommon in medieval times amongst noble and knightly families, the object being to obtain additional prayers for the deceased by burying the body in one church and the heart in another. The practice was forbidden by Pope Boniface VIII (1294-1303), but was later sanctioned again. The entry must refer to Sir John de Meriet, of Hestercombe, the only other Sir John of that period, the 'dominus de Meriet', having died in 1308.

There is a great temptation to connect the little heart shrine in the wall just above the effigies with this turbulent knight and the lady of Ham Hill stone, but a moment's reflection will show that it is impossible to do so. One may presume that Sir John and his wives are buried in the north aisle at Combe Florey; therefore there would have been no object in removing the heart of one of the ladies and burying it in the same church. The heart-shrine for this lady may be the one discovered in Merriot church in 1862, or it may yet be found at Kingston, or some other of the de Meriet manors. Another reason against it is to be found in the very beautifully cut Lombardic inscription above the shrine, 'Le quer dame Maud de Merriete, nonayne de Cannyntune'. Her name was Maud, not Mary, and being a nun she was, presumably, maid or widow, and her body, probably, lies in Cannington Priory. The heart shrine is considered to be earlier than the effigies, and to belong to

the second half of the thirteenth century. This leads one to infer that Sir Simon de Meriet had acquired the manor of Combe Florey at the time when the heart burial of his relative took place. The altar of the lady-chapel, near which heart shrines were usually placed, was originally where the modern screen now is, the east end and the two easterly windows in the north wall having been added in the fifteenth century.

To return to Sir John, on 5 March 1325-6 (19 Edw. II) Sir John de Meriet and his wife were living at his manor of Hestercombe. Why, then, was he buried in the following year at Combe Florey in preference to his own parish church of Kingston? Possibly, because his parents and his first wife had been buried at Combe Florey. This would again lead to the inference that the de Meriets owned Combe Florey before they acquired Hestercombe, but that Hestercombe subsequently became their principal seat.

Sir John de Meriet, 'le neveu', was succeeded by his eldest son, John, who, in 1333 (11 Edw. III), sold Hestercombe and other lands to his uncle, Walter, thereby depriving his younger brother, Simon, of these manors. Walter de Meriet, usually referred to as Walter, son of Lucy de Meriet, was a very important land-owner. He is the first member of the family who is definitely recorded as having been seized of the manor of Combe Florey. He was a priest, and, therefore, unmarried. It seems probable that after 1296, when his step-father died, he lived at Combe Florey with his mother. Collinson states that he was styled 'of Combe Florey'. During this period his elder brother, Sir John, and after him, his son, John, would be living at Hestercombe. As stated above, in 1333, he purchased from his nephew, John, the manors of Hestercombe, Leigh Florey, etc., and messuages, lands, etc., in Ashton Dando, Combe Florey, Lydeard St. Lawrence, etc. This leads one, definitely, to infer that he already owned the manor of Combe Florey, in which his brother and, after him, his nephew, only owned messuages, and certain other property. He had founded a chantry 'in a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary near the church' at Combe Florey, and, on 3 February 1313-14, John de Ammyngford was inducted as chaplain thereof.

He died in 1345 and was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Simon de Meriet, and Margery his wife, the last of the Hestercombe branch. Sir Simon made the following presentations to the Chantry of Combe Florey—John Stille, priest, on 6 February 1348–9, Bartholomew de la Ryxyn, priest, on 24 March 1350–1 and William Asssheleigh, chaplain, on 29 August 1351, on the resignation of Bartholomew de la Ryxyn. On the 7 January 1366–7 (40 Edw. III) he signed and sealed a deed at Combe Florey. He was dead in 1372, when all his manors passed to his second cousin, Sir John de Meriet, of Meriet.

This Sir John sold the reversion of the manor of Combe Florey, in 1375, to Sir Henry Percehay, a Baron of the Exchequer, Margery de Meriet retaining it until her death between 1390 and 1393. William de Percehay, only son and heir of Sir Henry Percehay, died without issue in 1390, and the reversion of the manor fell to Matilda, his cousin and coheir, the wife of Sir John Hulle, or Hill, of Spaxton, for their lives, and then to Alice, another cousin and coheir, the wife of Nicholas Hele, of Hele. The Hills owned the hamlet of Yarde, in the parish of Combe Florey, for several generations.

Alice, daughter and heir of Nicholas Hele, married William Fraunceys, of Frances Court, Kildrington, co. Devon, and thus brought Combe Florey to the Fraunceis family, who remained here for twelve generations, from *c.* 1400 to 1799. They were an ancient and knightly house, probably of Norman origin, and owned many manors in co. Devon. On 10 May 1427 Alice Fraunceys, daughter and heir of Nicholas Hele, presented Nicholas Fraunceis, chaplain, to the Chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Combe Florey. [Reg. Stafford, f. 26]. On 14 April 1452, Dame Alianor Fraunceys, Lady of Combe Florey, presented Stephen Coulyng, as chaplain, on the death of Nicholas Fraunceys [Reg. Bekynton, f. 139]. On 30 July 1452, she presented Lawrence Pile, chaplain, on the resignation of Coulyng [Reg. Bekynton, f. 143]. On 11 January 1453–4 this same Lady Alianor Fraunceys, widow, of Combe Florey, was granted licence by Bishop Bekynton to have masses . . . celebrated . . . in the chapel or oratory of her manor house there . . . by a fit chaplain [Reg. Bekynton f. 174]. Alianor Fraunceys was the widow of Henry Fraunceys, son and heir

of William and Alice, and her manor house probably stood on the level ground immediately east of the church and was perhaps pulled down to build the present mansion house.

She was succeeded by her son, another Henry Fraunceis, who is the first to be described as of Combe Florey. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Bampfild, of Poltimore and, dying in 1456, was followed by his son, Nicholas, and his wife Ellen, the daughter of Nicholas Winard. On 10 January 1475-6, he presented as chaplain to the Chantry of Combe Florey, Richard Hampstede, on the death of Lawrence Pile [Reg. Stillington, f. 51 b]. He died on 5 June 1480, and his tombstone, the earliest in the church, lies behind the organ. A small portion of the brass inscription still remains. His sister, Agnes Molins, widowed daughter of Henry Fraunceis, is buried near the font. She died on 21 June 1518.

Nicholas was followed by his son John, who married Florence, daughter of John Ayshford, of Ayshford, by Florence, his wife, daughter of Sir William Paulet, of Hinton St. George. He died very young in 1485, but she was still living in 1550. Their tombstone is behind the organ. Most of the brass has disappeared, but the figures of Florence and her two daughters and the brass inscription, dated November 1485 still remain. The butterfly head-dresses on the ladies' heads fix the date of the laying down of this brass as not later than 1490.

After John came another Nicholas, who married Cecily, daughter of Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham. In his will, dated 13 June 1526, he desired to be buried 'within the Ile of the Chauntrye of our Lady, within Combe Florey' [P.C.C., Porch 10]. His tombstone, beautifully carved in blue lias and surmounted by his brass, lies in the north aisle near the font. Therefore it is evident that the Chantry and chapel 'near the church' were actually in the north aisle. On 28 April 1529, Cecily Fraunces, widow, of Combe Florey, presented Robert Sprye, chaplain, to the Chantry of Combe Florey [Record Office]. He was the last priest appointed and received a pension of £3 4s. 4d. [Collinson]; Combflory—'The Chauntrie ther'—'Roberte Sprye, clerke, of the age of 48 yeres. A man of honest conversacion, indifferently lerned, incumbent ther' [Public Record Office, E 301/42].

Sir William Fraunceis, Knt., son and heir of Nicholas, was the next lord of the manor. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Berkeley, of Stoke Gifford, and was killed at Honiton Clist in 1549, fighting for King Edward VI against the rebels. We find it stated of Combe Florey that 'the chapel there is yearly worth 6s. 8*d.* in three acres and a half of land in one close in the tenure of Edmund Turner, clerk, parson there. The foresaid 3 acres and a half of land was given to have one mass in the year said within the same chapel by the parson of the said parish, always for the time being, videlicet on Mary Magdalen's Day, whereupon the said parson claimeth the said lands. The said chapel did appertain to the late suppressed Abbey of Athelney and is situate on the backside of a tenement there late appertaining to the said Abbey, and now purchased by Sir William Fraunces, knight, who by purchase of the said tenement claimeth the said chapel to be parcel thereof' [Public Record Office, E. 301/42]. Collinson tells us that in 1293 the Abbey of Athelney owned an estate in Combe Florey worth 10*s.*

In 1548 (2 Edw. VI) John Aylworth, esquire, and William Lacy, yeoman, purchased of the King the Chantry of Combe Florey, which included . . . the rent of common of pasture in Combdowen for fifty sheep and a Dovecot in the tenure of William Frances, knight, by the year . . . the rent of one close at Pawlinges felde containing five acres of arable land . . . [Particulars for grants, E. 318/1401].

Sir William's son and heir, John Fraunceis, must have purchased these lands from John Aylworth and William Lacy. The dovecot, the 5 acres of land in Pawling fields and other lands 'formerly belonging to the chantry of Combe Florey' appear in his will and in those of subsequent lords of the manor.

The Abbey lands, although they are not mentioned as such in any wills, must also have remained in the possession of the Fraunceis family.

From the above extracts it is evident that the north aisle was originally a lady chapel belonging to the Abbey of Athelney, and that it also contained the chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary. At the east end, on the north side, the priests' doorway and a perpendicular window, filled in, can be seen, and, on the south side, there is a credence and a niche for a statue of the

Virgin. The de Meriets, Fraunceys, Perrings and Helyars, as lords of the manor, have always been the owners of this aisle, but, previous to 1538, clearly, to a certain extent, they shared their title with the Abbey of Athelney. Memories of the Chantry still linger in the parish. The 'Chantry House' was, possibly, on the site of the present rectory, and the glebe lands still include the 'Chantry Down' and 'Chantry Down coppice'.

The only record of a Court Leet of the manor extant is dated 21 April 1550 (4 Edw. VI), Cecily Fraunceys, and her second husband, Richard Bucland, being lords thereof. 'Giles Helyer has not scoured his ditch at 'Pawlinges' Fyldes pytte', and is ordered to do so before the next court under penalty of 6s. 8d.'. 'Thomas Bentley and Elizabeth Bull . . . say . . . that they have known the Bridge lying on the back-water behind the Mill . . . 60 years and above and it hath always been used as a footpath to the said mill from the house of Thomas Seyman junior to the said mill for all persons without let or contradiction during the said 60 years.' [Ex., Land Revenue Rec., Court Rolls, vol. 123].

Sir William was succeeded by his son, John Fraunceis, who with his younger brother Thomas, rebuilt the manor-house, or part of it, in its present form of a gate-house. He probably commenced the work in 1574, a well-worn Elizabethan shilling of that year being found recently over the keystone of the archway, and finished it in 1593, the date on the two coats of arms. The right-hand finial of the dripstone over the archway also has E. R. 1593 on it. The centre portion of the gate-house was originally much higher. The will of Thomas Fraunceis, dated 31 March 1685-6, mentions the 'middle gate-house', 'lower gate-house' and other rooms. The upper storeys were taken down, probably, about the middle of the eighteenth century, some of the mullions being utilized as jambs and mullions in the windows of the existing gate-house cottage.

John Fraunceis married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Wyndham, of Orchard Wyndham. His arms, *argent, a chevron between three mullets pierced, gules*, appear in the fine overmantle in the archway room, also above the archway on both sides. The coat of arms of Thomas Fraunceis, now in the

ball-room, was originally in one of the upper stories. John Fraunceis died 30 October 1619, at the age of 85. He was succeeded by his son William Fraunceis, who married Margaret, daughter of Edward Arthur, of Clapton, and dying in 1636, was followed by his nephew, John, who married Katherine, daughter of Sir Francis Popham, of Littlecote, and died in 1647. According to a Chancery deposition, dated 8 January 1654-5, this John Fraunceis 'was a colonel for the parliament against the late King . . . and . . . that his dwelling house at Combe Florey was plundered . . . by the soldiers of the late King' [Bridges, 355/50].

John was followed in succession by his brothers, Thomas and Nicholas. Thomas married Deborah Hill and died without issue in 1686. In his will, previously referred to, we read 'being then sick at the house in the said parish of Combe Florey where he had lived by the space of twenty years and upwards . . .'. In the Deposition taken at Stogumber, 13 September 1699 (11 William III), John Crocker, of Milverton, tyler deposes 'he using the trade of a tyler did for twenty years before the year 1691 work on the defendant William Fraunceis' new mansion house at Combe Florey'. In the same deed the 'mansion house' at Combe Florey is mentioned as existing in 1685, the year in which Mrs. Katherine Fraunceis died. Nicholas married Thomasine, daughter of Nicholas Hitchcock, and lived mostly at East Chevilthorne Barton near Tiverton, while his son, William, above-mentioned, was living at Combe Florey. Therefore, we may conclude that the present mansion house was built about 1665 by Thomas Fraunceis and his sister-in-law, Katherine Fraunceis, some of the materials from the old manor-house being used, for instance the mullioned windows in the cellars.

William Fraunceis, son of Nicholas, married Philippa, daughter of James Prowse, of Norton Fitzwarren. These two and their children, John, Thomas, James and Anne, who all died very young, supply all the remaining five tombstones in the north aisle. These tombstones are of blue lias and are beautifully carved with the arms of Frauncis, Prowse and Berrie. They are not in their original position, having been moved to put in the new oak pews in 1901. Although several

of the early Fraunceys expressed a wish, in their wills, to be buried in 'their own aisle', it is regrettable that there are no tombs before 1480, and none between 1485 and 1706. William died in 1718 and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, who married Dorothy Berrie and died in 1720. The next brother, Thomas, died a minor and was followed by another brother, William.

Mrs. Philippa Fraunceis must have taken a great interest in the church. One feels that she was responsible for the later tombstones, and she also presented six beautiful pieces of communion plate, dated 1726-27, and engraved with her widow's lozenge, Fraunceis impaling Prowse. The only other pieces are an Elizabethan cup and cover, dated 1573-74. She died in 1733.

According to a bill dated 7 November 1739, her daughter, Philippa, was living in the gate-house, which she rented from her brother, William, who was living in the mansion house. There is mention also of a 'new stable', recently built for her at the gate-house [Chancery Proceedings, 1714-58. 2463/23].

The daughter died in 1745. In her will, dated 1739 and proved at Wells 27 October 1758, she expresses a wish to be buried in the family aisle and adds—'I desire the ceremony to be performed decently between the hours of eleven and two in the night', also 'I order that £40 be laid out in a white, marble, mural monument to be fixed to the wall over my grave'. The monument, attributed to John Michael Rysbrack (1693-1771), was duly erected on the west wall of her aisle, but for some unknown reason, it was not inscribed.

William Fraunceis, son of William and Philippa, married Joanna, daughter of John Whitlock, and was succeeded by his only son, John, who, in 1777, inherited Ford Abbey, near Chard, on the death of his second cousin, Francis Gwyn, of that place and of Llansannor, co. Glamorgan. Thereupon he took the name of Gwyn and became John Fraunceis Gwyn. He married firstly, Jane, daughter of Edward Towell, of Stogumber, and secondly, Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Bickham Escott, of Hartrow. Dying in 1789, he was succeeded by the last of the Frauncis family, another John Frauncis Gwyn, who sold Combe Florey in 1799 and went to reside at Ford Abbey,

where he died in February 1846, at the age of 84. He married firstly, Miss Norman, of Thorncombe, and secondly, Dinah Good, of Winsham, but both ladies died without issue.

John Pigott was the purchaser. He had been living at Combe Florey House for some years as tenant, but early in 1801 he sold the property to John Perring, a retired judge from Bengal, who had married Charlotte Burne, daughter of Rev. Thomas Manning, of Kensington. John Perring died in 1821, and was succeeded by his only son, John Peter Perring, who died unmarried and intestate in 1844. His estate was, therefore, divided equally between his three surviving sisters and coheirs. The eldest sister, Maria, the wife of the Rev. Henry Helyar, second son of William Helyar, of Coker Court, had the Combe Florey estate, Charlotte Matilda, the wife of the Rev. William Bernard, Rector of Clatworthy, received the Heathfield estate, and Honoria, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Welman Helyar, fourth son of William Helyar, inherited the Cotford estate.

Rev. Henry Helyar was succeeded by his son, another Rev. Henry Helyar, who was Rector of Pendomer, and never lived at Combe Florey. After the death of his mother, Maria (Perring) in 1874, he sold the property to Sir Wroth Lethbridge, of Sandhill Park, in 1875. Sir Wroth sold to Mrs. Clive in 1889, and Mr. G. B. Batchelor acquired the property from her in 1896, leaving it to his son, Lt.-Col. V. A. Batchelor, who is the present owner.

The lordship of the manor did not pass to Sir Wroth Lethbridge, but remained in abeyance between the heirs at law of the three sisters of John Peter Perring. The manorial rights are at present vested in Henry d'Oyly Bernard and four ladies of the Helyar family. As far as is known the 'rights' include the ownership of the north aisle and north side of the churchyard, of the triangle of grass between the road and the churchyard, of the village pound, and of a strip of waste land half way up the lane to Combe Down Barn.

This completes the history of the manor, but there are still one or two items of interest about the church and its surroundings.

Above the main doorway is a beautifully worded tablet to

the Rev. Alexander Malet, father of the first baronet, and Rector from 1742 until his death in 1745. This tablet was originally in the chancel. There is another tablet on the wall of the Rectory recording that Alex. Malet repaired it in 1742.

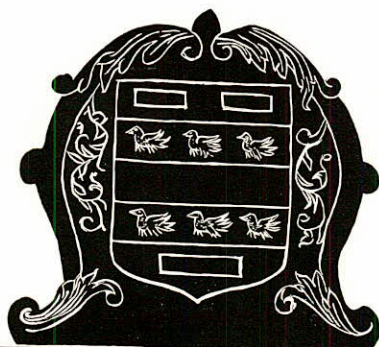
Another famous Rector was the Rev. Sidney Smith, Canon of St. Paul's, and a celebrated wit. He entertained many eminent statesmen at the Rectory from 1829 until his death in 1845. The east window is dedicated to his memory and the chancel was rebuilt after his death. During this restoration the fine old rood-screen disappeared.

The Fraunceis and Gwyn Charities, amounting to £9 2s. 4d. per annum, were left by Catherine (*d.* 1685), William (*d.* 1739) and Philippa Fraunceis (*d.* 1745), and John Fraunceis Gwyn (*d.* 1846).

The mound opposite the gate-house, known as 'the mount' or 'monks' garden', was originally the old garden when the Fraunceis family lived in the gate-house. It contains the remains of paths, also a tulip tree, acacias and laurels. The old steps leading up to it can still be seen. Collinson, writing in 1791, says 'from an opposite hill, whereon stands an old building, now used as a summer-house . . .' The site of this old building can be traced on the 'mount'. It may have been the 'dove-cot' or 'pidgeon-house', formerly belonging to the chantry of Combe Florey, so often mentioned in the old Fraunceys wills.

Other interesting places named in the old wills are, in connexion with the mansion house, 'Abraham's close' (now the park), the 'higher duck's garden' (probably the kitchen-garden), the pound orchard with the little garden at the lower end of it, the 'tennis green', and, in connexion with the gate-house, two gardens (by the pond), the 'kennel plot', 'orchard well close', 'pigeon-house' and 'pigeon-house orchard', and the 'nut-yard', etc. There was a 'chantry-house' and a 'church-house' in the village, neither of which can be identified with certainty to-day.

NOTE. Except where references are given, the authorities consulted are :



CHARISSIMO SVO PATRI *Roberto Kelllett*
 CIVI LONDINENSI MEMORIAE SACRVM
 EPITAPHIVM POSVIT *Edwardys Kelllett*
 FILIVS EIVS MÆRENS VIATOR

HIC MIXTI RECVBANT CINERES NATIQ; PATRISQ;
 OCEANI OCEANO RESTITVVNTVR AQVÆ
 CÆLESTES MENTES CÆLESTI A PATRE CREATE
 CÆLESTI VNITÆ SINT SINE FINE PATRI
 Spes spe resurgendi
 AD GLORIAM.

BENEDICTVS
 SIS O DEVS
 ANNO ÆTA-
 TIS 63

DA O CHRISTE
 VT *Videam*
Teneam ET
Frvar
 TE

QVIATALIS
 ES DEVS
 ANNO DÕ 1641
 APRILIS PRIMO

WEST BAGBOROUGH

Inscription: Robert Kelllett, 1641

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SOMERSET

- Proceedings, S.A.S.*, xvii, 74-76 ; xviii, ii, 136-155 de Meriet family
" " xxviii, ii, 99-215
" " lxxxi, 56-60 Fraunceis family
Burke, *Landed Gentry*, 1846
Collinson, *Somerset*, iii, 244, 245, 247 Combe Florey
Gerard, *Somerset, S.R.S.*, xv, 51-52
Collinson, *Somerset*, ii, 298, 169 Merriott "